

THE BRITISH EDITOR'S

P R E F A C E.

HAVING for some years past, on a particular occasion, made Geography my study, I could not help taking notice of the deficiency of all compendiums of this kind; both with respect to the number and length of the articles; for which reason I hope to do my country some service, in giving them another more copious and more complete, continuing its portableness at the same time. The description of our own country has been greatly neglected, as if it were hardly worthy of our notice, though it ought to be the first and principal object of enquiry to every Briton. This is not unlike the sending young gentlemen abroad to visit foreign parts, before they have obtained any adequate knowledge of the laws, constitution, trade, product, and geography of the kingdom in which they drew their first breath.

Perhaps the deficiencies may be thought only to relate to pocket treatises of this kind; but the same objections will lie against larger volumes, with relation to the number of the articles; which, that it may appear more readily, the reader may observe that those wanting in others, are in this marked with an asterisk, thus *.

However, these are not all, for there are several other considerable towns and provinces, which should have been thus distinguished, and which have been overlooked.

With respect to the general usefulness of Geography to every branch of knowledge, 'tis too obvious to require any particular elucidation. The Historian, the Politician, the Navigator, the Warrior, and the Merchant, all confess it is a science indispensable to a true degree of competence in their respective departments; and to such men, the value of a system of this kind, which explodes the fables, ridiculous

ridiculous stories, and absurd fabrications of old authors, that have heretofore stuffed several works of this nature, and which places the science on correct and authentic ground, must be clearly obvious.

The places in this Dictionary generally have the appellation of *towns*, which in others are termed *cities*; because all cities are towns, though all towns are not cities. Besides, geographers are not agreed about the properties that constitute a city. In England and Wales every bishop's see is a city, though the number of houses is hardly sufficient to deserve the name of a village. In the Low Countries, every large walled place is a city, though it neither is, nor ever was, a bishop's see; as for instance Lisle: and yet in France they have a great number of cities that have no walls or other fortifications. The French distinguish their towns by the names of *Ville*, *Cité*, *Bourg*, *Bourgade*, and *Village*; but what the difference is between *Ville*, and *Cité*, is very hard to say. Many would have *Cité* to be the most ancient part of the town, and yet we find some have lately been dignified with that title, perhaps by charter like our corporations, having some particular privileges; but then what shall we say to Paris, one part of which is a *Ville*, and the other a *Cité*? Be this as it will, the method I have taken is the least liable to create confusion.

The easiest way of finding places in a map is by the longitude and latitude, the former being numbered on the top, and the latter on the sides: and therefore, where lines drawn from each point may be supposed to meet, there the town will be found. Besides this, I have given the distances from some remarkable place or places, and the river, lake, or coast, on which any town is seated. The best method of understanding the map of any country, is first to become acquainted with the most remarkable rivers, because all towns of any considerable note are seated thereon; and then those that fall therein, and the places they pass by; as also in what manner any town is seated, with respect to others in the same country, of which a particular map should always be procured.

The longitude is reckoned both east and west from the meridian of London, agreeably to the accurate set of maps given with this treatise, whereby the trouble of knowing the situation of places, with regard to the metropolis of
this

this kingdom, is saved, and the difference of longitude between any two places found with the utmost facility.

In the descriptions of the empires, countries, provinces, districts, counties, cities, boroughs, and towns, every remarkable circumstance is taken notice of, so far as our room would admit. I have shewn how each country is bounded, its extent, productions, manufactories, forces, the numbers of the inhabitants, their manners and religion, at least as far as I could obtain any certain account. The distances of places in England and Wales are reckoned according to English statute miles, of which there are 69 to a degree; but every where else I follow the marine measure of 60 to a degree, and in general this last is most convenient, because the graduated line on the side of the map will always serve instead of a scale of miles; but then it must be remembered, that these marine miles, or rather minutes, are greater than the common statute miles of England, 60 of the former being equal to 69 of the latter.

There are great improvements in the Geography of England and Wales, care having been taken to get an exact account of the present state of the towns, or at least the greatest part thereof: to which are added not only the market-days, but those of the fairs, according to the new stile, nor are those kept in the villages of every county forgotten.

I might complain, as others have done before me, of the difficulties of writing dictionaries in general, and more particularly those of Geography, on account of the different orthography of the countries and towns, the contradictions met in the best treatises of this kind, as well as in maps, charts, and the relations of travellers; yet, as I was not pressed into the service, but was to all intents and purposes a volunteer, I have nobody to blame but myself, for entering into so laborious a task.

However, I have been better able to reconcile differences, to expunge fallacies, and to let aside impositions, from having seen a considerable part of the world myself, and from having made such observations as in some measure qualify me to judge of places I have not seen. Here you will find no telling of winds, no diabolical conjuration, no nations of cannibals or men-eaters, nor indeed any thing else that is shocking to common sense, or evidently repugnant to the customs or practices of other parts of the world, unless the strange accounts of the different objects of worship may be

be so esteemed; but then we find others to match them in very distant parts. Thus if we find some that adore a fly, we shall meet with others that pay divine honours to a monkey's tooth; some to a serpent, others to a tree, not to mention the vast variety of image-worship all over the world: and therefore we cannot reject such extravagant practices, or their seeming absurdity.

It likewise requires some share of judgment to make a proper choice of books of voyages and travels, for there are several extant full of nothing but fabulous stories. Thus one tells us he travelled through North America, and met with a great number of elephants and lions; and another informs us of the mad pranks he played in his journey into Arabia the Happy, giving an account of transactions impossible to be true. All such Utopian writers as these I have endeavoured to avoid: and therefore hope there is nothing to be met with in this dictionary, but what may be depended upon, at least with regard to the most material circumstances.

THE PUBLISHER OF THIS EDITION,

FAR from wishing to depreciate the labours of his British predecessors, desires to bear every testimony to the utility of their productions, by the republication of every tittle of their work which he conceives to be critically useful; but he trusts with great deference, he will not only be held pardonable but praise-worthy, in omitting parts wholly useless and uninteresting, in order to make room for additions, not only necessary, but indispensable, to render the work complete and generally useful to every class of readers.

Whatever may have been the accuracy of the Gazetteer compilers of Great Britain, with respect to that country and foreign regions, complaints have been but too general and well-founded against the errors of prejudice and inattention that have filled their works in relation to this country. The Irish Publisher, repressing every suggestion of illiberal or interested partiality, on the part of his British predecessors, in these instances, contents himself simply in
AMENDING THEIR ERRORS, and COMPENSATING THEIR OMISSIONS

OMISSIONS, by presenting to his Irish Readers *at least*, a Geographical Dictionary, wherein will be found, under their proper arrangements, every thing generally interesting, with respect to the maritime or inland topography of their island, carefully selected from the best extant authors on the subject; and an increase to this edition, not only of near one thousand articles, two thirds of which were either wholly omitted, or but very inaccurately; or erroneously described in the British edition—and which, as also HIS other additions, are distinguished by two asterisks—thus **.

Such an improvement, the Publisher humbly, conceives, cannot fail of being highly acceptable, not only to the People of Ireland, but to every class of readers, whose speculation may be interested in the geographical description of an ancient, imperial, and independent kingdom; newly emerging from the cloud of religious, commercial, and political oppressions that have enveloped her for centuries, and rising once more to the sunshine of freedom: rapidly improving in literature and commerce, and pregnant with the happiest advantages of climate, soil, situation, natural product, and genius.

The topography of the western world too, has in this Edition been minutely attended to, and some hundreds of articles added which never appeared in the British editions of this work. The Publisher conceived that the vast dominion inhabited by such a people as those of the United States of America, who, though in the infancy of freedom, have astonished the world by their wisdom, virtue, and industry, was a subject of geographical curiosity too important to be neglected; and therefore the best possible information on that head has been hitherto added from the most authentic authorities extant.

With respect to the general description of the several empires, kingdoms, and principal states of Europe; a descriptive arrangement has been adopted, most materially different from what has appeared in any former Edition of this work: and such a scale is laid down, not only of the soil, products, manners, religion, and commerce of the several countries; but also of their special forms of government, political and ecclesiastical, their military and marine forces, their revenues and expenditures, with a variety of other interesting particulars, drawn from the latest and most approved documents.

It is necessary however to observe, that the great and important revolutions that have occurred through Europe, during the progress of this Work at Press, the unsettled state of the French government, under its new and unconfirmed constitution, and the undetermined situation of territorial dominion between Russia and the Porte—after a long and bloody war, alike uncertain, to the very day of publication—have rendered it impossible to speak with decision on several topics respecting those empires; and it would have been vague to have set down as certain, in a work of this kind, points of description which were daily liable to fluctuation from the fortunes of obstinate warfare or the agitated tide of political contest.

The Publisher has therefore only to give the most solemn assurances to his Subscribers and the Public, that as soon as the conclusion of treaties, established by the blessings of peace, shall enable him to speak with precision on those several heads, he will immediately publish, and deliver gratis to the purchasers of this work, a succinct account of the several new arrangements—whether as to constitutional government, or change of dominion—that shall have resulted from the revolution of France, that of Poland, or the Ottoman war with Russia; arranged under proper heads, and printed in such form as to be easily and conveniently pasted into the book.

To the very numerous and respectable list of Subscribers, who have honoured this work with their encouragement and support—the Publisher, with the profoundest respect begs leave to express his most grateful acknowledgments; and he humbly confides the pains and expence incurred in the publication of the book, will lead him to the principal object of his wishes—**THEIR APPROBATION.**

A N

I N T R O D U C T I O N

T O

G E O G R A P H Y.

TH E science which treats of the disposition and assemblage of all parts of the universe, and of the relation they have to each other, is called **COSMOGRAPHY**; that is, a Description of the World; and as the universe is represented by the celestial and terrestrial globes, it follows from hence that Cosmography has two principal parts; namely, *Astronomy*, which takes notice of the heavenly bodies and their motions; and *Geography*, which is a Description of the Earth. The latter is our principal object; but, as the study of the Heavens ought necessarily to precede that of Geography, it will be proper to explain some particulars relating to the former, before we proceed any further.

Of the Solar System.

That mankind began very early to lift up their eyes to Heaven, and observe that beautiful canopy so richly adorned, is not at all surprizing; but, that these observations before the flood at least, contained any thing more than mere curiosity, may very easily be doubted. From Ptolemy we may taste the great progress of astronomy throughout the world; for, till that time, what had been learned from the Egyptians, had been, in a great measure, confined among the Grecians. Ptolemy wrote for all mankind, his system was publicly taught every where, and his writings translated not only into Arabic, but almost all the other languages: the system of Ptolemy was looked upon as sacred truth beyond all dispute. It was long after him, however, that Europe received the true taste for the study of the Heavens; it was not until almost eleven hundred years after their publication, that the works of this author were published in Latin, and that Astronomy became a study regarded by the learned in this quarter of the world, in which it has at length arrived to an height, as much above all that it reached in Greece, as the highest pitch of the Grecian knowledge was above that of the Egyptians. Indeed, it is only within these hundred years, or thereabouts, that the heavens have been understood; and all that was before delivered is ignorance, in comparison with what is now established, and explained among us, by the incomparable Sir Isaac Newton, and other modern writers.

In order to explain the disposition and arrangement of the several parts of the universe, and to shew in what manner the celestial bodies move, with regard to one another, and with regard to this earth which we inhabit, men have, from time to time, laid down certain hypotheses and systems, which they have called *Systems of the World*. There have been several of these, different in the greatest degree from one another: they began very far from truth; but, as science improved, they by degrees came nearer and nearer

to

to it, until they completed the present established system, which, there can be no reason to doubt, will last as long as that world it explains.

We shall here take notice only of the Copernican or solar system, being that which is retained by the most eminent mathematicians of the last and present age, as the best adapted to explain the nature and motion of the celestial masses. The solar system consists of the *Sun*, and the *Planets*, and *Comets* moving about it. The planets are bodies, which appear to us like stars; not that they have light in themselves, but shine by reflecting the light of the sun. They are called planets from a Greek word, which signifies *wandering*; because they change their places, and do not always keep the same distance with one another, nor with the fixed stars, as the fixed stars do. The planets are either *primary* or *secondary*. The primary planets are six, viz. *Mercury*, *Venus*, the *Earth*, *Mars*, *Jupiter*, and *Saturn*: The secondary planets, so called, because they move round other planets, are ten, viz. the *Moon*, which moves about the earth; the four moons or satellites which move about Jupiter, and the five moons which move about Saturn. Of these we shall speak separately.

The SUN, which is the centre of the universe, is likewise the fountain of light and heat: we see it the parent of the seasons; day and night, summer and winter, are formed entirely by it, and all the vegetable creation are the offspring of its beams; even our own lives are not to be supported but by its influence; and, where it has least power, we find that life hardly deserves the name of a blessing. It is in the heart of man to value what he possesses; but, to any one who has seen a happier climate, the frozen regions seem to make life a punishment. In these times, all men agree with Copernicus, that the sun is fixed in the centre of the universe, and that all the planets, of which this earth inhabited by us is one, roll round its body. The sun and fixed stars, says the great Dr. Cheyne, seem to be huge dense bodies, like the earth or planets, heated to an extraordinary degree; and their heat probably may be preserved by the greatness of their bodies, and mutual action and re-action between their parts and the light which they emit. Great bodies preserve their heat longest, and that perhaps in proportion to their diameters. Sir Isaac Newton has made it probable, that the comet which appeared in 1680, by approaching the sun in its perihelion, acquired such a degree of heat, as to be fifty thousand years in cooling. Whence we may guess, that, supposing the sun and fixed stars to be only collections of dense and solid matter, like the planets, heated to a very intense degree, they may be millions of years without losing any considerable part of their heat. To persons not accustomed to astronomical calculations, it cannot fail of being a matter of surprize, when they are told of the magnitude of the sun, which, from its vastly greater distance, appears to us to be but little larger than the moon. How great will be the astonishment of such persons on being told, that, when looking at the sun, they are viewing a globe of liquid fire, the diameter of which is equal to an hundred diameters of the earth; whose thickness, in plainer terms, is seven hundred and ninety-three thousand miles; that its surface is equal to ten thousand times the surface of the earth, and whose solidity is a million of times as great! Let us now proceed to enquire into the six primary planets.

I. MERCURY is a planet, whose diameter is about two thousand seven hundred miles, and is therefore about two-thirds of the earth's magnitude. His distance from the sun is thirty-two millions of miles, and his mean distance from us about eighty-eight millions, according to Cassini's numbers: he revolves round the sun in something less than eighty-eight days, with the velocity of one hundred thousand miles in an hour, which

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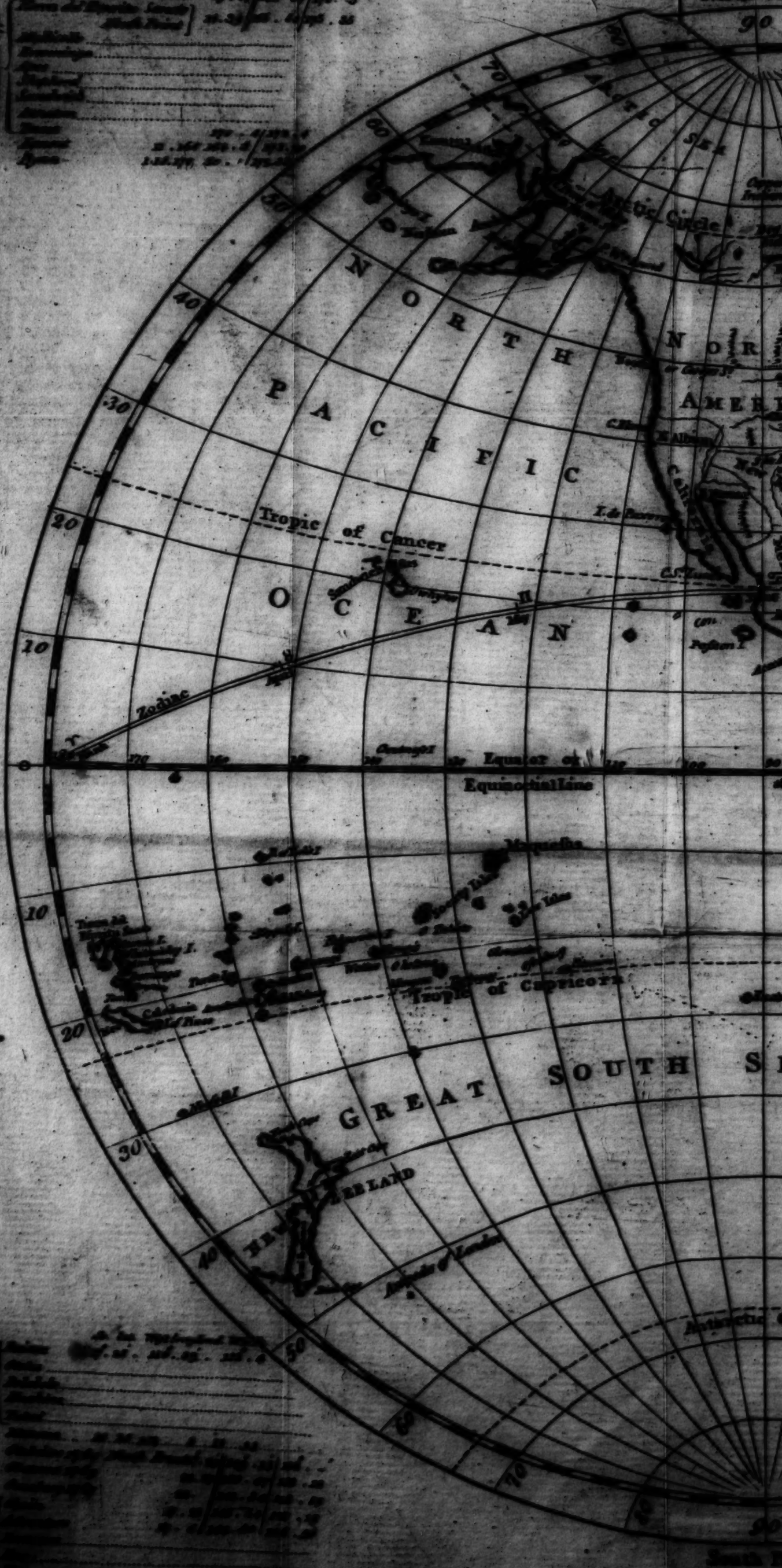
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Islands in the South Pacific Ocean discovered or explored from 1765 to 1779

New Zealand South Point	41.36	149.5	8790. 29
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THE
WORLD

Comprising
the latest Discoveries

1790



THE WORLD

*Comprising the
latest Discoveries*

1792



Table showing distances between the continents of Asia and Africa in the Year 1792.

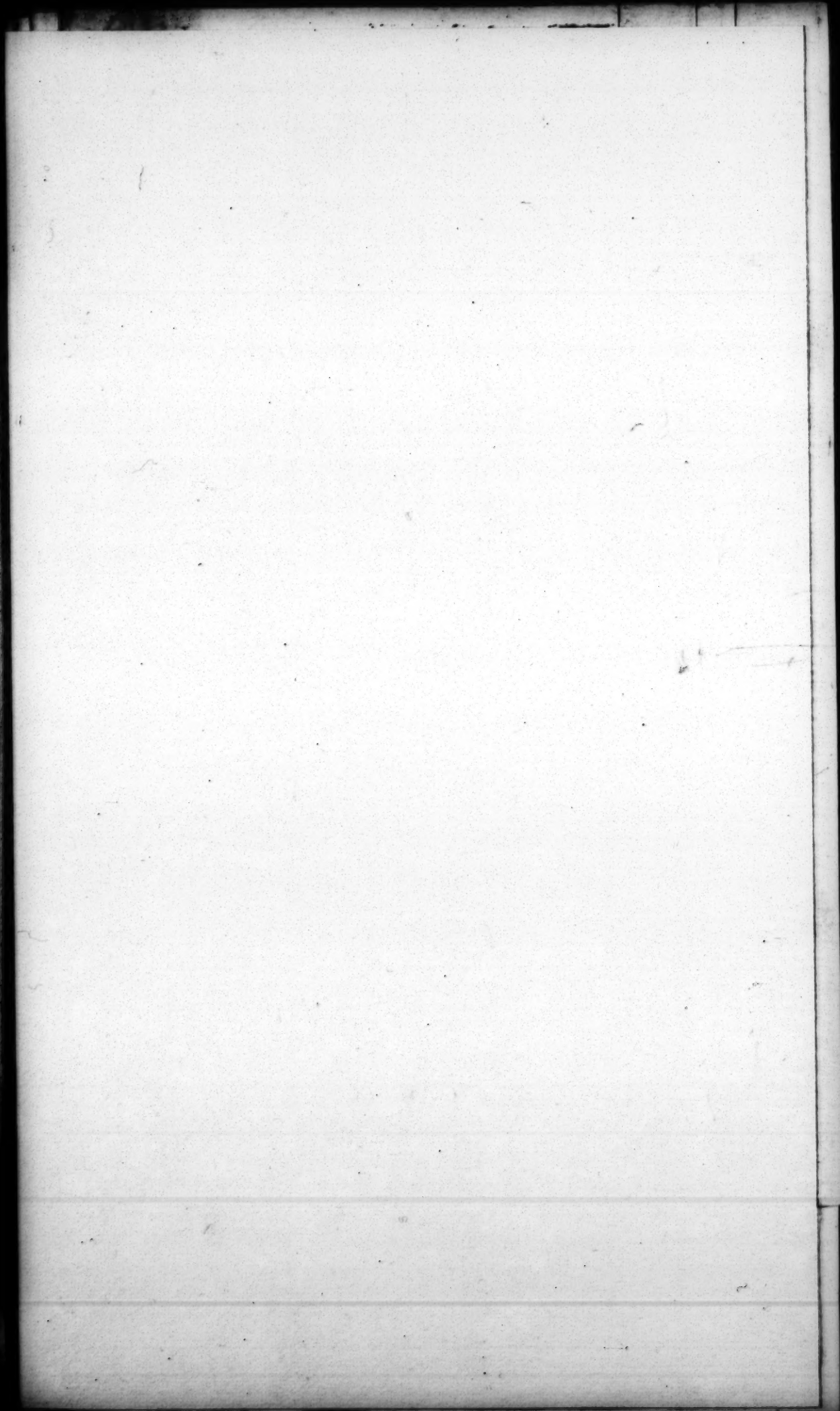
From	To	Distance
India	Europe	10,000
China	Europe	8,000
Japan	Europe	6,000
Philippines	Europe	4,000
Indonesia	Europe	2,000
Malaysia	Europe	1,000
Sumatra	Europe	500
Java	Europe	200
Borneo	Europe	100
Sulawesi	Europe	50
Timor	Europe	20
East Timor	Europe	10
West Timor	Europe	5
East Timor	Asia	10
West Timor	Asia	5
East Timor	Africa	10
West Timor	Africa	5
East Timor	Europe	10
West Timor	Europe	5
East Timor	Asia	10
West Timor	Asia	5
East Timor	Africa	10
West Timor	Africa	5

Table showing distances between the continents of Asia and Africa in the Year 1792.

From	To	Distance
India	Europe	10,000
China	Europe	8,000
Japan	Europe	6,000
Philippines	Europe	4,000
Indonesia	Europe	2,000
Malaysia	Europe	1,000
Sumatra	Europe	500
Java	Europe	200
Borneo	Europe	100
Sulawesi	Europe	50
Timor	Europe	20
East Timor	Europe	10
West Timor	Europe	5
East Timor	Asia	10
West Timor	Asia	5
East Timor	Africa	10
West Timor	Africa	5

Islands in the South Pacific Ocean discovered or explored from 1765 to 1779.

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is almost as fast again as the earth travels; for we do not go above fifty-six thousand miles in that time, and yet that is making pretty good speed too, since it does not want much of a thousand miles in a minute. However amazingly swift this may seem, it is crawling like the American *Ignorant*, or beast called the Sluggard, in comparison to the velocity of the rays of light, which certainly move about one hundred and eighty thousand miles in the space of a second. The heat of the Sun in this planet is probably seven times (Mr. Huygens says nine times) greater than with us in the hottest summer, which is perhaps enough to make water boil: It is therefore natural to imagine, that his inhabitants cannot be such as we are, since our bodies could by no means bear such a degree of heat. Mercury is so near the Sun, that he is very rarely seen but by astronomers, who know how to look after him.

2. **V E N U S**, which is the brightest and largest to appearance of all the planets, is distinguished in the heavens by a superiority of lustre from the others; and is incapable of being mistaken for any of them. The distinction to the eye between fixed stars and planets is, that the latter have, though a very bright, yet a more placid lustre than the former. The fixed stars are suns, and have the source of light in themselves: the planets are globes of earth, or opaque matter, which only receive light from the Sun, and reflect it back again. Notwithstanding, therefore, the fixed stars are at an immensely greater distance, it is natural that their brightness should be greater than that of the planets: it is this that gives them that twinkling which distinguishes them from the planets when we look at them; but this is not so absolute a distinction as has been supposed; for the planets which are nearest to the sun, receive their light in so great a degree, that, being also near to the earth, they reflect it with a brightness which does not belong to the others. Venus in this manner twinkles a little, and Mercury, though so small, much more: in these, however, the effects are so much less than fixed stars, that it cannot confound them with those luminaries. In Saturn, Jupiter, and Mars, it is not at all seen: so that those three planets are entirely, and these two are sufficiently, distinguished from the fixed stars by their light. The distance of Venus from the Sun is about sixty millions of miles: her motion in her orbit round the Sun is performed in a little above two hundred and twenty-four days, and her motion in an hour is about seventy thousand miles.

3. The **E A R T H** by its revolution in an ellipsis round the Sun in three hundred and sixty-five days, five hours, and forty-nine minutes, makes the space of time we call a year. The earth is near eight thousand miles in diameter, and distant from the Sun ninety-four millions of miles: the line which the earth describes in its annual motion is called the ecliptic, and proceeds from West to East, according to the order of the signs of the Zodiac. This motion is the cause of the different seasons of spring, summer, autumn, and winter, and consequently of the several lengths of days and nights in those seasons. In its progress through the ecliptic, it every where keeps its axis in a situation parallel to itself, and equally inclined to the plane of the ecliptic, which is twenty-three degrees and a half, or thereabouts. The turning of the earth on its own axis in twenty-four hours, makes it day in those parts which are turned towards the Sun, and night in those parts which are in the shade, or turned from the Sun.

4. **M A R S** is the least of all the planets, except Mercury, and his place is next above that of the earth, in the system of the universe, his course lying between the orbit of the earth and that of Jupiter, but very distant from both. This planet appears of a dusky reddish hue, and has less lustre than any star in the skies; they compute the diameter of Mars to be about four thousand four hundred miles, and must therefore be much less

than our Earth. His distance from the Sun is about one hundred and twenty-three millions of miles; he revolves about the Sun in six hundred and eighty-seven days nearly, and runs at the rate of forty-five thousand miles in an hour; his light and heat are twice, and sometimes thrice as weak as what we receive from the Sun.

5. **JUPITER** is the largest of all the planets, and is much more remote from the Sun than any of the inferior planets we have yet described. Heaven has therefore granted him a supply of light by four moons or satellites, which revolve round him as our moon does round us. These moons, like the satellites of Saturn, are so much less than their primary planets, that they are not visible without glasses of a great magnifying power, and therefore were perfectly unknown till the last age. The diameter of this planet is above eighty thousand miles, and the quantity of matter in him is about two hundred and twenty times greater than that of the Earth. His distance from the Sun is about four hundred and twenty-four millions of miles, and he revolves round his own axis in nine hours and fifty-six minutes; but his course round the Sun takes up eleven years and ten months; so large is his orbit, that he moves at the rate of about twenty-four thousand miles in an hour. Jupiter, besides a famous spot, by which its diurnal motion was determined, has appearances on him like swatches or belts, as they call them. These they take to be moveable, and to be formed by the clouds of this planet, which seem, like our trade-winds, to lie in tracts parallel to the equator of Jupiter. He has doubtless something round him like our air; but its texture, gravity, and elasticity, may notwithstanding be vastly different from that of ours. The prevailing opinion, that this planet must be inhabited, is now confirmed by the strongest reason: "For I take it," says Mr. Harris, that such an apparatus as the making of four moons to revolve about, and to enlighten him; (as five such there are also moving round Saturn, besides his ring) I take this, I say, to be a demonstrable proof, that both these planets have some kind of inhabitants, who have eyes to stand in need of light, as well as other senses proper for their natures: for we never find Nature doing any thing in vain, but ordering all things with the most consummate wisdom, and we must never believe she would form moons where there are no people to be lighted by them." The heat and light of the sun cannot be above a twenty-seventh part of what we enjoy here, and therefore it must be very dark, dismal, and cold living there. To this we may add, that the weight of all bodies there must be double to what they are on our Earth.

6. **SATURN** is the most distant planet in our system, being seven hundred and seventy-seven millions of miles from the sun. The time of his revolution round the grand luminary is about thirty years, and yet so very large is his orbit, that he moves at the rate of about eighteen thousand miles an hour. His diameter is about sixty-one thousand miles; and, with regard to the quantity of matter in him, it is about ninety-four times as great as that of our Earth; but his density is not much above a seventh part of that of the matter of our planet. As to light and heat, it is probable that he has not above a ninetieth part of what we enjoy by the sun. Indeed in order to supply this great defect of the sun's light, occasioned by so great a distance, our all-wise Creator has furnished him with five moons or attendants. The most surprising phenomenon of all in this planet is that which we call his ring: it is a vast body of earth, of perhaps seven or eight hundred miles in thickness, which, at the distance of about twenty-one thousand miles from Saturn's body, and with just as great a breadth, is placed in a circular arch round the planet, in figure much like the great wooden crane wheels, in which men or horses walk to raise goods or draw water.

The *Secondary Planets*, as we before observed, are ten in number: one, which

which moves round the Earth; four, which attend on Jupiter; and five, which revolve about Saturn. We shall here, however, confine our observations to the attendant of our Earth.

The diameter of our MOON is reckoned to be almost two thousand two hundred miles; her magnitude, or rather her mass, or the quantity of matter in her, with regard to the earth, is about one fortieth part. The moon, which is but a speck, in comparison of the other heavenly bodies, though it seems so near to us, is two hundred and forty thousand miles distant from us, and its surface is about fourteen millions of square miles. As the moon is the nearest to the Earth of all the planets, her motion is also the quickest, the complete revolution being performed in about twenty-seven days, seven hours, and three quarters. To this attendant of the Earth we are indebted for the flux and reflux of the tides twice in twenty-four hours, which are attended with so many advantages, that mankind could hardly exist without them, since the waters would then become stagnated, and unfit for any of the purposes of human life.

It is generally agreed among astronomers, that COMETS are a kind of planets or bodies revolving about the sun in elliptical orbits, whose periodical times and motions are as constant, certain, and regular as those of the planets, but abundantly more dense, as they pass through the greatest extremes of heat and cold, without any apparent diminution or alteration. All Comets appear to be spheres, with large atmospheres surrounding them, some fifteen or sixteen times more in diameter than their bodies are, so consequently three or four thousand times as large, which, in their perihelions, or nearest access to the sun, by the intense heat emitted therefrom, are so much rarified, as to be abundantly lighter than the sun's atmosphere, and extended into long lucid tails towards those parts opposite the sun. As comets recede from the sun their tails diminish, and their atmospheres increase gradually, until they approach the aphelions, or greatest distance from the sun; then their tails are contracted into circumambient atmospheres again. The bodies of Comets, especially those which have the shortest periodical times, are of themselves but little larger than the moon; so that it is their atmospheres and tails which make them conspicuous. Comets, like the planets, move in elliptical orbits about the sun, with this difference, all the planets move from east to west in the plane of the ecliptic, and in orbits nearly circular, while the Comets in their very elliptical orbits traverse the compass in all directions, (the plane of the elliptic only excepted) and that in so wonderful a manner, as not to interfere with one or the other's orbits. Hence it appears very probable, that both Planets and Comets are governed by the same stated laws; if so, it is by no means unlikely, that Comets have diurnal motions round their axes, as well as annual periods round their orbits.

Let us now proceed to say something of the FIXED STARS. The heavens are filled with a fluid much finer and thinner than our air, and extend beyond all limits, of which we have any conceptions. There being nothing visible to us in the remote parts of the heavens, we can only consider them as the places of the stars; all the fixed stars are situated in them; and, though they seem so near to one another, in our view of them, they are doubtless at an immense distance each from the other, and at a very different distance with respect to us. We must have a vast idea of this space, when we consider, that the largest of the fixed stars which are probably the nearest to us, are at a distance too great for the expression of all that we can conceive from figures, and for all means of admeasurement. The smaller are doubtless more remote than the least; or those which are of the sixth magnitude, than those of the fifth; and those again more remote than the stars which are of the fourth magnitude, and so on. And yet, beyond the smallest of these, telescopes discover to us more stars, too distant to be at all perceptible to the naked eye; and,

and in proportion to the power of these instruments, the more or less we discover. We may conceive by this, in some measure, what and how great must be that extent, which admits of no limits. Plato and Aristotle supposed the heavens terminated somewhere: if they do, what must that be which is beyond them? Though the distance of the fixed stars is too immense for ordinary calculation, yet some idea may be formed from what the greatest men have thought of it, by whom it is supposed, that if a bullet was to be discharged from one of them, the very nearest, and should fly to the sun with the same rapidity it leaves the mouth of a cannon, it would be twenty thousand years in reaching that luminary. The most remote that we see, even by telescopes, are not to be understood as the most remote in the heavens: that instrument has its limits like our eyes, though it reaches farther; but the extent of the creation and the heavens seem to have no limits. The heavens therefore appear indefinite in space, and the stars unnumbered and immoveable. These, as they are truly so many Suns, may be supposed all to have planets revolving round them; and thus the space is filled up in a manner worthy the ideas we have of the Creator. Huygens has given the planets the name of *celestial Earths*; and it is probable that they are, in many respects, like to this globe which we inhabit, and that as the plants and animals which abound with us are formed out of the principles of this Earth, so there are on those globes, plants and animals also formed out of their constituent particles, and therefore calculated for living on them. We can easily conceive, that creatures like ourselves, like the animals which inhabit this Earth, or the plants that grow upon it, could not live in the extreme cold of Saturn, or the extreme heat of Mercury: all must be solid ice in the former, and upon the surface of the latter, the heat is so great, that it will make water boil. Though creatures of our texture could not live in such worlds, he who created us and our world, and appropriated the one unto the other, could also form creatures proper for the other worlds he has created.

Description of the Artificial Sphere.

ON the convex part of the terraqueous globe, which is an artificial spherical body, is truly represented the whole world, as it consists of land and water. The circumference of the globe is divided into 360 degrees, every degree containing 60 geographical miles; consequently the globe is 21,600 such miles round: but as 60 geographic miles are about 69 miles English measure, the circut of the globe is therefore 24,840 English miles. The circles represented on the globe are, 1. The Equator, and the circles parallel to it. 2. The Meridian, and the rest of the meridional lines. 3. The Horizon. 4. The two Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn; and 5. The two Polar Circles.

The EQUATOR, or EQUINOCTIAL, is a great circle, ninety degrees distant from the poles of the world, and so named, because it divides the world into two equal parts: when the Sun is in this circle, there is then an equality of days and nights all over the world: hence these points are called the equinoxes. The principal use of this circle is to divide the world into two equal parts: that in which the arctic pole is found, is called the Northern half: and that in which the antarctic pole is placed, is the Southern half.

The MERIDIAN is a great circle, supposed to pass through the poles of the world and those of the horizon, cutting the sphere into two equal parts, the one oriental, and the other occidental. It also passes through the zenith and nadir in every place, and cuts the horizon at right angles. It is called the Meridian, because it marks half the space of time during which the Sun and the Stars appear above the horizon. As there are an infinite number of zeniths and horizons, the number of Meridians is also infinite; for the Meridian

dian is changed, as well as the zenith and horizon, every step we take towards the East or West; but if we pass in a right line Northwards or Southwards, we still continue under the same Meridian, though we constantly change the zenith or horizon. However, Geographers only reckon 360 Meridians, which are supposed to pass through every degree of the equinoctial. It has been customary for geographers to establish a first Meridian; though this is altogether arbitrary: Ptolemy placed it at the island of Ferro, which is the most Western of the Canaries; but the common method at present is for every geographer to make the Meridian of the capital of his country the first Meridian, and accordingly the longitudes in this Dictionary are reckoned East or West from the Meridian of London. The use of the Meridian in a globe is to shew when it is noon or midnight at the place to which it is applied; and to divide the visible hemisphere into two parts, namely, into oriental and occidental.

The ZODIAC is a broad circle that cuts the equator obliquely, in which are the constellations or stars that form the respective signs. The ECLIPTIC is a line passing through the middle of the Zodiac, and shews the Sun's path, or annual course, in which it advances thirty degrees in every month.

The HORIZON is a great circle which divides the world into two equal parts or hemispheres, of which one is superior and visible, and the other inferior and invisible. When the Sun is above this Circle it is then Day, and when it is sunk 18 degrees beneath it, Night then commences. This circle is the largest of all on the globe, and the Meridian is inclosed therein with all the rest of the sphere. Besides it is immoveable, and on the circumference are marked the degrees of the twelve signs of the Zodiac, and the days of the twelve months of the year.

The TROPICS are two small circles parallel to the equinoctial, described by the first points of the first degrees of the signs termed Cancer and Capricorn, that is, where they touch the ecliptic. They are distant from the equinoctial very near twenty-three degrees and a half. The Sun describes these tropics about the 20th day of June, and the 21st day of September. When he touches the tropic of Cancer, he makes the longest day for the people between the equator and the north pole; and, when he comes to the beginning of Capricorn, he makes the longest day for the inhabitants between the equator and the south pole. On the contrary, the shortest day to the former will be when the Sun touches the tropic of Capricorn, and to the latter when he comes to the tropic of Cancer. For this reason these points are called the winter and the summer tropics, as also the southern and northern; and they are as it were the two barriers, beyond which the Sun never passes.

The POLAR CIRCLES are distinguished by the names of the arctic and antarctic, and are circles parallel to the equinoctial. They are termed Polar, because the poles of the Zodiac are in their circumference, or rather, because they are near the poles of the world, being only 23 degrees and a half from each pole.

The ZONES are four broad circles encompassing the globe, and are distinguished chiefly by the temperature of the air. The *Torrid Zone* contains all the space between the two tropics, and so is called from its excessive heat, the Sun being vertical twice every year to all that inhabit it. This circle is about 47 degrees broad. The two *temperate Zones* are so called from their lying between the two extreme degrees of heat and cold, viz. between the torrid Zones and the frigid Zones, the one being called the Northern temperate Zone, and the other the Southern temperate Zone. These are either of them 33 degrees broad. Of the two *frigid Zones* the one encompasses the arctic or north pole, and extends to the distance of 23 degrees and a half from it; and the other, the antarctic or south pole, to the same distance,

Of the Climates.

A CLIMATE is a space of earth comprehended between two parallels, at the end of which the length of the longest days are increased half an hour in the summer season. The better to understand this we must observe, that under the equator the longest day is no more than twelve hours, and that, in proportion as we advance towards the polar circles, the days of each Climate increase half an hour, till we arrive at the polar circles; for then the longest days consist of twenty-four hours. Thus there are 24 Climates in all on each side of the equator. Some, after this, talk of Climates of months; but this is so useless a distinction, that it is not worth the reader's notice. However, it will not be improper to observe, that the spaces of the half-hour Climates, if they were marked on the globe, would become narrower as they advanced toward the poles. It is easy to know in what Climate a city is, by observing the longest day; as for instance, at London, where the days are 16 hours long, we need only subtract twelve hours from the number, and there will remain four; then multiply this by two, and you will have eight, which is the Climate of London. The same may be done on any other Climate.

Of the Points of the Compass.

The earth may be considered with regard to the four cardinal Points, which are the north, south, east, and west; and all the points included between them may have respect to a particular place. By this means we know the situation of the different countries of the world, with regard to each other; for some are oriental, or toward the east, with regard to those that are occidental, or lie westerly of them. Thus England is to the west of France, and Poland is to the east of Germany; as also Africa is to the south of Europe. We may easily distinguish the points that lie between those that are cardinal; thus, though Spain is to the south of France, yet it likewise lies to the westward thereof; but as they do not lie exactly south or west of each other, Spain may be said to lie south-west of France; and for the same reason, on the contrary, France will be north-east with regard to Spain. The like may be said of any two other countries.

Of the Terms used in Geography.

The word *Geography* comes from the Greek, and signifies a description of the earth; by the earth is meant the terraqueous globe, composed of land and water, and it is commonly called the terrestrial globe. *Chorography* is the description of a country, province, or county, as for instance Yorkshire. *Topography* is the description of a particular place, as a town, and the like: *Hydrography* is a description of the water, such as oceans, seas, and lakes.

As the earth may be represented either in the whole, or in part, it forms the difference between geographical charts or maps, which however may be reduced to two kinds; namely, general and particular. Among the former is the map of the world, or planisphere, which shews the two surfaces of the whole terrestrial globe, cut, as it were, in two, by the first meridian; as also the maps which describe some principal part of the globe; such as Europe, Asia, Africa, and America: and even kingdoms; as for instance, Poland, Spain, Italy, Great Britain, and the like. However, those maps may be called particular, which represent any particular country; but they are more properly such as give an account only of a part, as Naples in Italy, Normandy in France, and Staffordshire in England.

After all, nothing can give a better or more general idea of the earth than a globe, because it is of the same shape and figure; but as it is impossible to
make

make one large enough to shew every part of the earth and sea distinctly, there is a necessity of having recourse to general and particular maps.

Geography, as well as other arts and sciences, has terms proper to itself; some of which have relation to the earth, and others to the water.

A continent, called by some Terra Firma, is a large part of the earth, which comprehends several countries not separated by any sea; thus Europe is a continent.

An island, or isle, is a portion of the earth entirely surrounded with water.

A peninsula, or chersonese, is a quantity of land which is only joined to a continent by a neck of the same, it being every where else encompassed by water.

An isthmus, or neck of land, is that part by which a peninsula is joined to the land, as the isthmus of Suez and Darien.

A promontory is a high part of land, which advances or stretches into the sea, and is commonly called a cape, when it appears like a mountain; but when the advanced part has little elevation, it is termed a point. Thus the Cape of Good Hope is a mountainous promontory.

An ocean is a large collection of waters surrounding a considerable part of the continent; such as the Atlantic and Northern Oceans.

A sea is a smaller collection of waters, when understood in a strict sense, as the British and Irish Seas; but, in general, every part of the ocean may be called the sea; and it is still more general, when the terraqueous globe is said to consist of land and sea.

A gulph is a part of the sea surrounded with land, except in one part, where it communicates with the ocean; as the gulph of Bengal, the gulph of Florida; and yet these are more properly seas than the Mediterranean, the Baltic, and the Black Seas, which properly speaking, are gulphs, as well as the gulph of Venice.

A bay is said to differ from a gulph only in being less, and more narrow at the entrance than within; but this is far from being true; for a bay has a wider entrance in proportion than a gulph, and it may be also larger than some gulphs; as for instance, the Bay of Biscay; though it must be acknowledged bays in general are much smaller. A creek is a small inlet, and is always much less than a bay.

A road is a place upon any coast where there is good anchorage, and where vessels, in some sense, are sheltered from the wind.

A strait is a narrow passage which joins two seas, two gulphs, or a sea and a gulph; such as the Sound, near the Baltic; and the Straights of Gibraltar, between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean.

A lake is a collection of standing water surrounded by land, having no visible communication with the sea. Thus the Caspian Sea is truly and properly a lake; and there is another near it, called the Lake of Aral, which has hardly ever been taken notice of by former geographers, it being but a late discovery. It is about one third as big as the Caspian Sea, and several rivers are now known to run into it, which by former writers were said to fall into the Caspian Sea. Smaller lakes are those of Ladoga, Geneva, and several others to be mentioned hereafter.

A river is a stream of water that has its source from a spring, which always keeps running till it falls into some other river, or into the sea.

Description of a Map.

The top of most modern Maps is considered as the north, the bottom of the Map as the south, the right hand as the east, and the left hand as the west. In old maps, where this rule is not always strictly followed, a Flower de Luc is generally placed on some part of it, pointing towards the north, by which the other points may be easily known. On the top of the Map, between the

marginal

marginal lines, are placed the several figures, which shew the number of degrees, of eastern or western longitude of every place that is directly under those figures. At the bottom of most Maps are placed the same figures as those at the top; but, in Maps of the best sort, instead thereof, are placed the number of hours or minutes every place in it lies distant east or west, from its chief town or first meridian. For instance; every place, which is situate one degree east of another, will appear to have the sun *four* minutes of time *before* it; and any one place, situate one degree west of another, will appear to have the sun *four* minutes of time *after* it. Again, a place situate fifteen degrees east of us, as Naples, will appear to have the sun *one* complete hour *before* us at London; and a place situate fifteen degrees west of us, as the islands of Madeira, will appear to have the sun *one* hour *after* us at London.

On the right and left hand of every Map, between the marginal lines, are placed figures that shew the number of degrees, either north or south, which every place parallel with them is distant from the equator. Thus London is situated 51 degrees, 30 minutes of north latitude; that is, it is so many degrees and minutes north from the equator. Over some Maps are drawn lines from the top to the bottom, and from the right hand to the left: those which run from the top to the bottom, are lines of longitude, and those which cross them, lines of latitude; but these are frequently omitted, where a Map is too full to admit of them.

Kingdoms or *Provinces* are divided from one another by a row of single points, and they are often painted or stained with different colours. *Cities* or *great towns* are made like little houses, with a small circle in the middle of them; but smaller *towns* or *villages* are marked only with little circles, *Mountains* are imitated in the form of little rising hillocks; and *forests* are represented by a collection of little trees. The names of *villages* are wrote in a running hand, those of *cities*, in a Roman character, and those of *Provinces*, in large capitals. The *sea* is generally left as an empty space on the Map, except where there are rocks, sands, or shelves, currents of water or wind, described. *Rocks* are sometimes made in Maps like little pointed things sticking up sharp in the sea. *Sands* or *shelves* are denoted by a great heap of little points placed in the shape of these sands, as they have been found to lie in the ocean, by sounding or fathoming the depths. *Currents of waters* are described by several long parallel crooked strokes imitating a current. The *course of winds* is represented by the heads of arrows pointed to the coasts, towards which the wind blows. *Small rivers* are described by a single crooked waving line, and *large rivers* by such double and treble lines made strong and black; *bridges* are distinguished by a double line across the rivers.

T H E

New General Gazetteer:

O R, A

COMPENDIOUS GEOGRAPHICAL D I C T I O N A R Y.

A A

A A, a small river of Germany, in Westphalia; rises near, and waters Munster, and falls into the river Embs, opposite Greven.

AA, a small river of Dutch Brabant, rises on the confines of the country of Liege and Guelderland, waters Helmont, and falls into the Dommel, a little above Bois-le-duc.

AA, a river of Flanders, that rises in Picardy, in France, beyond Rumilly-le-compté, runs N. E. through Artois, becomes navigable near St. Omer's, by means of sluices, passes on to Gravelin, and falls into the English Channel.

* AA, the name of two small rivers in the United Provinces, proceeding from a morass named Bertang, in the territory of Drente; uniting in Westerwold, where they are called the Westerwold AA, they fall into the gulph of Dollart, near the confines of the county of Embden.

* AA, a small river of Westphalia; rises in the diocese of Munster, in the quarter of Ahas, waters the town of that name, and afterwards Goer, in the district of Twente, which it runs through, and enters that of Sallant, where it joins the Vecht, a little above the small town of Omme.

A A

AA, a large river in the duchy of Courland; rises in Samojitia, and falls into the bay of Riga.

* AA, or ALPHA, a small river of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich; waters Gruningen, and falls into the lake Grieffensee, to the S. of the mouth of the river Glart.

* AA, or ALPHA, a river in Westphalia; rises in the county of Lemgou, washes Detmold, and Hervorden, and falls into the Weser, about 8 miles above Minden. Some call it the Wehra.

* AA, or ALPHA, a small river of Westphalia; rises in the county of Steinfort, runs through its whole length, waters the town of that name, and entering Sallant, joins the Vecht, a little below the small town of Omme.

AA, or ALPHA, a river of Switzerland; rises in mount Brunig, in the canton of Underwald, crosses it from S. to N. waters Sarnen, and falls into the lake of Lucern.

* AA, or ALPHA, a small river of Switzerland; rises in the canton of Lucern, near Sempach, forms two small lakes in its course, waters Lentzburgh, and falls into the river Aar,

B

AALBORG,

AALBORG. See **ALBURG**, as also other words that begin with two AA's, and not found here.

AALHEIDE, a large barren heath of Denmark, in North Jutland, between Skive and Kolding.

**** ABACCY**, otherwise called **ARDQUIN**, is a good seat near the lake of Strangford, in the county of Down, province of Ulster; it has continued in the family of the Echlins for many generations, even before the rebellion of 1641. Ardquin is a corrupted word from Ard-Cuan, signifying a height over the lough of Strangford, formerly called Lough-Cuan.

ABACH, or **WELTENBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, defended by a citadel, and seated on the river Danube, 7 miles from Ratisbon. Lon. 11. 59. E. lat. 48. 53. N.

ABAKANSKOY, a town of Siberia, seated on the river Janeska; founded in the year 1707, and rebuilt in 1725; is provided with artillery, and has a garrison. Lon. 94. 5. E. lat. 53. 5. N.

ABAKEN, a river of Siberia, in Asia, falls into the Jenesi soon after it rises.

ABALAK, a town of Siberia, 2 miles from Tobolskoi, famous for an image of the Virgin Mary, constantly visited by a great number of pilgrims: the clergy carry it every year in procession to Tobolskoi. Lon. 68. 20. E. lat. 58. 11. N.

ABANO, a village in the territory of Padua, in Italy, famous for the warm baths near it. In one called Bagno di Fango, the patients are covered all over with the warm mud or slime, in hopes of a cure. Lon. 10. 47. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

*** ABARANER**, a town of Turcomania in Asia, where the archbishop of Nakhivan often resides; he is an Armenian, and yet there are 300 Roman Catholics said to be in this place. It is 20 miles N. of Nakhivan. Lon. 63. 59. E. lat. 39. 0. N.

*** ABASCIA**, a country of Asia, in Georgia. It has Mingrelia on the E. the Circassian Tartars, or Black Circassia, on the N. and W. and the Black Sea on the S. It has very few towns, and those of little consequence; the inhabitants are called Abascians, and are well made and strong, but live in continual dread of each other; because those that have most power seize, as many as they can of the poorer sort, to sell them to the Turks. Lon. from 39. to 43. E. lat. 43. to 45. N.

*** ABASCIA**, a river of Mingrelia, in Asia; falls into the Passo.

ABASKAJA, a town of Asia, in Siberia, seated on the river Ichim. The church is surrounded by a wall, and guarded by dragoons. Lon. 69. 5. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

ABBEVILLE, a considerable town of

France in Lower Picardy, and capital of the county of Ponthieu; seated in a pleasant valley, where the river Somme divides into several branches, and separates the town into two parts. A manufactory of woollen-cloth was set up here in 1665; they also make sail-cloth, coarse linen: and black and green soap. It carries on a good trade, by means of the river Somme, in which the tide rises 6 feet. It is 15 miles from the British Channel, 20 N. W. of Amiens, 52 S. of Calais, and 80 N. by W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 55. E. lat. 50. 7. N.

**** ABBEY-BOYLE**, or **BOYLE**, a borough, market and post-town, county of Roscommon, province of Conaught; situated 20 miles N. of Roscommon, 32 N. W. of Athlone, and 84 from Dublin. It has a barrack for a troop of horse, and sends two members to Parliament, the Earl of Kingston being proprietor. It was incorporated by charter from James I. and lies on the banks of the river Buelle, over which there are 2 stone bridges, on one of which is a pedestrian statue of William III.—On the north side of the river stands a stately abbey of gothic architecture, built A. D. 1152. Lat. 53. 56. N. lon. 8. 32. W.—Fair days, 30 May, 25 July, and 1 October.

**** ABBEY-FEALE**, a small market town in the county of Limerick, so called from a river which runs through it; it was formerly a celebrated monastery. One mile beyond it on the left are the ruins of Purt-Castle.—Fair days, 29 June, 18 October. Distant from Dublin 123 miles.

ABBEY-HOLM, a town in Cumberland, England, so called from an abbey built by David king of Scots; situate on an arm of the sea, and had a market on Saturdays; it has now a fair on October 29, for horses and horned cattle. It is 16 miles S. W. of Carlisle. Lon. 3. 19. W. lat. 54. 53. N.

**** ABBEY-KNOCKMOY**, a fair town in the county of Galway, province of Conaught.—Fair day, 21 August, in every year.

**** ABBEY-LEIX**, a small neat village in the Queen's County, at which is the elegant seat of Lord De Vesey.

**** ABBEY-MAHON**, situated in the county of Cork and barony of Ibawn and Barryroe, near the bay of Courtmacsherry. The ruins of an ancient abbey founded by the Bernardine Monks. Soon after the dissolution of Monasteries, these lands were seized into the hands of the crown.

ABBEY-MILTON, or **MIDDLETON**, an ancient but mean town in Dorsetshire, England, where was formerly a low abbey. Market decayed; has a fair on the Tuesday after July 25, for cattle and toys. It

is 12 miles N. E. of Dorchester. Lon. 2. 24. W. lat. 50. 51. N.

**** ABBEY-ODORNEY**, in the county of Kerry, 141 miles from Dublin; where are the ruins of an abbey, near the river Brick; founded in 1154, and supplied with Monks from the Cistercian abbey of Magis in the county of Limerick.

**** ABBEY-SHRULE**, a fair town in the county of Longford, province of Leinster. Fair day, 1st, Wednesday after Trinity-Sunday.

ABBOT'S-BROMLEY, otherwise called **PAGET'S-BROMLEY**, a town of Staffordshire, England, market on Tuesday; and 3 fairs, on Thursday before midlent, Sunday, May 22, and August 24, all for horses and horned cattle. It is 6 miles E. of Stafford, and 128 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 53. W. lat. 52. 50. N.

ABBOTSBURY, a town in Dorsetshire, England, where is a famous swannery: has a market on Thursday, and a fair, July 10. It is 7 miles S. W. of Dorchester, and 133 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 42. W. lat. 50. 38. N.

*** ABENOW**, a mountain of Germany, in Suabia, in the principality of Furstemberg, 23 miles from Friburg. Remarkable for the source of the Danube, and for giving name to a long chain of mountains, that extends from the Rhine to the Neckar, and from the Forest Towns to the city of Torheim.

ABENRADE, or **APENRADE**, a jurisdiction in the duchy of Sleswick, in Denmark.

ABENRADE, a town of Denmark, in Sleswick, seated on a spacious open bay on the Baltick, surrounded on three sides by high mountains, that render the harbour secure. Lon. 9. 14. E. lat. 55. 6. N.

ABENSPURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, subject to the Duke of that name; seated on the river Abens, near the Danube, 15 miles, S. W. of Ratisbon. Lon. 11. 55. E. lat. 51. 35. N.

ABERAYON, a town of Glamorganshire, in Wales, seated at the mouth of the river Avon, 19 miles N. W. of Cowbridge, and 194 W. of London. Lon. 3. 48. W. lat. 48. 46. N.

ABERBROTHIC, or **ARBROTHOC**, a town of Scotland in the shire of Angus, on the sea-coast, remarkable for the ruins of an ancient monastery, has two churches, one of which is half ruined. It has a pretty good harbour, advantageous for trade, and stands on a fertile plain. It is 15 miles N. E. of St. Andrew's and 40 N. N. E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 39. W. lat. 56. 36. N.

ABERCONWAY. See **CONWAY**.

**** ABERCORN**, a small town in Georgia, America, 5 miles from Ebenezer,

13 N. W. of Savannah, situate on the river Savannah; and is the principal road to Augusta, from whence it is distant 91 miles.

ABERDEEN. There are two towns of that name in Scotland, Old and New Aberdeen. Old Aberdeen stands near the mouth of the river Donne, where there is a fine bridge of one arch, but no harbour. It is a small place, about a mile from New Aberdeen; but has a handsome college, and was formerly a bishop's see. New Aberdeen is at the mouth of the river Dee, over which there is a fine bridge of 7 arches, is a large town, with a college, called the Marischal College, a good tide-harbour, and very considerable, and a noble salmon-fishery. It sends a member to parliament in conjunction with the Boroughs of Bervie, Montrose, Arbroath, and Brechin. It is 84 miles N. E. of Edinburgh, and 58 N. E. of St. Andrew's. Lon. 1. 50. W. lat. 57. 6. N.

*** ABERDEENSHIRE** comprehends the districts of Mar, Garrioch, Strathbogie, and the greater part of Buchan; and sends two members to parliament.

ABERDOUR, a small town of Scotland, on the north coast of the Frith of Forth, in the county of Fife, 3 miles from Edinburgh, and gives title to the Earl of Morton's, eldest son, who has a fine seat near it.

ABERFORD, or **ABERFORTH**, a town in the west-riding of Yorkshire, England, market on Wednesdays; and 4 fairs, on the first Wednesday in April, on the first Wednesday in May, on the first Wednesday in October, and on the Wednesday after St. Luke's day; which are all for horses, horned cattle, and sheep. It is 16 miles S. W. of York, and 180 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 21. W. lat. 53. 50.

*** ABERFRAW**, a town of North Wales, in the isle of Anglesey, formerly a place of great account, the kings of North Wales having then a palace there. Now reduced to a small village, though it has 4 fairs; on March 7, Wednesday after Trinity Sunday, October 23, and December 11, all for cattle. It is six miles N. W. of Newburgh. Lon. 4. 36. W. lat. 53. 13. N.

ABERGAVENTY, a well-built town of Monmouthshire, with about 500 houses, two parish churches, and an old castle. It has 2 markets, on Tuesdays and Fridays; and 3 Fairs, on May 1, for lean cattle and sheep; the first Tuesday after Trinity Sunday, for linen and woollen-cloth; and on September 25, for hogs, horses, and flannels. It is 16 miles W. of Monmouth, and 142 W. by N. of London. Lon. 3. 5. W. lat. 51. 50. N.

* **ABERGELY**, a village of North Wales, in Denbighshire, that has 4 fairs; on April 2, the day before Holy Thursday, August 20, and October 9, all for cattle. It is 5 miles W. by S. of St. Asaph. Lon. 42. 10. W. lat. 3. 10. N.

* **ABERGUILLY**, or **ABERGERLECH**, a village of South Wales, in Carmarthen-shire with 2 fairs; on October 2, and October 27, for cattle, horses, and pedlars ware. It is 12 miles N. by E. of Carmarthen. Lon. 4. 10. W. lat. 52. 6. N.

ABERNETHY, a town of Scotland, in Strathern, a district of Perthshire; seated on the river Tay, a little below the place where the Erne falls into the Tay; formerly the seat of the Pictish kings; and afterwards the see of an archbishop, since transferred to St. Andrew's.

ABERYSTWITH, a small town of Cardiganshire, in Wales, seated on the river Riddal. The market on Monday is considerable. It is 30 miles N. E. of Cardigan, and 109 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 0. W. Lat. 52. 25. N.

ABEX, a country of Africa, on the Red Sea, which bounds it on the E. Abyssinia and Nubia lie on the W. Egypt on the N. and the coast of Agan to the S. The principal towns are Ercoco and Suaquam, which is the capital, and the seat of a governor. It is very sandy and barren, being destitute of water. The inhabitants are Mahometans.

* **ABIAD**, a town of Africa, on the coast of Abex, seated on a high mountain remarkable for its trade in ebony and aromatic plants.

ABIAGRASSO, a small town of Italy, seated on a canal, in the duchy of Milan. Lon. 9. 24. E. lat. 45. 20. N.

** **ABINGDON**, or **ABINGTON**, a fair town, 7 miles E. of Limerick, province of Munster. Its ancient name was Withencia or Wothency:—Famous for an abbey which stood there, of which John O'Mulrain was the last Abbot. Queen Elizabeth in the 5th year of her reign, granted this abbey for ever with certain lands to Peter Walsh, in capite, at the yearly rent of 57l. 2s. 3d. It is distant from Dublin 91 miles; fair days, 27 May, 31 August.

** **ABINGTON**, a town in Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia city. Also a small town in Calvert county, Maryland. Also a small town in the ancient colony of Plymouth, in New England.

ABINGTON, or **ABINGDON**, a town of Berkshire, England; is a good thoroughfare, and well built. Market on Mondays and Fridays; fairs on the first Monday in Lent, June 20, September 19, December 11; all for horses and other cattle; sends one member to parliament, and is 7 miles S. of Oxford, and 55 W. of London. Lon. 1. 12. W. lat. 51. 42. N.

** **ABITIBIS**, a lake north of Nipissing lake, the N. E. boundary of Canada, in new South Wales; has communication with James's bay, near Moose fort. Lon. 78. 5. lat. 59. 3.

ABIUL, a small town in Beira, a province of Portugal, containing upwards of 1300 inhabitants. Lon. 7. 10. W. lat. 40. 25. N.

* **ABLAY**, a country in Great Tartary, subject to the Russians: but their chief is a Kalmuck prince. Lon. from 72. to 83. E. lat. 51. to 54. N.

* **ABLIS**, a town of France in the generality of Orleans.

ABLOE, a town of little Tartary, lying between the river Dnieper, and the Black Sea. Lon. 33. 15. E. lat. 46. 20. N.

* **ABNAKIS**, a people of North America, between New England and Canada. They hate labour, and could never be brought to cultivate the ground.

ABO, a city of Sweden, and capital of Finland. It is surrounded with mountains, has a commodious harbour and a bishop's see, seated at the mouth of the river Aurojoki, near the gulph of Bothnia, 140 miles N. E. of Stockholm. Lon. 22. 18. E. lat. 60. 27. N.

ABO-FLOT, or **ABO-HUS**, an ancient fort in Finland, on a peninsula, near the mouth of the river Aura. It has often suffered by the enemy and by fire.

ABOI DE NOBREVA A COATO, a district of Portugal, in the province of Entrედouro e Minho.

ABOUTIGE, **ABUTISH**, or **ABOHIBE**, a town in Upper Egypt, in Africa, near the Nile, where there grows plenty of poppies, of which they make the best opium in all the Levant. It was formerly a large, but now a mean place. Lat. 26. 50. N.

ABRAHAMSDORF, a small town in Hungary, but well inhabited. Lon. 19. 50. E. lat. 46. 20. N.

ABRANTES, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the river Tajo, belonging to a marquis of the same name. It contains 35,000 inhabitants, has four convents, an alms-house, and an hospital. Lon. 7. 18. W. lat. 39. 13. N.

ABREIRO, a town of Trá-os-montes, in Portugal, containing between 2 and 300 inhabitants; the district belonging to it comprehends ten parishes. Lon. 7. 10. W. lat. 41. 20. N.

** **ABROJOS**, or **BAXOS DE BARNECA**, a bank with several rocks and small islands, East of Turks Island, in the West Indies. Lon. 69. 40. lat. 21. 5. between which and Turks Island, is a deep channel for ships of any burthen, 3 leagues wide.

* **ABROLHOS**, dangerous shoals, about 50 miles

50 miles from the coast of Brasil, and near the island of St. Barbe.

ARRON, a river of France in the government of the Nivernois.

ABRUG-BANYA, a well inhabited town in Transylvania, seated on the river Ompay, 35 miles above Alba Julia, near which there are mines of gold and silver, and the mine-court is kept here. Lon. 23. 24. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

ABRUZZO, a province of Naples, about 87 miles long, and 62 broad; is bounded on the E. by the gulph of Venice; on the N. and W. by the marche of Ancona, Umbria, and the Campagna of Rome; and on the S. by the Terra di Lavoro and Molise. It is divided into two parts by the river Pescara; one is called Ulterior, Aquila its capital; and the other Citerior, of which Solmona is the capital. The country is fertile in corn, rice, fruit, and saffron; but the woods abound with bears and wolves.

* **ABSPERG**, a small town in Suabia, in the Norgow, near Anspach.

ABSTEINEN, a bailiwick beyond the river Memel, in the circle of Tapieu, belonging to the kingdom of Prussia. It is a mountainous, but pleasant country, and abounds in corn and cattle.

ABYDOS, a town and castle of Lesser Asia, now the southern castle of the Dardanelles at the Strait, joining the Archipelago to the Propontis. This Strait is otherwise called Gallipoli, and is 2 miles in breadth. Lon. 27. 36. E. lat. 40. 16. N.

ABYO, or **ABUYO**, one of the Philippine islands, in the East Indies, between Mindinao and Luzon, where the Spaniards have a fort. Lon. 122. 15. E. lat. 10. 0. N.

ABYSSINIA, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N. by that of Sennar, or Nubia; on the E. partly by the Red Sea, and partly by Dancalia; on the W. by Gorham and Gingiro; and on the S. by Alaba and Ommo Zaidi. It was formerly of greater extent than it is at present, because several provinces have revolted, and the Turks have made encroachments to the East. The land is fertile in many places, and the air is very hot, except in the rainy season, when it is very temperate. For four months in the year there are greater rains fall than perhaps in any other part of the world, which occasion the swelling of the river Nile, that has its source in this country. It contains mines of all sorts of metal except tin; but the inhabitants make no great advantage thereof. The fields are watered by several streams, except in the mountainous parts. The emperor, or king is called Negus. His authority is abso-

lute, and he often dwells with his whole court in tents. However, Abyssinia is not without cities, as some pretend; for Gondar is a large place, where he commonly resides when he is not in the field. The inhabitants are black, or very near it; but they are not so ugly as the Negroes. Their religion is a mixture of Christianity and Judaism. The habit of persons of quality is a silken vest, with a sort of scarf; but the common people wear nothing but a pair of drawers.

ACADIA, **NOVA SCOTIA**, or **NEW SCOTLAND**, a country in North America, bounded by the river St. Lawrence on the N. by the ocean on the E. by the bay of Fundy, and the sea of Acadia on the S. and by New-England on the W. It was ceded to the French by the treaty of Breda, in 1661; but being afterwards taken by the English, it was, by the treaty of Utrecht, yielded up to them, where they have planted a colony. It is a very fruitful country, and affords plenty of game, besides fish. The capital town is Halifax. This province was, in 1784, divided into two governments. See **BRUNSWICK, NEW**.

* **ACABOU**, a kingdom on the coast of Guinea, in Africa, whose king is absolute, and all his subjects slaves; which, however, does not prevent them from being haughty and insolent.

* **ACANNU**, an inland country on the gold coast of Guinea, in Africa, affording the best gold, and in great plenty. There is a town or village of the same name. Lon. 0. 30. E. lat. 8. 30. N.

** **ACAPULA**, a town in the province of Chiapo, in Mexico, situate on the river Tobasco, near the city of Chiapa, not far from the bay of Jewantipac in the south sea.

** **ACAPULCO**, a considerable town of Mexico, in America, seated on a bay on the South Sea. The harbour is very commodious, and will hold near 200 vessels. Every year they send a rich ship to Manilla, one of the Philippine islands; and another returns annually from thence to the same port, laden with the best commodities of the East-Indies. The town itself is destitute of fresh water, and the climate during their summer months, extremely hot and unhealthy; they have no rain from the end of November to the beginning of May; and the town is almost deserted, except during the mart occasioned by the Manilla ships. The Chief Justice has 20,000 pieces of Eight per annum, and the comptroller and other officers little less than that sum. The curate though allowed but 180 pieces of eight per annum, yet his income is said to be worth above 14000, arising principally

pally from the burial-fee of strangers who die there, and on board the ships in the harbour. Within a league E. of Acapulco, is Port Marquis, a very good harbour, where the ships from Peru generally run in contraband goods. Lon. 102. 20. W. lat. 17. 22. N.

ACARAI, a town of South America, in Paraguay, built by the Jesuits in 1624. Lon. 51. 5. W. lat. 26. 0. S.

ACASABASTIAN, a town in the province of Vera Puz, in Mexico, watered by a river of the same name, which runs into the Golfo Dulce.

ACAZATHULA, a seaport situate on a point of land in the province of Guatimala Proper, in Mexico, on a bay of the South Sea, about 4 leagues from Trinidad. It receives the greatest part of the treasures from Peru and Mexico; in its Neighbourhood are three volcanoes.

ACERENZA, a small town of Italy, in the province of Basilicata, belonging to the kingdom of Naples, with the title of a duchy. It was formerly the see of an archbishop. Lon. 16. 5. E. lat. 40. 20. N.

ACERNO, a town of Italy, in the citior principality of Naples, with a bishop's see. It is 17 miles S. W. of Conza and 12 N. E. of Salerno. Lon. 15. 6. E. lat. 40. 45. N.

ACERRA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro; seated on the river Agno, 7 miles N. E. of Naples, and 20 S. W. of Benevento. Lon. 14. 30. E. lat. 40. 55. N.

**** ACHADORE**, a bishop's see in the county of Kerry, province of Munster, united to Limerick and Ardfert. Nothing remains of this place but the ruined walls of the cathedral, which stand 8 miles S. E. of Tralee, is situated on the north side, and near the western extremity of Killarney Lake, of which it commands a beautiful prospect.

ACHAIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, now called Livadia; of which Athens was the capital. See **LIVADIA**.

ACHAM, a country of Asia, in the East-Indies, little known to the Europeans, bounded N. by Bouton, E. by China, S. by Ava, and W. by Patan and Jesuat, in Bengal.

ACHEN, or **ACHEM**, a capital town of the same name, in the N. part of the island of Sumatra, in the East Indies. This kingdom extends as far as the line, and contains many animals, trees, and fruits, unknown to the Europeans. The inhabitants superstitious. It has long been noted for trade, and was formerly governed by a queen; but in 1700, a layde, or preacher, obtained the government. It has nothing of its own but gold

dust, which is exceeding good; the elephants teeth are brought thither from the interior country. They punish theft very severely, and yet robberies and murders are very frequent among them. This town is seated by the side of a river, in a large plain, and the king's palace is in the middle of the town, being so well fortified that it commands the whole. It stands on the N. part of the island, and is 450 miles N. W. of Malacca, and a 1000 S. E. of Fort St. George. Lon. 95. 39. E. lat. 5. 22. N.

ACHERON, a river of Albany, in the Turkish empire, now called Delichi, Sung by the ancient poets.

*** ACHEN**, or **ACKEN**, a small town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburgh. It has a good citadel, and stands on the river Elbe, 5 miles below Dessau.

**** ACHIL ISLES**; two islands on the coast of the county Mayo, province of Connaught. They are high coarse land, Lat. 54. N. Lon. 10. 10. W.

ACHMETSCHET, a town in the peninsula of the Crimea, the residence of the Sultan Galga, eldest son of the khan of Tartary. Lon. 33. 20. E. lat. 45. 0. N.

**** ACHONRY**, though now an inconsiderable village, yet it is a bishop's see, united to Killala. 'Tis situated in the county of Sligo, province of Connaught, 16 miles S. W. of Sligo. Lat. 54. N. Lon. 9. 8. W. This bishoprick remained a distinct diocese until 1607. The Irish name (Achodconre) signifies the chief place of the king or bishop. St. Finian, bishop of Clonard, founded a church here about the year 530. The bishops of Achonry in the ancient Irish annals, are generally termed bishops of Luigny.

ACHYR, a strong town and castle of Ukrain, subject to the Russians since 1667. It is on the river Uoriklo, near the frontiers of Russia, 127 miles E. of Kiow. Lon. 36. 10. E. lat. 49. 32. N.

ACIERNO. See **ACERNO**.

*** ACOMA**, a town of North America, in New Mexico, seated on a high mountain, with a strong castle. It is the capital of the province. Lon. 104. 15. W. lat. 35. 0. N.

ACOMAC, a county of Virginia, in North America, being a peninsula; bounded on the N. by Maryland; on the E. and S. by the Ocean; and on the W. by the bay of Chesapeak. Cape Charles is at the entrance of the bay, being the most southern promontory of this country.

**** ACQUEZ**, a savage nation of Indians, inhabiting part of Canada.

ACQS, a town at the foot of the Pyrenean mountains, in the government of Foix, in France, so called from the hot waters

waters in these parts. Lon. 1. 40. E. lat. 43. 0. N.

ACQS. See **DAX**.

ACQUA, a town in the grand duchy of Tuscany, where there are warm baths. Lon. 12. 10. E. lat. 43. 45. N.

* **ACQUA-CHE-FAVELLA**, a celebrated fountain of Italy, in Calabria-citerior, a province of Naples. It is near the mouth of the river Crata, and the ruins called Sibari Rouinata.

ACQUAPENDENTE, a pretty large town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see. Seated on a mountain, near the river Paglai; 10 miles W. of Orvieto, and 50 N. by W. of Rome. Lon. 12. 17. E. lat. 42. 43. N.

* **AQUARIA**, a small town of Italy, in Frigania, a district of Modena, remarkable for its medicinal waters. It is 12 miles S. of the city of Modena. Lon. 11. 19. E. lat. 41. 10. N.

AQUAVIVA, a small town in Terra di Bari, a province in the kingdom of Naples. Lon. 16. 20. E. lat. 41. 10. N.

ACQUI, a town in Italy, in the duchy of Montferrat. It has commodious baths, is a bishop's see; on the river Borna; 25 miles N. W. of Genoa, and 30 S. of Casal. Lon. 8. 35. E. lat. 44. 40. N.

ACRA, a town of Africa on the coast of Guinea, where the English, Dutch, and Danes, have strong forts, and each fort its particular village. Lon. 0. 2. W. lat. 5. 0. N.

ACRE, or **ACRA**, a sea-port town of Palestine, in Asia. Formerly called Ptolemais, and is a bishop's see. Very famous in the time of the crusades, and underwent several sieges by the Christians and Saracens. Is now inconsiderable, and entirely supported by its harbour, which is frequented by several ships. It is 28 miles S. of Tyre, and 37 N. of Jerusalem. Lon. 35. 25. E. lat. 32. 32. N.

ACRON, a territory on the Gold coast of Guinea, in Africa, bordering on the Fantynean country. The Dutch have a fort here called Fort Patience; and under it is the village, inhabited only by fishermen. This is called Little Acron, Great Acron being farther inland, and a kind of a republic.

ACROTERI, a town in the island of Santorin, in the sea of Candia. Lon. 26. 1. E. lat. 36. 25. N.

** **ACTON**, a fair town in the county of Armagh, province of Ulster, where fairs are held on 4 May, and 11 December.

ACUMOLO, a small town in Abruzzo ulterior, in the province of the kingdom of Naples.

** **ADAIR**, an ancient town 8 miles distant from Limerick and 102 from Dublin, pleasantly situated in the province of

Munster, having a good bridge over the river Maige, which is navigable for large boats. Here are the ruins of several churches and convents, of a strong castle of the Earl of Desmond, of the Trinitarian Friary, with other remains of antiquity, which prove this to have been a place of importance. Fair days 17 March, 14 October.

ADAMSHIDE, a district of the circle of Rastenburgh, belonging to the king of Prussia, which, with Dombrosken, was bought in 1737, for 42,000 dollars.

* **ADAM'S-PIKE**, a high mountain of the East-Indies, in the island of Ceylon; on the top of which they believe the first man was created; and there is the shape of a man's foot cut out of the rock about five or six or feet in length, which they pretend is the print of his foot. And near this is a reef of rocks, which run over to the continent, called Adam's bridge; for they say it was made by angels to carry him over to the mainland.

* **ADANA**, an ancient, handsome, and agreeable town of Natolia, seated under the most charming climate in the world, with a bishop's see. Seated on the river Choquen, 25 miles N. E. of Tarsus. Lon. 36. 12. E. lat. 37. 26. N.

ADDA a river of Switzerland and Italy, rising in mount Braulio, in the country of the Grisons, and passing through the Valteline, runs through the lake Como and the Milanese, falling into the Po near Cremona.

ADEA, a province of Anian, on the East coast of Africa. See **ADEL**.

ADEL, or **ADEA**, a kingdom of Africa, called also Zeila, from its capital town. On the S. coast of the Strait of Babelmandel. The country is fruitful, being well watered with rivers, abounds with wheat, millet, frankincense, and pepper; and the tails of their sheep weigh 25lb. each. The inhabitants are Mahometans.

ADELFORA, a gold mine in the parish of Alsheda, and in the district of Jonkioping, in the province of Smaland, in Sweden. First discovered in the year 1738; there are ducats coined with its gold.

ADEN, formerly a rich and considerable town of Arabia the Happy, in Asia, seated by the sea-side; has been ruined and abandoned for some years. Lon. 46. 30. E. lat. 13. 10. N.

ADENBURG, or **ALDENBURG**, a town of Westphalia, and duchy of Berg, subject to the elector Palatine. It is 12 miles N. E. of Cologne, and 17 N. N. E. of Bonn. Lon. 7. 16. E. lat. 51. 2. N.

ADERBIGAN, a province of Persia; bounded N. by Armenia Proper; S. by Iraq

Irac Agemi; E. by Ghilan; and W. by Curdistan. The principal town is Tauris. Lon. from 47. to 52. E. lat. 36. to 39. N.

ADERNO, a small place in the Val di Demona, in the kingdom of Sicily. Lon. 15. 30. E. lat. 38. 5. N.

ADJAZZO, a handsome town and castle of Corsica, in the Mediterranean sea, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour; populous and fertile in wine; 27 miles S. W. of Corte. Lon. 9. 20. E. lat. 41. 54. N.

ADIGE, a river of Italy, rising to the S. of the lake Glace, among the Alps; runs S. by Trent, and then E. by Verona in the territory of Venice, falling into the gulph of Venice, N. of the Po.

ADIRBEITSAN, a province of Persia, in Asia, and part of the ancient Media; bounded N. by the province of Shirvan; S. by Irac Agemi and Curdistan; E. by Ghilan and the Caspian sea; and W. by Turcomania.

ADOLPH. FREDERICK'S SCHACHT, a silver mine in Sweden, which from 1742 to 1747, produced a great quantity of silver.

ADON, a populous village, in the province of Stuhl-Weissenburgh, belonging to Hungary; lies in a fruitful country, near the Danube. Lon. 19. 25. E. lat. 47. 30. N.

ADOUR, a river of France, rising in the mountains of Bigorre, and running N. by Tarbes, through Gascony, turns E. and passing by Dax, falls into the bay of Biscay below Bayonne.

ADRA, a sea-port town of Granada, in Spain, 47 miles S. E. of Granada, and 22 S. W. of Almeria. Lon. 2. 37. W. lat. 36. 42. N.

****ADRAGOAL**, a place in Bantry bay, county of Cork; probably named from a clan of the Gauls or Celtiberi who landed there. Ardgool or Argyle in Scotland, is the same name. A colony of the before mentioned clan sailed from Ireland to the western isles, and gave the county of Argyle in Scotland their name. They called that country Gael Albenich, from old Albania; and those of Ireland Gael Erinich; both nations to this day retaining a similarity of language, manners and customs.

ADRIA, a town of Italy, which gives name to the Adriatic sea. At present very inconsiderable; has a bishop's see; lies in the territory of Venice, 27 miles S. S. W. of Venice. Lon. 12. 5. E. lat. 45. 8. N.

ADRIANO A SIERRA, or mountain of Adriana, in Guiposcoa, a subdivision of the province of Biscay, in Spain. There is a road over it to Aalba and Old

Castile, which is very difficult: at its beginning there is a dark path of 40 or 50 paces cut through a rock; after which is the mountain that must be passed over, which is one of the highest of the Pyrenees.

ADRIANOPLE, a celebrated town of Turkey in Europe, and in Romania, with an archbishop's see: seated on a fine plain, on the river Marazi, 115 miles N. W. of Constantinople. The Grand Signior often visits this place. It is 8 miles in circumference, the streets are narrow and crooked. Lon. 26. 27. E. lat. 41. N. 45.

ADVENTURE ISLAND, a small island in the South Sea, lying in 43. 21. S. lat. and 147. 29. W. lon. So called from the ship Adventure, in which capt. Furneaux sailed to the South Sea. Capt. Cook found these people to be mild and cheerful, with little of that wild appearance which savages in general have. They were, however, almost totally devoid of personal activity or genius, and were nearly on a par with the wretched natives of Terra del Fuego.

ADULA, a mountain of Navarre, in Spain, lying between Pampeluna and St. Jean de Pic de Port.

ADZEL, a poor place in the general government of Riga, belonging to Russia. Lon. 38. 5. E. lat. 56. 30. N.

ADZBNOTA, a small town of Valencia, in Spain, seated on the mountains Pegna Golosa, where they have plenty of medicinal plants. Lon. 2. 16. W. lat. 39. 10. N.

***ADWALTON**, a village in the West-riding of Yorkshire, England, 5 miles S. W. of Leeds; fairs, January 26, February 26, Thursday in Easter-week, Thursday fortnight after Easter, Thursday month after Easter, Whit-Thursdays, and every Thursday fortnight after till Michaelmas; all for horses, sheep, pedlars and tin-ware. Lon. 1. 34. W. lat. 53. 45. N.

ÆGADES, or **ÆGATES**, three small islands, on the W. side of Sicily, opposite to the mainland, between Marsella and Trapani: Their names are Levenso, Pavignana, and Maretana.

ÆGELSTAWICK, a good harbour, lying about half a mile from the town of Sodertledge, in Suder-torn, a district of Sudermanland, in Sweden.

ÆGINA, an island in the Archipelago. It lies on the bay of Engi, and the town of that name contains about 800 houses and a castle; and near it are the ruins of a most magnificent temple.

ÆRSNOT, a town in the Netherlands, in the duchy of Erabant, and capital of the duchy of Aersnot; seated on the river Demur,

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Dunery, 10 miles E. of Malines, or Mechlin, and S N. of Louvain. Lon. 4. 49. E. lat. 51. 1. N.

ÅYRRA, a river of Sweden, rising in the lake Ålmgan, runs by Falkenburgh, in South Holland, to the sea.

ÅRANOWS, a pleasant seat in the county of Cork, 3 miles W. of Skibbereen; near it on a rising ground, is a round tower, on its top is a lantern; from this is a prospect of the adjacent coasts and islands, with the ruins of several old castles.

ARABIA, a parish in the county of Wexford, province of Munster, on 11. February, 1756, a bloody conflict was fought at this place between the Earls of Ormond and Desmond, where the latter had 300 men killed. The most remarkable place in this parish is Downana, the seat of Lord Granville; the house is built on the foundation of an ancient castle, formerly the chief seat of the Fitzgeralds of the Shales; burnt down by the Irish. Fair held 14th May, 18th August, and 2nd November.

AFRICA, one of the four principal parts of the world; bounded N. by the Mediterranean Sea; W. and E. by the ocean; E. by the Red Sea, and the Isthmus of Suez. It is in the form of a pyramid, whose base, from Tangier to the Isthmus of Suez, is about 2000 miles. From the top of the pyramid, that is to say, from the Cape of Good Hope, to the most northern part, is 4000 miles; and in the broadest part, that is, from Cape Verd to Cape Guardafui, it is 3500. The greater part of it is within the torrid zone, which renders the heat almost insupportable in many places. However, the coasts in general are very fruitful, the fruits excellent, and the plants extraordinary. The soil of the animals is in general very good; and there are here wild beasts such as in any other part of the world; such as lions, tigers, leopards, panthers, rhinoceroses, and elephants. There are also some animals peculiar to this country, such as the hyppopotamus, or the sea horse, which turn out to be large fish, they have instead of legs, and the much better, the rhinoceros, with two horns on its head, and the most beautiful striped gnu, which is esteemed a fine pasture for the ground people. As for the creatures which were formerly commonly to be met with in Africa, they are now but few to be seen, such as the crocodile, the hippopotamus, that it is hard to know the difference. Lions, tigers, and other beasts, which were formerly common, and which are still to be seen in some parts of Africa. There are also some other animals, particularly

one of a large extent, which is almost without water; and whose sands are so loose, that by means of a strong wind, they will sometimes bury whole caravans at a time. However, this is not quite without inhabitants, for there are wild Arabs, and other people, who move from place to place, partly in search of pasture, and partly to lie in wait for the rich caravans, that travel from Barbary and Egypt to Negroland and Abyssinia. There are many large rivers; but the principal are the Nile and the Niger. The Nile is thought by some to have its source near that of the Nile, and to run quite across Africa, from E. to W. and to fall into the Atlantic ocean in several branches, of which Senegal is the chief; but this is doubted by others, and not without reason. There are very high mountains in divers parts, particularly in Abyssinia and Barbary; in which last country is mount Atlas, that separates Barbary from Biladulgerid, and runs from E. to W. Their religions are Mahomedanism and Paganism, though there are still some in some parts, as in Abyssinia, and among the European settlements. Africa is variously divided, according to different geographers; however, they all divide it into the countries of Egypt, Barbary, Guinea, Caffraria, Abyssinia, Nubia, and Nigritia, with the islands that surround it. See these articles.

ARABIA, a sea-port town of Tunis, on the coast of Barbary, 20 miles S. E. of Tunis. This was taken by the emperor Charles V. who demolished the fortifications. Lon. 11. 10. E. lat. 37. 34. N.

ARVORAD, a large town and belonging to the crown of Sweden; lies on the Dale, in the province of Bohemia, in Sweden; has a church; a school for common people; a mint for Swedish money; and a royal salt house. Lon. 14. 10. W. lat. 61. 10. N.

ARWINGASA, a village in the district of Kachin, in Lapland, situated among the mountains, has a school and a court of justice. Lon. 66. 12. E. lat. 67. 12. N.

ARWINGASA, a village of Lapland in Sweden, with a school and a church; situated in the district of Lapland; has a school and a court of justice. Lon. 66. 12. E. lat. 67. 12. N.

ARWINGASA, a town of Lapland in Sweden, with a school and a church; situated in the district of Lapland; has a school and a court of justice. Lon. 66. 12. E. lat. 67. 12. N.

ARWINGASA, a town of Lapland in Sweden, with a school and a church; situated in the district of Lapland; has a school and a court of justice. Lon. 66. 12. E. lat. 67. 12. N.

AGDE, a populous town of France, in Lower Languedoc, with a bishop's see; is seated on the river Eraut, a mile and a half from its mouth in the Gulph of Lyons; on which there is a small fort to defend the entrance. It is 17 miles N. E. of Narbonne, 30 S. by W. of Montpellier, and 340 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 33. E. lat. 43. 19. N.

AGDENAS, a small district of Norway, in the territory of Drontheim, into which the bay of that name runs.

AGDESIDE, a small district in the diocese of Christiansound, in Norway. It contains the bailiwicks of Nidenas, Raabygdalauet, Listen, and Mandel.

AGEN, a rich, handsome, and ancient town of France, the capital of the Agenois, in Guientie, with a bishop's see; seated on the river Garonne, in a pleasant country, 26 miles N. E. of Condom, and 75 S. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 40. E. lat. 44. 12. N.

AGENABAT, a town of Transilvania, 10 miles N. E. of Hermanstadt, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 24. 50. E. lat. 46. 32. N.

AGENOIS, a district of France, in Guienne, whose capital is AGEN. It is very fruitful.

AGER, a small town in Catalonia, in Spain. with the title of a viscount. Lon. 1. 50. E. lat. 41. 50. N.

AGGA, or **AGGONA**, a country on the Gold Coast of Guinea, in Africa, in which there is a very high hill, called the Devil's Mount, supposed to contain a great quantity of gold. The English have a fort here; and the village near it is inhabited chiefly by fishermen.

AGGERHUYS, the largest diocese in the S. part of Norway, and principal of the whole kingdom. In it is a castle of the same name, seated on a mountain, and on the W. side of the bay, under which the town of Christmas lies.

AGGERHUYS, a town of Norway, and capital of a province of the same name; full of mountains. It is 30 miles N. W. of Frederickshall, and subject to Denmark. Lon. 10. 20. E. lat. 59. 30. N.

AGGERO, a castle of Frederickstadt, in the diocese of Christianstadt, belonging to Norway.

AGGERS-HERRED, a district of Christiansound, and a diocese of Norway. It consists of three juridical places; namely, Ascher, West Barum, and Ager.

**** AGHABOE**, see **AUGHABOR**.

**** AGHABOLLOGE** an ancient village in the county of Cork; having an old church near which is a celebrated well. In the church-yard is a stone called St. Olan's cap, by which the vulgar people swear on all common occasions;

and they pretend if this stone was carried off, it would return to its old place of residence.

**** AGHADERRIG**, see **LOUGH-BRICKLAND**.

**** AGHADOE**, see **ACHADOE**.

**** AGHADOWN**, a fair town in the county of Cork, province of Munster.—Fair days, 6 May, and 2 October.

**** AGHAGOWER**, a plain, comprehending the present barony of Morisk in the county of Mayo, province of Connaught. In this place St. Patrick founded a church and placed St. Senach, one of his disciples over it; in consequence of which it continued an episcopal see for several years, but was at length united to that of Tuam, and is now only a parish church, and the head of a rural deanery.

**** AGHAMORE**, the remains of a small abbey founded in the 7th century, situate near the river Kenmare, in the county of Kerry, province of Munster; the land here, together with the island of Scariff, is the property of the Earl of Orrery, adjoining to which Lord Carbery has also a considerable estate.

**** AGHAVALLIN**, a parish in the county of Kerry, province of Munster, half vicarial. The church in the patronage of the Stoughton family.

**** AGHCLARE**, a fair town in the county Mayo province of Connaught. Fair days, 14 August, and 12 December.

**** AGHILLS**, certain loughs situated near Skibberreen; abounding with trout and eel, and some have small floating islands, which swim from one side to the other.

**** AGHOGHILL**, or **AHOGILL**, a fair town in the county of Antrim, province of Ulster.—Fair days, 4th June, 26 August, and 5 December.

AGHRIM, a fair town, in the county of Wicklow, and province of Leinster, 13 miles S. W. of Wicklow, 32 miles distant from Dublin; fairs June 12, November 22, and 4th Tuesday in December. Lon. 6. 21. W. lat. 52. 45. N.

AGINCOURT, a village of the French Netherlands, in the county of Artois; near which Henry V. king of England, obtained a signal victory, with a handful of men, over the French in 1415. It is 7 miles N. of Hesdin. Lon. 2. 10. E. lat. 50. 31. N.

AGIRU, one of the four bailiwicks in the island of Corsu. It lies on the W. and has 20 villages, with about 8000 inhabitants. The most remarkable place is a convent, called Palleo Castrizza.

**** AGLISH**, a parish in the county of Waterford, province of Munster; in which are the remains of an ancient square building, called by the Irish Clough.

The

The whole seems to have been a piece of regular fortification, such as in use before the invention of fire-arms. Tradition says, it was built by king John, as an half-way stage between the counties of Cork and Waterford. Aglish village is 101 miles from Dublin, it lies on both sides of the river Lee; the S. part being in the diocese of Cork and the N. in that of Cloyne.

* **AGMAT**, a town of Africa, in the province, and on the river of the same name, in the kingdom of Morocco. It is seated on the declivity of one of the mountains of Atlas, where the air is good, and the country fertile, 16 miles S. of Morocco. Lon. 7. 15. W. lat. 30. 56. N.

AGMONDESHAM, see **AMERSHAM**.

AGNADELLOA, a village of the Milanese, in the territory of Como, famous for two battles; of which the first was fought in May 1509, and the other in August 1705; seated on the canal between Adda and Serio; five miles S. E. of Cassana, and 10 N. of Lodi. Lon. 9. 26. E. lat. 45. 25. N.

* **AGNANO**, a lake of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro, surrounded by mountains.

AGNEREINS, a small place in the chattelany of Ville Neuve, belonging to the government of Bourgogne, in France. It was formerly the seat of the chattelany. Lon. 2. 5. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

AGON, an island in the N. part of Hellingland, a province of Sweden, with a good harbour, to which shipping resort.

* **AGOSTA**, a sea-port town of Sicily, with an excellent harbour. The greater part of it was swallowed up by an earthquake in 1693, and what remains is inconsiderable. Lon. 15. 15. E. lat. 37. 35. N.

AGRA, the capital town of a province of the same name, in Indostan, and in the dominions of the great Mogul. The largest city in these parts, and is in the form of a half moon. A man on horseback can hardly ride round it in a day. It is surrounded with a wall of red stone, and with a ditch 100 feet wide. The Great Mogul sometimes resides here; his palace is prodigiously large, and the seraglio commonly contains above 1000 women. There was above 800 baths in this town; but that which travellers admire most, is the mausoleum of one of the Mogul's wives, which was 20 years in building. The indigo of Agra is the most valuable of all that comes from the East-Indies. It is seated on the river Jemma, about 50 miles above its confluence with the Tehemel, and is 300 miles N. E. of Surat. Lon. 76. 45. E. lat. 26. 43. N.

AGRAMONT, a small town of Catalonia in Spain, and the chief place of a jurisdiction. Lon. 1. 0. E. lat. 41. 30. N.

AGREDA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 8 miles S. W. of Tاراcona. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 41. 53. N.

AGRIA, called by the Germans Eger, a small, but strong town, of Upper Hungary, with a bishop's see and a citadel. The Turks besieged it in 1552, with 70,000 men; but were obliged to raise the siege. The garrison consisted only of 2000 Hungarians; but the women shewed a great deal of courage on this occasion. It was taken by the Turks in 1596, and retaken in 1687; since which, it has continued under the dominion of the house of Austria. It is seated on the river Agria, 47 miles N. E. of Buda, and 55 W. of Cassovia. Lon. 20. 10. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

* **AGRIGNAN**, one of the islands of the Ladrões, about 40 miles in compass. Lon. 146. E. lat. 19. 40. N.

AGGUA DE PAO, a town in the island of St. Michael, one of the Azores, in the Atlantic Ocean. Lon. 25. 40. W. lat. 38. 0. N.

AGUA DE PEIXIS, a small town of Portugal in Alentejo. It has an audience-court of its own. Lon. 7. 10. W. lat. 39. 5. N.

AGUA REVES, a small town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-os-montes. Lon. 7. 10. W. lat. 41. 50. N.

AGUAS BELLAS, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a district of two parishes. Lon. 8. 5. W. lat. 39. 40. N.

* **AGUILA**, a town of the province of Habat, in the kingdom of Fez, in Africa, seated on the river Aguila, and subject to the king of Morocco.

* **AGUILAR**, a town of Spain in the kingdom of Navarre, 24 miles W. of Estella. Lon. 2. 30. W. lat. 42. 35. N. There is another town called Aguilar-del-campo, in Old Castile.

AGUIR, a small town of Portugal, in Alentejo, which is a ville in the província of Beja, and contains about 450 inhabitants.

AGURANDE, or **AIGURANDE**, a small town of France, in Berry, with a chattelany. Lon. 2. 10. E. lat. 47. 20. N.

* **AGURENDE**, a small town of France, in la Marche, seated on the confines of Berry. Lon. 25. E. lat. 46. 25. N.

** **AHASCRAUGH**, a fair town in the county of Galway, province of Connaught 78½ miles from Dublin.—Fair days, Easter-Monday, Wednesday after Trinity, 25 August and 24 November.

** **AHARCROSS**, a fair town in the county of Cork, province of Munster.—Fairs held on 20 January, and 3 October.

AHUX, a town of France, in the Upper Marche,

Marche, and in the generality of Moulins, being a royal jurisdiction. It is seated on the river Creuse, 8 miles S. E. of Gueret. Lon. 2. 4. E. lat. 46. 5. N.

AHUYS, a sea-port town of Sweden, strong by situation, in the principality of Gothland, with a good harbour, 15 miles S. E. of Christianstadt, and near the Baltic Sea. Lon. 14. 15. E. lat. 56. 15. N.

AJAZZO, a sea-port town of the island of Corsica, with a bishop's see. Lon. 8. 30. E. lat. 35. 50. N.

AJAZZO a sea-port town of Natolia, in the province of Caramania, anciently Silefia, on the coast of the Mediterranean, 30 miles N. of Antioch, and 40 W. of Aleppo, where the city of Issus anciently stood, and near which Alexander fought his second battle with Darius. Lon. 33. 10. E. lat. 37. 0. N.

AICH, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, seated on the river Par. It was taken by the Swedes in 1634, and some time after reduced to ashes. Lon. 11. 20. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

AICHSTAT, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and capital of a bishoprick of the same name. Remarkable for a curious piece of workmanship, called the Sun of the Holy Sacrament, which is in the church: it is of massy gold, of great weight, and is enriched with 350 diamonds, 1400 pearls, 250 rubies, and other precious stones. This place is moderately large, and seated in a valley on the river Altmul, 10 miles N. of Newburg, and 30 S. of Nuremburgh. Lon. 11. 10. E. lat. 48. 57. N. The bishoprick is 45 miles in length, and 17 in breadth; and the bishop is chancellor of the church of Mayence, or Mentz.

AIELLO, a small town in Abruzzo Ulterior, in the kingdom of Naples, and gives title to a duke. It now belongs to the hereditary prince of Modena. Lon. 15. 20. E. lat. 41. 40. N.

AIGLE, a river in the government of Orleans, in France, rises at Mee, in Beaufse, and falls into the Loire.

AIGLE, a small town of France, in Upper Normandy, trading in corn and hard-ware, particularly in pins; 27 miles S. W. of Evreux, and 47 S. W. of Rouen. Lon. 1. 0. E. lat. 48. 45. N.

AIGREMONT, a barony of Basigny, in France, in the government of Champagne and Brie, depending on the duchy of Langres.

AIGURPERSE, a town of France, in Lower Avergne, and in the duchy of Montpensier. Near it is a spring that pours out its water in a great stream, very cold, and fatal to the animals that drink of it. It is 20 miles N. of Clermont, and 190 S. of Paris. Lon. 3. 20. E. lat. 46. 6. N.

AIGUILLON, a town of France, in Guienne, and in the Agenois, with a castle and the title of a duchy. It is seated in a fertile valley, 10 miles N. W. of Agen, and 50 S. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 30. E. lat. 44. 19. N.

AIGUIS-MORTES, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc. It is situated among morasses, at some distance from the sea; had a harbour, which is now choaked up; has still an admiralty, viguerie, and a board of five great farms. Lon. 4. 3. E. lat. 43. 34. N.

AIGUIS-CAUDES, a district of France, in the valley of Ossau, the finest in the whole Bailiwick of Oleron. It is in the government of Navarre and Bearn; and has a warm spring that is oily, saponaceous, and spiritous; and is used outwardly to cure wounds and swellings, as well as inwardly for internal disorders.

* **AILAH**, a small ancient town of Asia, in Arabia Petrea, on the eastern side of one of the N. bays of the Red Sea, near the road which the pilgrims take when they travel from Egypt to Mecca. Some think it the Elath mentioned in Scripture. Lon. 36. 40. E. lat. 29. 10. N.

AILESBUURY, the largest town in Buckinghamshire, England, with the title of an earldom, a market on Saturdays; and 3 fairs, on Saturday before Palm Sunday, June 14, and September 25, for cattle; sends two members to parliament; and is 16 miles S. E. of Buckingham, and 44 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 42. W. lat. 51. 50. N.

AIMARGUES, a small town of France, in the diocese of Nismes; and government of Languedoc, seated on the river Veistre, among Morasses. Lon. 3. 20. E. lat. 44. 5. N.

AIME, or **AXIMA**, a small town in the county of Tarentaise, belonging to the duchy of Savoy, seated on the river Isere.

AINSA, a town of Spain in the principality of Sorbrabe, in the kingdom of Arragon, seated on a plain, on the river Ara.

AIRE, a small sea-port town in Scotland, in the shire of Aire, at the mouth of a river of the same name, on the Frith of Clyde; 65 miles S. W. of Edinburgh; lon. 4. 39. E. lat. 55. 30. N; in a sandy soil; rendered pretty fruitful, by industry.

AIRE, a town of France, in Proper Gascony, of which it is the capital, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Adour, on the declivity of a mountain, 32 miles E. of Dax, and 65 S. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 16. E. lat. 43. 42. N.

AIRE, a strong town in the Netherlands, in the county of Artois, with a castle,

castle, taken by the French in 1710, and confirmed to them by the treaty of Utrecht. It is seated on the river Lis, 22 miles S. of Dunkirk, and communicates with St. Omer's by a canal cut from the river Aa. Lon. 2. 29. E. lat. 30. 42. N.

AISAY, a small town and chattelany in the territory of Montagne, belonging to the government of Burgundy in France.

AISNE, a river of France, rising in Champagne, runs W. by Soissons, in the Isle of France, and falls into the river Oise, a little above Campeigne.

AITONA, or HITONA, a small town in the principality of Catalonia in Spain, and capital of a marquiseate. Lon. 0. 39. E. lat. 41. 30. N.

AIX, a large, handsome, and ancient town of France, and capital of Provence, with a parliament and an university: seated in a plain, where there are hot baths near the little river Arc. It is 40 miles S. W. of Avignon, 75 E. of Montpellier, and 82 W. of Nice. Lon. 5. 31. E. lat. 43. 32. N.

AIX, a very ancient town in the duchy of Savoy, on the lake Bourget, with the title of a marquiseate. Here are mineral waters frequented by a great number of persons. It is 8 miles N. of Chambéry; subject to the king of Sardinia. Lon. 6. 10. E. lat. 45. 40. N.

AIX, a small island on the coast of France, between the Isle of Oleron and the Continent, memorable for an unsuccessful expedition of the English in 1758, to Rochfort, to take or burn the ships and stores in the river on which that town is seated; but returned with only demolishing the fort of this island. It is 12 miles N. W. of Rochfort, and 12 S. S. W. of Rochelle. Lon. 1. 5. W. lat. 46. 5. N.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, a large, free imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Juliers. The emperor Charlemain was so delighted with the beauty of the place, that he chose it for his residence. He is interred in the church of Notre Dame, where they keep his sword, his belt, and the Four Evangelists written in letters of gold, which are made use of at the coronation of the emperors. It is famous for mineral waters; seated in a bottom, surrounded with mountains 17 miles N. of Limburg, 22 N. E. of Liege, and 40 W. of Cologne. Lon. 6. 3. E. lat. 50. 48. N.

* AKISSAT, a town of Natolia in Asia, built in a handsome plain above 17 miles over, fertile in corn and cotton. It is inhabited by about 5000 Mahometans, is seated on the river Hermus, 50 miles S. E. of Pergamo. Lon. 28. 30. E. lat. 38. 48. N.

ALABA, a small district of Biscay, in Spain, fertile in rye, barley, and fruits;

has good mines of Iron, and had formerly the title of a kingdom.

** ALABASTER, or ELEUTHERA, one of the Bahama or Lucaya islands, on which is a large fort or garrison: lies on the great Bahama Bank; produces the greatest part of the pine apples that are exported; the climate healthy and remarkable for longevity. Lon. 76. 5. to 75. lat. 25. to 26.

ALADULIA, a province of Turkey, in Asia, between Amasia and the Mediterranean, towards Mount Taurus; rough and inaccessible, on account of the number of mountains; but has good pastures, and breeds excellent horses and camels.

ALAFOENS, a district and duchy in the province of Beira, in Portugal, comprehending 37 parishes.

ALAGNON, a principal and rapid river in the government of Auvergne, in France; rising at Cantel, and runs into the Allier.

ALAGOA, a town in the isle of St. Michael, one of the Azores; has two parish churches.

ALAGON, a small town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, on a peninsula formed by the rivers Ebro and Xalon.

ALAINÉ, a river of France, in the government of Nivernois.

ALAJOR, a district of the island of Minorca, so called from a small town of that name.

ALAIS, a diocese of France, in the government of Languedoc, in the mountains of Cevennes.

ALAIS, a town of France in Lower Languedoc, with a citadel and a bishop's see; seated on the river Gardon, 35 miles N. of Montpellier, and 350 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 10. E. lat. 44. 8. N.

ALAND, an island of the Baltic Sea, between Sweden and Finland, subject to the former. It lies between 20. and 21 degrees of E. lon. and between 60 and 61 degrees of N. lat. at the entrance of the gulph of Bothnia.

ALAPAEWSKOI-SAWOD, an iron-Work in the circles of Cathrinenburgh, belonging to Siberia, in Asia.

ALARCON, a small town of New Castile in Spain, near the river Xucar: it was demolished by the Moors, but afterwards rebuilt.

ALATAMBA, or ALATAMANA, a large river in N. America, rising in the Allegany mountains, and running S. E. through Georgia, falls into the Atlantic Ocean below Frederica.

* ALATRI, a town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome, seated on a hill with a bishop's see; is 5 miles N. W. of Veroli, and 40 S. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 8. E. lat. 41. 30. N.

ALATYR,

ALATYR, a town of Russia in Asia, in the circle of Alatyrikoy, seated on the river Suru, in the government of Casan, and 40 miles E. of that place.

ALAVA, a district of Spain, 20 miles long, and 17 broad, with very good iron mines. Victoria is the capital town.

ALAUTA, a river of Turkey, in Europe, in the mountains that separate Moldavia and Transilvania, runs S. through Walachia, and into the Danube, almost opposite to Nicopolis.

ALBA, a town of Italy, in Monferrat, with a bishop's see. Ceded in 1631 to the duke of Savoy, and seated on the river Tanaro, 20 miles S. E. of Turin. Lon. 8. 5. E. lat. 44. 46. N.

* **ALBA-JULIA**, a strong and considerable town of Transilvania, capital of the territory of Gaulafeiwax, a bishop's see, and an university. The princes of Transilvania generally reside here; it is seated on the declivity of a hill, near the river Ompais, 25 miles W. of Hermanstadt, and 120 S. E. of Vienna. Lon. 24. 0. E. lat. 46. 26. N.

ALBANIA, a province of Turkey, in Europe, lying on the gulph of Venice; bounded S. by Livadia, E. by Thessalia and Macedonia; and N. by Bosnia and Dalmatia; produces excellent wine; good horsemen and great thieves. They are Christians of the Greek church, and descended from the ancient Scythians. Durazzo is the capital town. Lon. from 18. to 22. E. lat. 39. to 43. 30. N.

ALBANO, a town of Italy, on a lake of the same name, in the Campagna of Rome, with a bishop's see. The territory about it produces the best wine in all this country, and a great many noblemen have gardens here, where they pass the summer. It is near Castell Gandolfo, 15 miles S. E. of Rome, Lon. 12. 50. E. lat. 41. 43. N. There is another town of the same name in the Basilicate of Naples, remarkable for fertility of soil, and the nobility of the inhabitants.

* **ALBANOPOLI**, a town of Turkey, in Europe, formerly the capital of Albania. It is seated on the river Drin, 40 miles E. of Eleffio. Lon. 20. 12. E. lat. 41. 43. N.

ALBAN'S, ST. a town in Hertfordshire, England, with the title of a duchy, and 2 markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and 3 fairs, on March 25, June 17, and September 29, for horses, cows, and sheep; seated on the river Coln, arose from the ruins of the ancient city of Verulam, and receives its name from a monastery dedicated to St. Alban. The monastery is now used as a parish church, and in it were buried several persons of royal blood, particularly the famous duke Humphry, whose body was discovered not

many years since. It is 12 miles S. E. of Dunstable, and 12 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 14. W. lat. 51. 45. N. It sends two members to parliament.

ALBANY, a British fortress, in New South Wales, seated on the S. W. of Hudson's bay. Lon. 81. 20. W. lat. 52. 20. N.

** **ALBANY**, a county in the province of New York, North America, containing a vast tract of low land; its principal produce are wheat, pears, and pine trees. The winters here are extremely severe, and Hudson's River freezes so hard an hundred miles to the southward of Albany as to bear Sleds of considerable weight.

** **ALBANY**, a town the capital of that province, North America; it is situated on Hudson's River, about 150 miles from New York, and 140 from Quebec; it was remarkable for being the place of treaty between our governors and the Indians, dependant on the British crown, with whom a considerable trade was then carried on, in coarse woollen goods, guns, hatchets, knives, kettles, powder and shot; the Oswego Fur trade is of great advantage to it. These people, or rather combination of nations, are the greatest and most formidable Indian power in all America. Lon. 75. 20. W. lat. 42. 30. N.

ALBANY, or **BRAIDALBIN**, a district of Scotland, in the shire of Perth; formerly gave the title of duke to a branch of the royal family of Stuart; and Braidalbin now gives the title of earl to a branch of the noble family of Campbell.

ALBAREGALIS. See **STUL WEISENBERG**.

ALBAGARIA, a poor town in Alentejo, a province of Portugal, but has an audience court of its own.

ALBARGARIA DE PENELA, a district of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douro-e-Minho, consisting of 11 parishes.

ALBARAZIN, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, on the frontiers of New Castile, with a bishop's see. It is an ancient and strong place, and its wool is the best in Arragon. It is seated on the Gaudalavir, 12 miles W. by N. of Teruel, and 100 E. of Madrid. Lon. 1. 16. W. lat. 40. 30. N.

* **ALBAZIN**, a town of Great Tartary with a strong fortress to defend it against the Chinese and Mogul Tartars. It is on the road from Moscow to Pekin. Lon. 103. 30. E. lat. 54. 0. N.

ALBE, or **AUBE**, a lordship of France, in the government of Lorraine and Barre. Alb, or Saar Alb, is the capital town, and is seated on the river Saar.

ALBEGNE, a small town of France, in Quercy, a district of the government of Guienne and Gascony.

ALBEMARLE,

ALBEMARLE, or **AUMARLE**, a town of France, in Upper Normandy, and in the territory of Caux, whence the noble family of Keppel take the title of earl. The farges of this town are in high esteem. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, on the confines of Picardy, 35 miles N. E. by N. of Rouen, and 70 N. N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 30. E. lat. 49. 50. N.

ALBEMARLE, the most northern part of the province of North Carolina, in America.

ALBEMARLE, a county in Virginia, N. America, bounded N. by Louisa county, E. by Goochland county, W. by a ridge of mountains, which divide it from Augusta county, and S. by the Fluvanna; several branches of which run up into this county.

ALBENGUA, an ancient strong seaport town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a bishop's see. The place is surrounded with olive-trees: but the air unwholesome. It is seated on the Mediterranean Sea, 37 miles S. W. of Genoa. Lon. 8. 3. E. lat. 44. 4. N.

ALBI, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and capital of the Albigois, a small territory, about 27 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. It is a bishop's see, and the cathedral is very handsome. The inhabitants are called Albigenfes, and were the first that disputed the Pope's authority; but were condemned by a council held here in 1176. It is seated on the river Tarn, 30 miles S. by W. of Rhodéz, and 250 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 14. E. lat. 43. 56. N.

ALBI, a small town in Abruzzo Citerior.

ALBISOLA, a small town belonging to the republic of Genoa; here is a porcelain manufacture, and several country-houses of the Genoese nobility. It was bombarded in 1745, by the English. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 44. 15. N.

ALBOLODUY, a small town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada. Lon. 3. 30. E. lat. 37. 15. N.

ALBOURG, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland, capital of the diocese of the same name, and a bishop's see. It is called Albourg, which signifies Eeltown, on account of the great number of eels taken here. It is seated on a canal, 10 miles from the sea, 30 N. of Wyeburg, and 50. N. of Arhuys. It has an exchange for merchants, and a safe and deep harbour. They have a considerable trade in herrings and corn; and a manufactory of guns, pistols, saddles, and gloves. Lon. 9. 46. E. lat. 56. 50. N.

ALBRET, a town of Gascony in France, 37 miles S. of Bourdeaux, and 40 N. E. of Dax. Lon. 0. 30. W. lat. 44. 10. N.

* **ALBRIGHTON**, a village in Shropshire England, on the edge of Staffordshire, 10 miles N. N. E. of Bridgenorth, with 3 fairs, on May 23, July 18, and November 9, all for horned cattle, sheep, and hogs.

ALBUQUERQUE, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, on the frontiers of Portugal, defended by a strong castle. It carries on a considerable trade in wool and cloth, is 22 miles S. W. of Alcantara, and 17 N. of Badajox. Lon. 7. 0. W. lat. 38. 50. N.

ALCALA DE GAUDAIRA, a town of Andalusia in Spain, on the river Gaudaira, 5 miles S. E. of Seville. Lon. 5. 16. W. lat. 37. 28. N.

ALCALA-DE-HENAREZ, a large handsome town of Spain, in New Castile, with a famous university, a fine library, and a castle. Without the walls there is so fine a spring, that the water is kept for the king's use. It is seated on the river Henarez, 10 miles S. W. of Gaudalaxara, and 15 E. N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 6. W. lat. 40. 26. N.

ALCALA-DE-REAL, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a famous monastery; near the river Salado, 6 miles S. of Seville. Lon. 5. 22. W. lat. 37. 38. N.

ALCAMER, an ancient town of the United Provinces, in Kennemerland, a part of North Holland. Famous for the best butter and cheese in Holland; and the finest tulips. It is 15 miles N. by E. of Harlem, and 17 N. by W. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 44. E. lat. 52. 40. N.

* **ALCAMO**, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazaro, at the foot of Mount Bonifati. Lon. 13. 52. E. lat. 38. 2. N.

ALCANTARA, a small but strong town of Spain, in Estremadura, and the chief place of the knights of that name. It has a magnificent bridge over the river Tajo, built by the emperor Trajan. It was taken by the earl of Galway in 1706, and retaken by the French the same year. It is seated on the river Tajo, on the confines of Portugal, 42 miles N. by W. of Merida, and 142 N. by W. of Seville. Lon. 6. 7. W. lat. 39. 20. N. There is another **ALCANTARA**, in Andalusia: it stands pretty high, has a place where the Romans built a bridge over a morass, with a tower at each end, which upon occasion can be shut up.

* **ALCARAZ**, a town of Spain in La Mancha, has a remarkable ancient aqueduct near the source of the river Gualquivir, and 135 S. S. E. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 5. W. lat. 38. 28. N.

* **ALCAZAR LEGUER**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Habat, was taken by Alphonso king of Portugal, in 1468; but soon after abandoned to the Moors. It is seated

feated on the coast of the Straits of Gibraltar. Lon. 5. 30. W. lat. 35. 0. N.

ALCAZAR DO SAL, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a castle reckoned impr-gnable. They make fine white salt here, whence the town takes its name. It is seated on the river Cadoan, 15 miles from the sea, and 35 S. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 9. 0. W. lat. 38. 18. N.

ALCAZAR, a town of Spain in New Castile, on the river Guardamana, and lies in a very fruitful country, 100 miles N. W. of Carthage. Lon. 4. 20. W. lat. 38. 15. N.

ALCMINA, a marquisate in the kingdom of Sicily, in the Val di Mazara.

ALCOLASTRE, a river of France, in the Government of Nivernois.

ALCONCHOE, a castle of Spain, on the frontiers of Estremadura, seated on the river Alcaraque, 20 miles S. by W. of Badajoz. Lon. 6. 58. W. lat. 38. 12. N.

ALCOVENDAS, a small town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated in a barren country.

ALCOUTIM, a small town of Portugal, in the kingdom of Algarve, on the confines of Alentejo; seated on the river Guadiana, has a district of six parishes. Lon. 7. 20. W. lat. 37. 20. N.

ALCUDIA, a town in the island of Majorca, consisting of about 1000 houses, seated between two large harbours, called Major and Minor. Lon. 3. 0. E. lat. 39. 50. N.

ALDBOROUGH, a sea-port town in Suffolk, England, market on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and 2 fairs, on March 1, and May 3, for toys; a river runs on the S. W. It is 40 miles E. of Bury, and 88 N. E. of London; sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a bailiff, 12 aldermen, and 24 common-council. The harbour is tolerably good, but small; and there is here a fort of nine guns. The town was formerly much longer; but the sea has taken away whole streets. Lon. 1. 42. E. lat. 52. 16. N.

ALDBOROUGH a town in the West-riding of Yorkshire; England, on the river Ouse, sends two members to parliament, and is 15 miles N. W. of York, and 210 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 10. W. lat. 54. 8. N.

* **ALDEA**, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 10 miles S. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 8. 55. W. lat. 38. 36. N.

ALDERHOLM, an island of Sweden, formed by three arms of a river, running through Gentle, a town of Nordland in Sweden. A considerable trade is carried on here in planks and deals.

ALDERNEY, an island in the British channel, separated from the coast of Normandy by a strait called the race of Al-

derney, which is a very dangerous passage, on account of the rocks under water. It is healthy and fruitful in corn and pasture; has one church. The inhabitants live together in a town of the same name, the island being but eight miles in circumference. Lon. 2. 7. W. lat. 49. 45. N.

* **ALEGRETTE**, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the river Caia. It is 7 miles S. E. of Port-alegra. Lon. 7. 25. W. lat. 39. 2. N.

ALBI, a river of Russia, in Asia, which falls into the Oby.

ALEKICIN, a small town in the circle of Tuli, belonging to the government of Moscow.

ALENTEJO, a province of Portugal, between the rivers of Tajo and Guadiana: the soil is very fertile. The principal town is Eborá.

ALENZON, a large and handsome town of Lower Normandy, in France, with the title of a duchy. Seated in an open country, abounding in all sorts of corn and fruits, on the river Sarte, 20 miles N. of Mans, and 87 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 10. E. lat. 43. 18. N.

ALEPPO, or **HALEB**, the principal town of Syria, in Asia. It was taken by the Arabs in 1637, and is inhabited by Turks, and four sects of Christians, who have each a bishop, a church, and the free exercise of their religion. There are 16,000 Greeks, 12,000 Armenians, and 10,000 Jacobites, besides Maronites, or Roman Catholics. The city and suburbs may contain 200,000 persons in all. Next to Constantinople and Cairo, it is the most considerable town in the Turkish empire. It stands on four hills, in the middle of a pleasant fruitful plain, being of an oval figure and about three miles in circumference. The castle stands on the highest hill, in the middle of the city; and the houses are better than in other places in Turkey. They have a great many stately mosques, and caravanseras, with fountains, and reservoirs of water; and vineyards and gardens well planted with most kinds of fruits. The Christians have their houses and churches in the suburbs, and carry on a very considerable trade in silks, camblets, and Turkey-leather. Several European nations have factories here, and the English live in a quadrangle resembling a college, having their chaplain and chapel; and, at leisure hours, divert themselves with hunting and fowling. About 12 miles S. E. of Aleppo, is a large salt lake, from whence they bring salt to be laid up in the magazines near Aleppo. The Beglerberg of Aleppo commands all the country between the Levant Sea and the river Euphrates; but the governor of the castle is independent on him. Aleppo is

is seated on a small brook called Cow-aick, 70 miles E. of Scanderoon, and 170 N. by E. of Damascus. Lon. 37. 25. E. lat. 35. 45. N.

* **ALESHAM**, a small town in Norfolk, England, market on Tuesdays, and 2 fairs, on March 23, and the last Tuesday in September, for lean cattle, ordinary horses, and petty chapmen. It is 15 miles N. of Norwich, and 100 N. E. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 17. E. lat. 52. 53. N. The town consists of about 400 pretty good houses; but the streets are narrow, though well paved.

ALESSANDRIA, or **ALEXANDRIA**, a strong and considerable town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, in the district of Alexandrino, with a bishop's see, and a strong castle. It was taken by prince Eugene in 1706, by the French in 1745, and retaken next year by the king of Sardinia. It is seated on the river Tanaro, 15 miles S. E. of Casal, 35 N. W. of Genoa, and 40. S. by E. of Milan. Lon. 8. 43. E. lat. 44. 55. N. The territory formerly belonged to the duchy of Milan; but in 1707 it was ceded to the emperor of Germany, and confirmed to him by the treaty of Utrecht.

ALESSANO, a town of Otranto, in Naples, with the title of a duchy, and a bishop's see, 15 miles S. W. of the town of Otranto. Lon. 18. 25. E. lat. 40. 10. N.

ALESSIA, a town of Turkey, in Europe, and in the province of Albania; it is a bishop's see, and seated near the mouth of the river Drino, 25 miles S. E. of Anrivaris, and 40 W. of Albanopolis. Lon. 20. 6. E. lat. 42. 8. N.

ALESSTO, a town of Turkey, in Dalmatia, and in the kingdom of Hungary; is a bishop's see; seated on a mountain, 25 miles from Spalatto.

ALET, a town of France in Lower Languedoc, with a bishop's see; remarkable for its baths, and grains of gold and silver found in the stream which runs from the Pyrenean mountains, at the foot of which it stands. It is seated on the river Aude, 15 miles S. of Carcassone, and 37 S. W. of Narbonne. Lon. 2. 25. E. lat. 42. 59. N.

ALEXANDRETTA, or **SCANDEROON**, a town of Syria, in Asia, at the extremity of the Mediterranean Sea, and the seaport town of Aleppo. The air is unwholesome on account of the surrounding marshes; while the heats are excessive, the principal inhabitants retire to the neighbouring villages, among the mountains, where there is excellent water and delicious fruits. It is 70 miles W. of Aleppo. Lon. 36. 25. E. lat. 36. 35. N.

ALEXANDRIA, or **SCANDERIA**, formerly a rich, and famous town of Egypt,

now much decayed, though there are still some remains of its ancient splendor, particularly Pompey's pillar, and two obelisks full of hieroglyphics. The ruins of ancient Pharos, so famous in antiquity, that it was numbered among the seven wonders of the world, are turned into a castle called Pharillon, used to direct vessels into the harbour. This city, first built by Alexander the Great, now consists of one long street, facing the harbour, the rest being a heap of ruins; part of the walls are standing, with great square towers 200 paces distant. It was formerly a place of very great trade, all the treasures of the East-Indies being deposited there, but much decayed since the commencement of the Portuguese East-India trade. It lies so low as not to be visible from any distance. The gates are of Thebaic and granite marble, and Pompey's pillar is one entire piece of granite 70 feet high, and 25 in circumference. It is subject to the Grand Signior, who has but a limited authority. It is seated on the most westerly branch of the river Nile, 125 miles N. W. of Cairo. Lon. 31. 11. E. lat. 30. 21. N.

ALFACKS, the name of certain islands near the mouth of the Ebro, in the principality of Catalonia, in Spain.

ALFAVATES, a town of Beira, in Portugal, containing 500 inhabitants, with a district of 2 parishes.

ALFECHIMO, one of the four bailiwicks of the island of Corfu, belonging to the Turks. It contains 28 villages, and about 10,000 inhabitants.

ALFEIZERAO, a small town of Estramadura, in Portugal, on the sea-side, containing about 700 inhabitants. Lon. 9. 19. W. lat. 39. 30. N.

ALFELD, a town of Germany, in the bishoprick of Heildesheim, and circle of Lower Saxony, 15 miles S. S. W. of Heildesheim. Lon. 10. 4. E. lat. 51. 58. N.

ALFIDENA, an ancient town of Naples, and in the Citerior Abruzzo, with the title of a marquissate; famous in the war of the Samnites. Lon. 14. 20. E. lat. 41. 48. N.

ALFORD, a town in Lincolnshire, England, with a market on Tuesdays for provisions and corn; and 2 fairs, on Whit-Tuesday and November 8, for cattle and sheep: It is seated on a small brook that runs through the town, and is a compact place. It is 6 miles from the sea, and 20 N. of Boston. Lon. 0. 13. E. lat. 53. 16. N.

ALFORD, a village in the county of Aberdeen, Scotland.

* **ALFRETTON**, a town in Derbyshire, England, with a small market on Mondays,

Mondays; and 1 fair on July 26, for horses and horned cattle. It is pleasantly seated on a small hill, 13 miles N. of Derby, and 135 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 25. W. lat. 53. 8. N.

* **ALFRISTON**, a village in Suffex, eight miles S. E. of Lewes, with 2 fairs, on May 12, and November 30, for pedlar's wares.

ALGAGIOLA, a small sea-port town in Corsica, fortified with walls and battions. Lon. 8. 55. E. lat. 42. 30. N.

ALGARRIA, a district of Spain, in the most northern part of new Castile; very fertile.

ALGARVA, a province of the kingdom of Portugal, 67 miles in length, and 20 in breadth; bounded W. and S. by the sea; E. by the river Gaudiana, and N. by Alentejo. Very fertile in figs, almonds, dates, olives, and excellent wine; the fishery brings in large sums; the capital town is Pharo. It contains 4 cities, 12 towns, 67 parishes, and 60,600 inhabitants.

ALGEZIRA, a strong town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a harbour, now decayed, on the coast of the Straits of Gibraltar. It was taken from the Moors, after a long siege, in 1344; is 10 miles N. W. by W. of Gibraltar, and 12 N. E. of Tariff. Lon. 5. 22. W. lat. 36. 14. N.

ALCHER, or **ALGERI**, a town of Sardinia, seated on the N. W. coast, with a bishop's see. Is 6 miles S. of Sassari. Lon. 8. 40. E. lat. 40. 40. N.

ALGIERS, a kingdom of Africa, bounded E. by the kingdom of Tunis, N. by the Mediterranean, S. by Mount Atlas, and W. by the kingdom of Morocco and Tafillet. It extends 600 miles from E. to W. along the Barbary coast; climate very temperate, and the land towards the N. very fertile in corn; the vallies full of fruit; but a great part is dry, mountainous, and barren. The melons are exquisite, and in season summer and winter. The stems of the vines are so large, that a man can hardly grasp them with his arms; and the bunches of grapes are 18 inches long. It is divided into three provinces; Tlemsan on the W. Titterie on the S. and Constantia on the E. of the city of Algiers. The Turks, who have the government in their hands, are not above 7000 in number; and yet the Moors or natives of Africa have no share in it. It is only a kind of republic, under the protection of the Grand Signior, who keeps a bashaw, or viceroy there; but he can do nothing of consequence without the council of the Janissaries. The Arabs, who live in tents, are a distinct people, governed by their own laws and magistrates, though the Turks interpose as

often as they please. The dey of Algiers is an absolute monarch, but elected by the Turkish soldiers, and frequently deposed and put to death by them. They have murdered four of their deys, and deposed two, within 20 years. The revenues arise from the tribute paid by the Moors and Arabs, a detachment of the army being sent into each province every year to collect it; and the prizes they take at sea sometimes equal the taxes they lay upon the natives. The dey has several thousand Moors in his service both horse and foot; and the deys, or viceroys of the provinces, have each an army under his command. They are Mahometans, and speak a dialect of the Arabic; likewise a jargon composed of Italian, French, and Spanish, called *Lingua Franca*, by the common people. Their complexion is tawny, and they are strong and well made.

ALGIERS, a large and strong town, the capital of the kingdom of Algiers; is built on the declivity of a mountain, in the form of an amphitheatre, next the harbour, making a very fine appearance from the sea. The tops of the houses are all flat; on which they walk in the evening to take the air; they are covered with earth, and serve for a sort of gardens. The streets are very narrow, and serve to keep off the heat of the sun. The mole of the harbour is 500 paces long, extending from the continent to a small island where there is a castle and a large battery. The inhabitants are said to consist of 100,000 Mahometans, 1500 Jews, and 2000 Christian slaves. Piracies are their chief subsistence; for they capture all christian ships not at peace with them. The English burnt their vessels in the harbour in 1655, and in 1670. It was bombarded by the French in 1688. It stands on the sea-side, opposite the island Minorca, 380 miles W. of Tunis. Lon. 2. 18. E. lat. 36. 49. N.

* **ALGONQUINS**, a people of North America, in Canada, who live a wandering life, near the lake Ontario: their language is most esteemed of all North America. Generally at war with the Iroquois.

ALHAMA, a handsome, large town of the kingdom of Granada in Spain; near it are hot baths, the best in Spain. It is seated in a valley surrounded with craggy mountains, 25 miles S. W. of Granada. Lon. 3. 24. W. lat. 36. 56. N.

ALHAMBRA, a small river in Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon; falls into the Ebro.

ALICANT, a small, but rich, and strong town of the kingdom of Valencia, and territory of Segura, in Spain; remarkable for

for its harbour, which is defended by strong bastions; for its excellent wine, and for the fertility of its soil, which produces excellent fruits, and plenty of rosemary of an extraordinary size. It has a great trade, and the English, Dutch, French, and Italians, have consuls there. The cattle, which stands on a high rock, was reckoned impregnable: but it was taken by the English in 1706; and by the French and Spaniards after a siege of almost two years. It is seated on the Mediterranean, and on a bay of the same name, 37 miles N. E. of Murcia, and 75 S. of Valencia. Lon. 0. 0. lat. 38. 16. N.

* **ALICATA**, a town of Sicily, remarkable for corn and good wine. It is seated in a peninsula near the sea, 22 miles S. E. of Gergenti. Lon. 13. 48. E. lat. 37. 11. N.

ALIGANY. See **APALACHIAN**.

** **ALKANSAS**, a savage nation in Louisiana, situate 34. N. lat. on the west side of the river Mississippi, near a river of the same name.

ALLE, a river of Prussia, rises in Ermeland, and falls into the Pregel, near Wehlau.

* **ALLEGHANZA**, a small island of Africa, and one of the Canaries, lying to the N. of Graciosa, to the N. W. of Rocca, and to the E. of St. Clare. There are several castles that defend the harbour.

* **ALLEGRE**, a town of France, in Auvergne, with the title of a marquisate. It is seated on the foot of a mountain, on the top of which is a strong castle. Lon. 3. 50. E. lat. 45. 10. N.

** **ALLEN**, a small village in the county of Kildare, province of Leinster. See **BOG of ALLEN**, **HILL of ALLEN**, and **ISLE of ALLEN**.

ALLENDORF, a small town in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the landgraviate of Hesse-Cassel, remarkable for its salt-works, and three stone bridges. It is seated on the river Weser, 15 miles E. of Cassel. Lon. 9. 59. E. lat. 51. 19. N.

ALLER, a river rising in the duchy of Magdeburg, and runs N. W. through the duchy of Lunenburg, in Lower Saxony, and passing by Zell, runs into the river Weser, a little below Verden.

ALLERIA, a decayed town in Corsica. It is a bishop's see, and the place where king Theodore first landed in 1736. Lon. 8. 50. E. lat. 42. 5. N.

* **ALLERTOWN**, a village of Northumberland, England, 8 miles S. W. of Hexham, 2 fairs, on May 10, and Nov. 14, for horned cattle, linen cloth, and hides.

ALLIER, a river of France, in Languedoc; rises at Chabellier, in Gevaudan, runs through the province of Nivernois, Bourbonnois, and Auvergne; navigable near Viale, and runs into the Loire.

ALLOA, a small town of Scotland, situated on the Frith of Forth, and in the shire of Clackmanan; has one spacious street, well paved, and shaded with rows of lime-trees; carries on a considerable trade with Holland, Hamburg, and the Baltic. Here the merchants of Glasgow have warehouses for their American commodities intended for the northern parts of Europe, and for those they import from thence. Near the town stands Alloa-house, one of the most magnificent seats in Great Britain. Lon. 3. 45. W. lat. 56. 10. N.

** **ALL SAINTS**, islands near Guadaloupe. See **XANTES**.

ALMACARRON, a sea-port town of Spain, in the province of Murcia, seated at the mouth of the river Gaudalantine, near the Mediterranean, 20 miles S. W. of Carthage. Lon. 0. 56. W. lat. 37. 28. N.

ALMANZA, a little town of New Castile, on the frontiers of the kingdom of Valencia, in Spain; remarkable for the victory gained by the French and Spaniards over the allies in 1707, when most of the English were either killed or taken, they having been abandoned by the Portuguese horse at the first charge. It is 50 miles S. W. of Valencia, and 50. N. W. of Alicante. Lon. 0. 56. W. lat. 38. 54. N.

** **ALMANIA**, in Mexico. See **VILLA RICCA**.

** **ALMAN**, a fair town in the county of Limerick, province of Munster. Fair days; 11th and 12th May, July, and December.

ALMEDA, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the river Tajo, opposite to Lisbon. Lon. 9. 4. W. lat. 38. 33. N.

ALMEIDA, a frontier town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-os-montes, on the confines of Leon, 17 miles N. W. of Ciudad Rodrigo. Lon. 6. 15. W. lat. 40. 45. N.

ALMEIDA, a fortified town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on the river Coa; has one parish church, an almshouse, an hospital, and a convent; its district comprehends 2 parishes. Lon. 8. 15. W. lat. 40. 38. N.

ALMENDVALAIO, a small town of Estremadura, in Spain, near the borders of Portugal. Lon. 5. 6. W. lat. 38. 36. N.

ALMERIA, a sea-port town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, with a bishop's see; seated on the river Almeria, on the Mediterranean, 64 miles S. E. of Granada. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 36. 51. N.

ALMISSA, a small strong town at the mouth of the Cetina, in Dalmatia, famous for its piracies, 10 miles E. of Spalatro. Lon. 17. 45. E. lat. 44. 4. N.

ALMUNECAR, a sea-port town of Granada.

Granada, seated on the Mediterranean, with a good harbour, defended by a strong castle, 30 miles S. S. E. of Alhama. Lon. 3. 45. W. lat. 36. 30. N.

ALNWICK, a town of Northumberland, England, on the road to Berwick, with a market on Saturdays, and 5 fairs; on Palm-Sunday eve, for shoes, hats, and pedlar's ware; on May 12, for horned cattle, horses and pedlar's ware, and the last Monday in July for horned cattle, horses, and woollen and linen-cloth; on the first Tuesday in October, for horned cattle, horses, and pedlar's ware; and on Saturday before Christmas, for shoes, hats, poultry and for linen-cloth. It is populous and well built; has a town-house, where the quarter-sessions and county-courts are held. It has three gates almost entire of its former wall. It is defended by an old stately Gothic castle, the seat of his grace the duke of Northumberland. It is 30 miles N. of Newcastle, 26 S. of Berwick, and 306 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 55. 25. N.

ALOST, a town in the Netherlands, in the county of Flanders, subject to Austria, seated on the river Dender, 15 miles N. W. of Brussels. Lon. 4. 12. E. lat. 50. 58. N.

ALPHINGTON, or **APHINGTON**, a village of Devonshire, England, 2 miles S. of Exeter, with two fairs, on the first Thursday in June, and October 16, for cattle.

ALPS, the highest mountains in Europe, separating Italy from France and Germany. They begin on the side of France towards the coast of the Mediterranean, between the territory of Genoa, and county of Nice; and terminate at the gulph of Carnero. There are few passes over them, and those difficult; which is the chief security of Piedmont against France. Swisserland is in the vallies between these mountains, and therefore is secure against the Germans and French. The famous Hannibal attempted to cross the Alps on the side of Piedmont, in the winter season, when he invaded Italy, and lost most of his elephants among them.

ALPUXARRES, high mountains of Granada, in Spain, near the coast of the Mediterranean; inhabited by the ancient Moriscoes; produces excellent wines and fruits.

ALRESFORD, a town in Hampshire, England, with a market on Thursdays, and fair on June 24, for cattle, 18 miles E. N. E. of Southampton, and 60 W. S. W. of London. Is governed by a bailiff, has one church, about 200 houses, two principal streets, and a small manufac-

ture of lindseys. Lon. 1. 1. W. lat. 51. 6. N.

ALSACE, a province of France, bounded E. by the Rhine. S. by Swisserland and the French Compté, W. by Lorrain, and N. by the Palatinate of the Rhine: is a very fertile country, in corn, wine, pasture, wood, flax, tobacco, pulse, and fruit-trees; has mines of silver, copper, lead and mineral-waters. Its mountains covered with forests, in which are pines 120 feet high. It is divided into Upper and Lower; Strasburgh is the capital of both. The prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic; but Protestants are allowed a free exercise of theirs. The language is the German.

ALSEN, an island of Denmark, in the Lesser Belt, or entrance into the Baltick Sea, between Sleswick and Funen. It is 100 miles W. of Copenhagen.

ALSFIELD, an ancient town of Germany, in the landgraviate of Hesse Cassel, 12 miles N. W. of Marburg, and 35 S. of Hesse Cassel. Lon. 9. 0. E. lat. 50. 55. N. Its inhabitants were the first of this country who embraced the reformation.

ALSHEDA, a parish of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, where a gold-mine was discovered in 1738.

* **ALSTON-MORE**, a town in Cumberland, England, with a market on Saturdays, and 2 fairs; last Thursday in May, and first Thursday in September, for cattle, linen and woollen-cloth. It is seated on a hill, on the bank of the Tyne, which has a stone bridge, and near it is plenty of lead-ore: is 20 miles E. by S. of Carlisle, and 250 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 14. W. lat. 54. 50. N.

ALSUNGEN, a lake of Sweden, province of Holland, from which the river Faulkenburg rises.

ALTAMONT, a handsome town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Calabria Citerior, 15 miles N. W. of Bagniano. Lon. 16. 22. E. lat. 39. 50. N.

ALTAMURA, a town of Naples, territory of Bari, with the title of a principality, at the foot of the Appenine mountains. Lon. 16. 58. E. lat. 41. 6. N.

ALTEA, a sea-port town of Valencia, in Spain. It was taken in 1705, in favour of the archduke Charles; but lost, after the famous battle of Almanza. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 42 miles S. E. of Valencia, and 110 S. by E. of Madrid. Lon. 0. 15. lat. 38. 34. N.

ALTENBURG. See **ALTENBURG**.

ALTEN, a district of the Danish mission, in Norway, lying in Finmark.

ALTENA, a sea-port town in Lower Saxony, duchy of Holstein. It is modern built by the king of Denmark, was burnt by

by the Swedes in 1712, but since been beautifully rebuilt; the merchandize brought from Asia by the Danish East-India company, is sold here. Lon. 9. 52. E. lat. 53. 37. N.

ALTENBURG, a town of Upper Saxony, with a strong castle; formerly an Imperial town, but at present belongs to the house of Saxony. It is seated on the river Pleisse, 20 miles S. of Leipfick. Lon. 12. 28. E. lat. 50. 59. N.

ALTENBURG, a town of Transylvania, belonging to the house of Austria, 18 miles S. of Weiffenburg. Lon. 23. 15. E. lat. 46. 0. N.

ALTENBURG, or **OWAR**, a small strong town of Lower Hungary, territory of Moson; is seated on the Danube, 15 miles S. of Presburg, and 40 S. E. of Vienna. Lon. 17. 13. E. lat. 48. 0. N.

ALTENBURG, or **OLTENBURG**, an ancient town of Germany, duchy of Holstein. Lon. 10. 20. E. lat. 54. 20. N.

ALTESSON, a town of Piedmont, between the rivers Dore and Stura, 2 miles E. of Lauvenerie. Lon. 7. 20. E. lat. 44. 36. N.

* **ALTEZEY**, a town and castle of Germany, in the Lower Palatinate, and capital of a territory of the same name; seated upon a brook 15 miles S. W. of Mentz. Lon. 8. 12. E. lat. 49. 40. N.

ALTIN, a lake of Russia, in Asia, 18 miles long, and 12 broad; the northern part only is frozen over in the winter.

ALTKIRK, a town of Alsace in France, on the river Ill, 12 miles N. W. of Basil, and 45 S. S. W. of Strasburgh. Lon. 7. 20. E. lat. 47. 40. N.

ALTMORE, a town in the county of Tyrone, and province Ulster, 7 miles N. W. of Dungannon. Lon. 6. 45. W. lat. 54. 43. N.

ALTMUL, a river of Germany, rises in Franconia, runs S. E. by Anspach, and then turning E. passes by Papenheim and Aichstet, falling into the Danube at Kelheim, 12 miles above Ratisbon.

* **ALTON**, a town of England, in Hampshire, with a market on Saturdays; fair on December 29, for cattle and toys: is seated on the river Wey, is 28 miles E. N. E. of Southampton, and 50 W. S. W. of London. Lon. 0. 56. W. lat. 51. 12. N. Is governed by a constable, has about 250 houses, chiefly laid out in one pretty broad street: has one church, a Presbyterian, and a Quaker's meeting, a famous free-school, a large manufacture of plain and figured baragons, ribbed druggets, and serge de Nîmes, and round the town is a large plantation of Hops.

ALTORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and territory of Nuremberg, with a famous university, a li-

brary, and a physic garden. Is subject to the House of Brandenburg, and lies 10. S. E. of Nuremberg. Lon. 11. 22. E. lat. 49. 20. N.

ALTORF, a town of Germany in the circle of Swabia, 20 miles N. E. of Constance, subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 9. 30. E. lat. 47. 50. N.

ALTORF, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Uri of which it is capital; seated near the mouth of the river Rus, on the Lake Lucerne, 20 miles S. E. of Lucerne. Lon. 8. 25. E. lat. 46. 55. N.

ALTRINGHAM, a town in Cheshire, England, market on Thursday, and 2 fairs, August 5, and December, 2, for cattle and drapery. It is 12 miles E. of Warrington, and 152 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 32. W. lat. 53. 23. N.

ALVA-LE-TORMES, a considerable town of Spain in the kingdom of Leon, and territory of Salamanca, with a strong castle and the title of a duchy; seated on the river Tormes, 12 miles S. E. of Salamanca, and 47 N. E. of Ciudad Rodrigo, Lon. 5. 4. W. lat. 41. 0. N.

ALUTA, a principal river of Transylvania, rising at the foot of the Carpathian mountains, and running through Walachia.

ALZIRA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on the river Xucar, 17 miles S. of the town of Valencia. Lon. 0. 10. E. lat. 39. 6. N.

AMADABAT, a populous town of Asia, capital of Guzurat, in the East-Indies; carries on a large trade, has an hospital for birds and sick animals, which the Gentoos take great care of. Here the English and other Europeans have their respective factors, and purchase fine chintz, callico, and other Indian merchandize. It lies 123 miles N. of Surat, and 40 N. E. of Cambaya. Lon. 72. 22. E. lat. 23. 10. N.

AMADAN, or **HAMADAN**, a handsome town of Persia, in Asia, 200 miles N. E. of Bagdad. Lon. 47. 4. E. lat. 35. 15. N.

AMADANAGER, a town in the hither peninsula of India, in the province of Decan, 120 miles S. E. of Bombay. Lon. 74. 15. E. lat. 18. 10. W.

AMADIA, a trading town of Asia, in Curdistan, belonging to the Turks; on a high mountain, 40 miles S. E. of Gezira. Lon. 41. 5. E. lat. 36. 5. N.

AMACK, or **AMACA**, an island in the Sound, on the E. coast of Zealand, separated by a very narrow channel from Copenhagen. Lon. 12. 42. E. lat. 55. 35. N.

AMAL, a town of Sweden, province of Deland, on the river Wefer; has a good harbour, and carries on a large trade.

trade, in timber, deals and tar. Lon. 12. 40. E. lat. 58. 50. N.

AMALFI, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and an archbishop's see. Some authors say, that Flavio Bembo, a native of this place, invented the mariner's compass, about the beginning of the 14th century. It is seated in a charming country, on the western coast of the gulph of Salerno, 13 miles S. W. of Salerno. Lon. 14. 45. E. lat. 40. 28. N.

AMANCE, a town of France in Lorraine, on a rivulet of the same name, six miles E. of Nancy, and 20 S. of Mentz. Lon. 6. 25. E. lat. 48. 42. N.

AMAND ST. a town of France, in the Bourbonnois on the river Cher, 20 miles S. of Bourges. Lon. 2. 30. E. lat. 46. 45. N.

AMAND, ST. a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Flanders, with a celebrated abbey; is seated on the river Scarpe 7 miles N. of Valenciennes. Lon. 3. 35. E. lat. 50. 27. N.

AMANTEA, a sea-port town of Naples, near the bay of Eufemia, in the province of Calabria. 20 miles S. W. of Cozenza. Lon. 16. 10. E. lat. 39. 12. N.

AMAPALLA, a sea-port town of North America, in the province of Guatemala, on a gulph of the same name, 220 miles S. E. of the town of Guatemala. Lon. 86. 40. W. lat. 12. 30. N.

AMASIA, an ancient town of Turkey, in Natolia, remarkable for the birth of Strabo the geographer. It is the residence of a bashaw, and gives name to the province it stands in, where there are the best wines and the best fruits in Natolia. It is seated near the river of Calfmack, 36 miles N. of Tocat. Lon. 36. 0. E. lat. 40. 31. N.

***AMATIQUE**, a sea-port town, at the mouth of the river Guanaco, that runs in a lagune, which empties into the gulph of Honduras, in the province of Verapas, in Mexico. The inhabitants chiefly logwood-cutters; on the S. of it is a tract called Amatique Land. Lon. 89. lat. 15. 23.

AMAZONS, a supposed nation of warlike women, who lived in Lesser Asia, now called Asia, on the banks of the Black Sea. Their existence in the manner related by authors is much doubted.

AMAZONS, a great river of South America, which has its source in Peru near the South Sea, and running E. falls into the ocean directly under the equinoctial line. Its course is at least 3000 miles, and is supposed to be the greatest river in the world. We have an accurate map of it by Mr. Condamine, who went into those parts to measure a degree of

the meridian. He made particular enquiry after the warlike women called Amazons; but could get no account of them; and therefore we may conclude, that what has been said by travellers on this affair is mere fiction. Orellana was the first that entered this river, about the year 1539.

AMBAR, a river that rises in the S. W. of Bavaria, runs to the N. E. by Landsperg and Dachan, and falls into the Her Landshut.

AMBERG, a handsome town of Germany, in Nordgow, and a capital of the Upper Palatinate of Bavaria; has a strong castle is seated on the river Ills, 40 miles E. of Nuremberg. Lon. 12. 7. E. lat. 49. 30. N.

***AMBERT**, a town of France in Lower Auvergne, remarkable for manufactures of paper and camblets.

***AMBLESIDE**, a town of Westmoreland, England; market on Wednesdays, 2 fairs, Wednesday after Whitsunday, and October 29, for cattle; seated at one end of Winander-Meer, 13 miles N. W. by N. of Kendal, and 250 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 6. W. lat. 54. 28. N.

AMBLEUSE, a sea-port town of France, in Picardy, defended with a battery; eight miles N. of Boulogne, and 12 S. W. of Calais. Lon. 1. 41. E. lat. 50. 49. N.

AMBOISE, a town of France in Touraine; at the confluence of the rivers Loire and Matfee, 12 miles E. of Tours, and 118 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 54. E. lat. 47. 25. N.

AMBOYNA, an island of Asia, in the East Indies, with a garrison town of the same name. It is the chief of the Moluccas, remarkable for the produce of cloves and nutmegs. The English and Dutch had factories here at the beginning of the 17th century; but the Dutch expelled the English by force, and tortured and put to death many of them. Since this they only have possessed the entire dominions and trade of the Spice islands. The natives wear large whiskers, and their dress is only a slight piece of stuff wrapped round their middle. The men buy their wives of their parents, and if they prove barren, the marriage is void. They are generally Mahometans; but there are some Roman Catholics among them. The women are extremely fond of the Europeans, and when they are forsaken by their gallants, they generally poison them. Lon. 127. 0. E. lat. 4. 0. S.

AMBRUNE. See **EMBRUNE**.

AMBYM, one of the Hebrides, in the South Sea, lying in 16. 10. S. lat. and 168. 12. E. lon.

AMBY, a town of the Netherlands, in the

[illegible]





the province of Limburg; on the E. side of the river Meuse, opposite to the city of Maastricht. Lon. 5. 43. E. lat. 50. 52. N.

AMULIA, an ancient town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, with a bishop's see; on a mountain between the rivers Tiber and Nera, in a pleasant, fertile country, 20 miles S. W. of Spoleto, and 45 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 30. E. lat. 42. 23. N.

AMULIA, a county of Virginia, situated among several rivers, bounded N. by Cumberland county, E. by Prince George's county, and S. and W. by Lunenburg county.

AMULEIA, ISLAND OF, Situated 7 leagues N. of St. Augustine on the coast of E. Florida; is about 2 miles broad and 15 long, and within a league of St. John's River.

AMERICA, one of the four parts of the world, and by much the largest: Bounded on all sides by the ocean, as appears from the latest discoveries; it being formerly supposed to join to the north-east part of Asia. It took its name from Americus Vesputius, a Florentine, who is said to have discovered that part of this country named under the line; but several good authors have proved this to be a mistake. America was first discovered by Christopher Columbus, a Genoese, in 1492. Some call it the New World, and with a great deal of propriety; for not only the men, but the birds and beasts differ in some respects from those known before. It has likewise a great number of trees, plants, and plants that grow so where else, before they were transplanted to other places. All the men, except the Esquimaux, near Greenland, seem to have the same original; for they are in every particular from the beard of Magellan, to the S. to Hudson's bay, in the N. Their skin, which is dark with gunpowder or oil, are of a red copper colour, and they have no hair on their bodies, except the part of their bodies, except the head, where it is thick, straight, and coarse. Many are the superstitions about the people of this vast continent, and almost as various as their numbers. America is so long that it takes in not only all the Torrid, but also the Temperate and part of the Frigid Zones. It is hard to say how many different languages there are in America, a vast number being spoken by the different people of different parts; and as to their religion, there is no giving any considerable account of it in general, though some of the most different among them seem to have worshipped the sun. The principal nations of the Spaniards in sending to some labourers have been the chief of gold; and indeed they and the Portuguese are possessed of all their parts where it is

found in greatest plenty. It is divided into N. and S. America, and the principal kingdoms in these are Mexico and Peru, but the Portuguese are in possession of Brazil in S. America. Beside these, in S. America, there are Paraguay within land, Chili on the S. Sea and Terra Magellanica to the N. of the Straits of Magellan, whose bounds are not certainly determined. The names of the English settlements are New Britain, or Labrador, Canada, and Nova Scotia. The islands that belong to Great Britain, are Newfoundland, St. John, and Cape Breton, in the North; and in the West Indies, Bermuda, the Bahama Islands, Jamaica, Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Grenada, and the Grenadines, St. Christopher, Antigua, Nevis, Montserrat, and Dominica. Before the late unhappy differences between the colonies of North America and the mother country, the latter possessed the most extensive empire that ever belonged to any one sovereign; but, by the late treaty of peace they gave up to the Americans all their most fruitful provinces, which they have now erected into Thirteen United and Independent States, comprehending New Hampshire, Massachusetts-bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

AMERSFORT, a considerable town of the Netherlands, in the province of Utrecht; is a country fertile in corn and excellent pastures, on the river Rijn, 12 miles E. Utrecht, and 21 S. E. of Amsterdam. Lon. 5. 24. E. lat. 51. 14. N.

AMERSHAM, a town of Buckinghamshire, England, under the Tithers, and a fair. Whit-Monday, and September 29, consists of a large street, lying in the road, about the middle is a cross one, and in the intersection of the church. It sends two members to parliament, chosen by the knights tenants of the borough, who pay 200 and be above 100 in number. It is 27 miles S. E. of Buckingham, and 29 N. W. of London. Lon. 6. 15. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

AMIN, a town of Turkey, in Asia, 40 miles from Amasia, and 60 from Tocat. Lon. 31. 40. E. lat. 40. 30. N.

AMIRVON, a town of France, in the government of Flanders and Artois.

AMIRVON, a bishopric, town, and ancient city of France, capital of the county, and a bishop's see. The name of the cathedral church is a fortified pleasant building, and the whole structure fine; in the which, there are two parish churches, and one in the suburbs. Several religious houses, an academy of belles lettres, five

gates, and about 35,000 inhabitants. Three branches of the river Somme enter this city, over which there are as many bridges; it lies in the road from Calais to Paris, and was taken by the Spaniards in 1597; and retaken by Henry IV. who built a citadel here. It has manufactures in linen and woollen-cloth, and lies 20 miles S. E. of Abbeville, and 75 N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 28. E. lat. 49. 54. N.

**** AMILPAS**, two volcanoes in the province of Guatemala, in Mexico, near the mountains of Soconusco.

AMIX, a district of France, in Lower Navarre.

*** AMLWICK**, or **AMLWOCH**, a village of Wales, on the north side of the isle of Anglesey; fair on November 12, for cattle.

*** AMOL**, a town of Asia, in the country of the Usbecks; on the river Gihon, 60 miles W. of Bockhara, Lon. 64. 30. E. lat. 39. 20. N.

AMONT, a district of France in the government of Franche Compté, containing 3 bailiwicks.

AMORGUS, an island of the Archipelago, fertile in wine, oil, and corn. The inhabitants are generally of the Greek church. The best parts belong to a monastery of caloyers or monks. Their greatest inconvenience is the want of wood. It is 30 miles in circumference, and 67 N. of Candia. Lon. 26. 15. E. lat. 36. 20. N.

AMOUR, a river of Asia, in Siberia; it runs E. through Chinese Tartary, and falls into the bay of Corea.

AMOUR, ST. a small town in the Franche Compté, 15 miles from Tournis. Lon. 5. 18. E. lat. 46. 30. N.

AMOY, an island on the S. W. coast of China, in the province of Fokien.

**** AMPALIA**, a city and sea-port in the gulph of Guatemala, in that of Mexico it is 350 miles S. E. of the city of Guatemala, and carries on a brisk trade, in cochineal, cocoa, hides, and indigo.

AMPHIPOLIS, a town of Turkey, in Europe, anciently the capital of Macedonia, on the river Stymon, 70 miles N. E. of Salonichi. Lon. 24. 16. E. lat. 41. 38. N.

AMPTHILL, a town in Bedfordshire, England, with a market on Thursdays; seated pleasantly between two hills, but a barren soil; has 2 fairs, May 4, and December 11, for cattle; 6 miles S. of Bedford, and 43 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 30. W. lat. 52. 6. N.

AMPUGNANO, a district of Corsica.

AMPURIAS, a sea-port town of Spain, in Catalonia, at the mouth of the river Fluvia, 60 miles N. E. of Barcelona. Lon. 3. 6. E. lat. 42. 5. N.

AMRAS, a very strong castle in Germany, agreeably seated in the Tirol, 2 miles S. E. of Inspruck; remarkable for a rich library, adorned with the portraits of many learned men. Lon. 11. 29. E. lat. 47. 9. N.

*** AMSBURY**, or **AMBERSBURY**, a town in Wiltshire, England; market on Fridays; and 3 fairs, May 6, June 11, and Nov. 13, for horses; it is 6 miles N. of Salisbury, and 80 W. of London. Lon. 1. 40. W. lat. 51. 11. N.

AMSTERDAM, a large, rich, populous, trading, handsome city of the United Provinces, and capital of all the Dutch Netherlands; formerly a lordship belonging to the lords of Amstel, ruined in 1300, but rebuilt. The walls are high, and well fortified; and the bridge which joins the rampart is built over the river Amstel, one of the finest pieces of architecture in these parts. Few cities have their public buildings so fine, numerous and well kept. Here are many handsome churches, and hospitals for persons of all ages, sexes, religions and countries. One great cause of the populousness of Amsterdam is their tolerating all religions, who have the use of churches and bells; though the reigning religion is the Protestant. The exchange is one of the principal ornaments of the city, and the harbour is one of the finest and largest in Europe, where a vast number of merchant ships may always be seen; there is a bar at its entrance, which is a great security against foreign enemies. The foundation of this town is laid upon piles, driven into a morass, and under the stadthouse alone are 13,000. The houses are brick and stone, the streets spacious, and well paved, and most of them have canals, with rows of trees on each side. With regard to its magnitude, it is computed to be about as big as Dublin, and none of the inhabitants are idle. It is governed by a college of 30 senators, who hold their places for life, and 12 burgo-masters, four of whom are always sitting. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Amstel and Wye, 65 miles N. of Antwerp. 175 E. by N. of London, 240 N. of Paris, 330 W. of Copenhagen, 560 N. W. of Vienna, and 870 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 52. 23. N.

**** AMSTERDAM NEW**, see **YORK NEW**.

AMI, or the German district in France, in the government of Lorraine and Barre. It lies along the river Saar, and is so called, because the inhabitants speak the German language.

ANADIR, a considerable river of Siberia, in Asia, that falls into the Eastern ocean.

ANAGNI, a small town of Italy, in Campagna,

A N D

Campagna, and in the territory of the church; a bishop's see, 32 miles E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 25. E. lat. 41. 56. N.

**** ANAHILT**, church, 3 miles S. E. of Hillsborough, county of Down.

ANATTOM, one of the Hebrides, in the South Sea, whose lat. is 20. 10. S. and lon. 170. 9. E.

*** ANCARANO**, a town of Italy in the march of Ancona, 5 miles N. of Ascoli, and 82 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 29. E. lat. 42. 48. N.

ANCASTER, a town in Lincolnshire, England, 15 miles S. of Lincoln, and 8 from Grantham. It has neither fair nor market, but gives title to a duke.

ANCENIS, a town of Britany in France, on the river Loire, 15 miles E. of Nantz. Lon. 1. 5. W. lat. 47. 15. N.

ANCLAM, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania, remarkable for its excellent pastures. It is seated on the river Pene, 20 miles S. of Gripfswald. Lon. 14. 2. S. lat. 53. 52. N.

ANCOBER, a territory on the gold coast of Guinea, having a river of the same name flowing through it, the banks of which are very pleasant, adorned with fine lofty trees, affording the most agreeable shade in the world. On the western bank is a very populous village.

ANCONA, an ancient and considerable town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope, and the march of Ancona; is a bishop's see, has a harbour, and noted for bleaching white wax. The trade is chiefly carried on by the Jews residing here, who are said to be 5000 in number, and have a synagogue. It is seated on the gulph of Venice 50 miles S. E. of Urbino, and 116 N. by E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 35. E. lat. 43. 38. N.

ANCONA, a marquifate in Italy, belonging to the ecclesiastical state, and lying on the Adriatic Sea. There is a sort of shell-fish found here, called balani, in high esteem at Rome.

*** ANCRE**, a town of France in Picardy, and a marquifate. It is 12 miles S. E. of Anteno, and 12 W. by N. of Peronne. Lon. 2. 45. E. lat. 49. 59. N.

ANDAJA, a river of Spain, in Old Castile, that falls into the Douro.

ANDALUSIA, a province of Spain, about 250 miles long, and 150 broad. bounded S. by the kingdom of Granada, W. by Algarve and the sea, N. by Estramadura, and E. by the kingdom of Murcia. The river Gaudalquiver runs through its whole length; and it is the most fertile, rich, agreeable, and trading country in Spain. The capital is Seville.

ANDALUSIA, NEW, a province of Terra Firma, in South America, lying on the coast of the N. Sea, opposite to

A N D

the Leeward islands, bounded by the river Oroonoko on the W.

ANDAMAN, certain islands on the E. side of the entrance into the bay of Bengal. The inhabitants are a mild people, living chiefly on rice, fruits, and herbs, with which they furnish ships that come that way. They seldom eat any flesh, though some writers have represented them as cannibals.

**** ANDASTES**, a savage nation of Canada, bordering on Virginia.

*** ANDELY**, a town of France in Normandy, parted in two by a paved causeway: has a fountain to which pilgrims flock from all parts, to be cured of their disorders, on the feast-day of the saint to which it is dedicated. It is 20 miles S. E. of Rouen, and 40 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 30. E. lat. 49. 20. N.

ANDELLE, a river of France in Normandy; rises in the parish of Forge, and falls into the Seine. Large rafts of timber, cut in the woods of Lyons and Peitre, are carried down by it to Paris.

*** ANDEOL, ST.** a town of France, in the Vivares, 5 miles S. of St. Viviers, Lon. 4. 45. E. lat. 44. 24. N.

ANDERLECHT, a fortress of Brabant, in the Netherlands, 2 miles N. of Brussels, designed for an out-work to that city.

ANDERNACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the archbishoprick of Cologne, on which it depends. It is seated on the Rhine, near the confines of the electorate of Treves, or Tiers, 10 miles N. W. of Coblentz. Lon. 7. 22. E. lat. 50. 29. N.

ANDERO, ST. a sea-port town of Spain, in Biscay, where the Spaniards build, and lay up some of their men of war: 60 miles W. of Bilboa. Lon. 4. 30. E. lat. 43. 25. N.

ANDRES, otherwise called **CORDILLERA**, a great chain of mountains, which run almost the whole length of South America, parallel to the sea-shore, and end at the Straits of Magellan; the highest and most remarkable mountains in the world: for those within the Torrid Zone are always covered with snow; and in passing over the lower part of them, you are in danger of perishing with cold. They have many volcanoes, which break out in various places; and by melting the snow, occasion such torrents of water, that numbers of men and cattle have perished.

ANDLAU, a river of Lower Alsace, rises in the Wasgan mountains, and falls into the Ill.

*** ANDOILLE**, a town of France, in Lower Maine, and in the election of Laval.

*** ANDON VILLE**, a small town of France,

France, in the generality of Paris, and election of Estamps.

ANDOVER, a market-town of Hampshire, England. It is a large town, sends two members to parliament, and is a great thoroughfare on the western road, 10 miles N. by W. of Winchester, and 62 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 20. W. lat. 51. 14. N. Near this town is held an annual fair on October 10, called Weyhill, for sheep, leather, hops, and cheese. It is one of the largest in England, and has booths erected for the sale of all kinds of goods.

**** ANDOVER**, a small town in New England, province of Massachusetts bay, and county of Essex.

ANDRARUM, a town of Sweden, in South Gothland, two miles and three quarters S. of Christianstadt, where there is the greatest alum-work in the whole kingdom.

ANDRE, ST. a small town in Lower Languedoc, and diocese of Lodive.

*** ANDRE DE BEAULIEU, ST.** a small town of France, in Touraine, and in the election of Loches.

*** ANDRE, ST.** a town of France, in Forez, and in the election of Roanne.

*** ANDREAS, ST.** a town of France, in Bourdelois, and diocese of Bourdeaux.

**** ANDREAS, ST.** an island on the Musquito shore, off the Pearl Keys. Lat. 12. 30. lon. 82. 30.

ANDREW, ST. a town of Germany, in the circle of Aultra, and in the duchy of Carinthia, with a bishop's see; seated on the river Levant 35 miles E. of Clagenfurt, and 95 S. by W. of Vienna. Lon. 15. 10. E. lat. 46. 52. N.

ANDREW'S, ST. a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, with an university; formerly the see of an archbishop, but the cathedral is now in ruins. It is seated in a plain, which has a prospect of the German Ocean. The University consists of three colleges, the Old college, St. Leonard's, and the New College. The houses of stone are gone to decay, there being no manufactures to support the numerous inhabitants; nor is the harbour in a very good condition, though there passed an act of Parliament in 1728, to repair it. It is 30 miles N. E. of Edinburgh, and 46 E. N. E. of Stirling. Lon. 2. 45. W. lat. 56. 18. N.

ANDREZA, a town of France in the generality of Tours, and election of Angiers.

ANDRIA, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and territory of Bari, with a bishop's see, and the title of a duchy. It is in a plain 4 miles S. of Barletta. Lon. 16. 32. E. lat. 41. 25. N.

ANDROS, an island, and town of Turkey, in Europe, in the Archipelago. The

inhabitants are of the Greek church, and have a bishop and several monasteries. Its principal riches are in silks, and the fields are fertile, planted with oranges, citrons, mulberries, jujubs, pomegranates, and figs. It is N. of Candia, and S. E. of Negropont. Lon. 25. 30. E. lat. 37. 50. N.

**** ANDROS**, islands on the S. W. of Providence, in the Bahama islands. The Spaniards call them Ylos del Espiritu Santo; they occupy a space of 30 leagues long, and 4 or 5 broad, intersected by narrow passages.

ANDUXAR, a considerable town of Spain, in Andalusia, defended by a strong castle. Its territory abounds in corn, wine, oil, honey, and all sorts of fruits and game. It is seated on the Guadalquivir, 25 miles E. of Corduba. Lon. 3. 34. W. lat. 37. 55. N.

ANDUZE, a town of France, in Languedoc, on the river Gardon: carries on a considerable trade in ferges and woollen-cloth, is 25 miles N. of Montpellier, and 20 N. W. of Nîmes. Lon. 4. 2. E. lat. 43. 59. N.

ANEGADA, one of the Caribbee, or Virgin islands. Lon. 64. 7. W. lat. 18. 40. N.

*** ANET**, a large and handsome palace in the isle of France near the river Eure, built by Henry II. It is 40 miles W. of Paris, and belongs to the dukes of Maine.

ANGELO, ST. a small but strong town of Italy, in the Capitanata, 5 miles N. of Manfredonia, and 2 from the sea. There are several other towns and castles of the same name in Italy, and particularly the castle of St. Angelo at Rome. Lon. 16. 13. E. lat. 41. 40. N.

ANGELOS, a populous and trading town of North America, in Mexico, with a bishop's see. The air excellent, and lands abound in corn: is 62 miles S. E. of Mexico. Lon. 99. 22. W. lat. 19. 30. N.

*** ANGELOS**, a province in Mexico. See TLASCALA.

ANGERAP, a river in the kingdom of Prussia, which uniting with the Inster, near Insterburg, forms the navigable river Pregel.

ANGERBURG, a handsome town in the kingdom of Prussia, pallisadoed, defended by a strong castle, and seated on a lake of the same name, whence the river Angerac rises.

ANGERMANIA, a province of the kingdom of Sweden, bounded N. by Lapland and Bothnia, E. by the gulph of Bothnia and Medelpadia, and W. by Jemti and Herndel: is full of rocks, mountains, and forests; and there is one very high mountain

tain called Scull. It has excellent iron, works, and lakes abounding with fish.

ANGERMANSLAND, a province of Lapland, belonging to Sweden, lying on the river Angermania.

ANGERMUND, a town of the duchy of Berge, in Germany, on the E. side of the Rhine, 19 miles N. of Duffeldorp, subject to the elector Palatine. Lon. 6. 50. E. lat. 51. 30. N.

ANGERS, a large town of France, and capital of the duchy of Anjou, with a bishop's see, university, and academy of Belles Lettres, established in 1685. It contains about 9000 houses, and 30,000 inhabitants, has a cathedral, and 16 parish and 8 collegiate churches, with a great number of convents. It has a wall and antique fortifications, and is defended by a castle standing on a steep rock. It is seated near the confluence of the rivers Loire and Sarthe, 42 miles E. of Nantes, and 160 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 30. W. lat. 47. 28. N.

ANGHIERA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and capital of a county of the same name: seated on the E. side of the lake Maggiore, 30 miles N. W. of Milan. Lon. 8. 40. E. lat. 45. 42. N.

ANGLARS, a town of France, in Auvergne, in the generalty of Riom, and the election of St. Flour.

* **ANGLE**, a town of France, in Poitou, on the river Anglin, with a rich abbey, 22 miles from Poitiers.

* **ANGLES**, a town of France, in Languedoc, seated on a mountain near the river Agut.

ANGLESEY, the isle of, is the most western county of North Wales. It is 24 miles long, 14 broad, and sends one member to parliament. It is separated from the continent by the river Menai, and on every side surrounded by the sea. It is a fertile spot, abounds in corn, cattle, flesh, fish, and fowls, with very good mill and grind-stones. The chief town is Beaumaris. Near Kemplin harbour is a quarry of stone, called asbestos, which a beautiful marble, out of which may be got the lignum asbestinum, called here salamander's wool, a substance like flax, and will bear a common fire: and not far from this is a yellow sulphurous copper-ore, which has never been worked. At Llabbadrig, about 3 miles eastward from hence, is a great body, or vein of stoney-ochre, of various colours, as red, yellow, blue; and an extremely fine white clay, of the cimolia kind, of great service to painters, potters, and stone-cutters.

** **ANGLESBOROUGH**, a fair town in the county of Limerick, province of Munster. Fairs, 26 April, July, September, and November.

ANGOL, a town of South America, in

the province of Chili, 125 miles N. of Baldivia. Lon. 72. 59. W. lat. 37. 36. S.

ANGOLA, a kingdom of Africa, between the river Dande, and Coanza, in Congo: Produces Indian corn, beans, oranges, lemons, and several other fruits; inhabitants very lazy, and generally idolaters, taking as many wives as they think fit. The country is divided among several petty princes, and the Portuguese have several colonies and settlements on the coast. However, the English and Dutch traffic with the natives, and purchase a great number of slaves. These are the most lazy and ungovernable of any on the coast of Guinea, generally brought from inland countries; go almost naked; are fond of dogs flesh, though they have plenty of other provisions. All the males are circumcised; but know not why.

ANGOULESME, a town of France, and capital of the duchy of Angoumois, with a bishop's see. Stands on a mountain, surrounded with rocks; the river Charente at its foot. It is 20 miles W. of Limoges, and 250 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 14. E. lat. 45. 39. N.

ANGOUMOIS, a province of France, bounded on the N. by Poitou, on the E. by Limosen and La March, on the S. by Perigord, and on the W. by Saintonge.

ANGOURA, or **ANGORA**, a town of Turkey in Asia, formerly called by Ancyra. It is a Greek archbishop's see, and remarkable for the remains of antiquity. The streets are full of pieces of pillars and old marble; among which is a species of reddish porphyry, with white, and red and white jasper. Though the houses now are all of clay, with pieces of very fine marble mixed among it, as well as in the walls of the town, which are low. The castle has a triple enclosure, and the walls are of white marble, and stone resembling porphyry. They breed the finest goats in the world, and the hair is fine white, almost like silk, which they work into the finest stuffs, particularly camblets. It is 212 miles S. E. of Constantinople. Lon. 32. 5. E. lat. 39. 30. N.

ANGRA, a sea-port town, and capital, of the island of Tercera, with a bishop's see, subject to Portugal. It is one of the Azores, in the Atlantic Ocean. Lon. 27. 7. W. lat. 38. 39. N.

* **ANGRIE**, a town of Anjou, in the generalty of Tours, and election of Angiers, in France.

ANGROGNA, a town of Piedmont, belonging to the king of Savoy, 7 miles W. of Pignerol. Lon. 7. 15. E. lat. 45. 0. N.

** **ANGUILLA**, or **SNAKE ISLAND**, so called from its winding and irregular form. One, and the most northerly, of

the Caribbees, subject to Great Britain; 60 miles N. W. of St. Christopher's. The country is flat and woody; fertile in Indian corn, tobacco, and sugar; abounding in tame cattle; the climate similar to that of Jamaica. The inhabitants apply themselves principally to grazing and husbandry. Lon. 62. 10. lat. 18. 4.

* **ANGUILABA**, a small town of Italy, in the Patrimony of St. Peter. 15 miles N. W. of Rome.

** **ANGUILLE CAPE**, a point of Newfoundland, on the W. side, in the gulph of St. Laurence, 6 leagues N. from Cape Ray, on the S. W. extremity of the island. Lat. 47. 57.

** **ANGUILLA BANK**, and **ISLAND**, E. of the great Bahama Bank, and N. of the Isle of Cuba. Lon. 78. 10. to 79. 30. lat. 23. 30. to 24. 10.

ANGUS, a shire of Scotland, having Mernes on the N. the German Ocean on the E. the Frith of Tay, which divides it from the shire of Fife, on the S. and the shires of Perth and Gourey on the W. It has many lakes and hills, and is fruitful in corn and pastures.

ANHALT, a principality of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, 42 miles long, and 8 broad. Bounded S. by the county of Mansfeld, W. by the duchy of Halberstadt, E. by the duchy of Saxony, and N. by the duchy of Magdeburg; abounds in corn, and is watered by the Salde and the Mulde; its principal trade is in beer.

ANHALT, an island of Denmark, in N. Jutland, lying in the Categut, 8 miles from the coast of Jutland, 10 from Zealand, and 7 from Holland. It is dangerous for seamen; but has a light-house.

ANIAN, a strait, formerly supposed to lie between the N. E. of Asia, and N. W. of America; but at present we are better informed.

ANIAN, a country on the E. coast of Africa, near the Red Sea, of which we have very little knowledge.

* **ANIANE**, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, at the foot of the mountains, near the river Arre, with a Benedictine abbey. Lon. 3. 40. E. lat. 43. 45. N.

ANJENGO, a small town and factory on the coast of Malabar, in the peninsula on this side of the Ganges, belonging to the East India company. Their merchandize chiefly pepper and calicoes. Lon. 76. 1. E. lat. 7. 0. N.

ANJOU, a province and duchy of France, about 75 miles long, and 30 broad. Bounded N. by Maine, W. by Bretagne, S. by Poitou, and E. by Touraine. The country very pleasant, and fertile in wine, corn, pulse, and fruit. Its quar-

ries of slate are the best in the kingdom.

ANJUAN. See **JOHANNA**.

ANNA, a town of Turkey, in Asia, on the western bank of the Euphrates, and the pleasantest place in all these parts, there being plenty of olives, oranges, citrons, lemons, pomegranates, and dates. The fields are sown with cotton; and the corn grows extremely high. The town is divided into two parts, the largest of which is surrounded with old walls. It is 130 miles W. of Bagdad, and 120 S. S. W. of Mouffol. Lon. 41. 0. E. lat. 33. 55. N.

** **ANNACLOY**, a small village, on a branch of Strangford Lake, in the county Down.

** **ANNACOTTY**, a village in the county Limerick, province of Munster; 91 miles from Duolin.

** **ANNADORN**, situated in the barony of Kinclearly, county Down, province of Ulster; where was the principal seat of the Macartanes; also the name of a river, rising from this place (called also Blackstaffe river) which falls into the N. end of the inner bay of Dundrum; over which river, close to the bay, is a bridge.

** **ANNAGH**, a pretty village near Charleville county Cork. Here stood a strong castle that in the wars of 1641, was for 4 years garrisoned at the expence of Sir Phillip Percival, Bart. and by its situation (being then in the midst of a bog) was deemed impregnable; but it was at last taken by treachery, and the whole garrison put to the sword in cold blood, by order of the Lord Castleconnel, who then commanded the Irish army, consisting of 5,000 horse and foot; and was an inveterate enemy to Sir Phillip Perceval, because he had refused to give him his daughter in marriage before the war. This castle was demolished by the Earl of Egmont, who drained the ground, built the village of Annagh, and established the linen manufacture therein.

** **ANNA-LIFFEY**, a river rising in the county Wicklow, province of Leinster, from whence it runs W. to Kildare, then winding N. E. passeth through the county and city of Dublin, and falls a little below Dublin into the Irish Channel.

** **ANNALONG**, a river and small harbour in the county Down, province of Ulster, sometimes called **ISLEALONG**; the village of the same name, situated near this harbour, is distance 69 miles from Dublin.

** **ANALY** or **ANGALIA**, i. e. the woody country, is a district comprehending the ancient North Tethia, and the present county Longford, province of Leinster. The chiefs of this district were formerly denominated Hy Ferghael, or the

the Prince of the men of Gaël, (by corruption O Feral) the descendants of this ancient family were in possession of the N. W. and S. parts of the county of Longford on the commencement of the last century, but were dispossessed of the eastern parts by the English settlers, the Tuites and Dellameres. Annaly was also called Conmacne; and gave title of Baron to the family of Gore.

ANNAMOOKA, an island in the South Seas, discovered by Tasman 1643, and visited by Captain Cook in the years 1774 and 1777. It is well cultivated in many places, in plantations of yams and plantains; has also the bread-fruit and coconut trees, and the parts of the island towards the sea, are covered with trees and bushes of luxuriant growth. The inhabitants are friendly; but much addicted to stealing from their European visitors. This is one of the Friendly Islands, situated about 187 E. lon. and 20 S. lat.

ANNAND, the capital, and a parliament-town of the shire of Annandale, in Scotland; stands in a fertile country, about three miles N. of Solway Frith, and 60 S. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 4. W. lat. 55. 0. N.

ANNANO, a strong fort of Italy, in the duchy of Milan: was twice taken by the French; but restored to the duke of Savoy in 1706. Is on the river Tanaro, 12 miles S. of Cassal. Lon. 8. 36. E. lat. 44. 56. N.

ANNAPOLIS, the capital of Maryland, in N. America, of which the late lord Baltimore was the proprietor; its chief produce is tobacco. Lon. 77. 20. W. lat. 39. 0. N.

ANNAPOLIS, the capital of Nova-Scotia: is fortified, has a garrison, an admirable and extensive harbour; and belongs to Great Britain. Lon. 64. 5. W. lat. 44. 52. N.

**** ANNE CAPE**, a point of land with an harbour in Massachusetts bay, New England. Lat. 42. 45. lon. 70. 17.

**** ANNE ARUNDEL**, a country in Maryland; N. of Charles county, S. of Baltimore county; watered by the Severn, on which stands the capital Annapolis.

ANNECY, a town in the duchy of Savoy, in the territory of Geneva, on the river Siar, and on the lake of the same name, about 10 miles long, and 4 broad, 70 miles S. of Geneva; and 22 N. E. of Chambery; subject to the king of Sardinia. Lon. 6. 5. E. lat. 45. 53. N.

**** ANNE'S ST.** a port in the S. of Cape Breton, and gulph of St. Laurence, on the E. side of the island; where fishing vessels often put in.

**** ANN GROVE**, a fair town in the county Cork, province of Munster Fair

days, 25 March, 25 May, 15 August, 29 September, 26 December.

*** ANNOBONA**, an island of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, so called, because it was found out on New-year's day. Well stocked with cattle and fruit, and the air is more healthful than in other islands on the same coast. Abounds with palm-trees, coconuts, oranges, lemons, bananas, and several other fruits; also, with hogs, goats, sheep, and poultry, which are all extremely cheap. The inhabitants are mostly black, and of villainous dispositions; and the women are all common whores; most of them very ugly. The governor is a Portuguese. Lon. 5. 10. E. lat. 1. 50. S.

*** ANNONAY**, a town of France, in the Upper Vivarais, on the river Duenre, 22 miles S. W. of Vienne. Lon. 4. 45. E. lat. 45. 18. N.

ANO-CAPRI, the largest town in the island of Capri, belonging to the kingdom of Naples, and on the west side of the island.

*** ANSE**, an ancient town of France, in the Lyonnais, 10 miles W. of Trevois, and 25 S. by W. of Macon. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 45. 55. N.

*** ANSICO**, a kingdom of Africa, under the line. The inhabitants are vigorous and courageous, and have been accounted men-eaters. Some have said, that they had public markets for human flesh; but this is far untrue. They are said to be idolaters.

ANSLO, a sea-port town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, with a bishop's see. The supreme court of justice is held here for Norway. It is seated on a bay of the same name, 30 miles N. W. of Frederickstadt. Lon. 10. 19. E. lat. 59. 26. N.

**** ANSON**, an inland county of North Carolina, with the old Boundary of South Carolina on the S. W. the Catabau nation N. Mecklenburgh county, and E. Bladen and Cumberland counties. It is without towns.

ANSPACH, a town and castle of Germany, in Franconia, and capital of the marquissate of the same name. Belongs to the house of Brandenburg. The palace has a remarkable cabinet of curiosities. It is on a river of the same name, 25 miles S. W. of Nuremberg, and 50 S. by W. of Bamberg. Lon. 10. 47. E. lat. 49. 20. N.

ANSTRUTHER, a parliament town of Scotland, on the S. E. coast of the shire of Fife, 25 miles N. E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 34. W. lat. 56. 15. N.

ANTE, a river of France, in the government of Normandy; rises beyond Falaise, and after a course of 4 miles, falls into the Vire.

ANTEGO,

ANTEGO, one of the Caribbee islands, 20 miles in breadth. The inhabitants in great want of water, and are obliged to save the rain-water in cisterns, and to fetch it from other islands. But it is said, they have lately discovered springs; chief produce sugar; is 60 miles E. of St. Christopher's, and 40 N. of Gaudaloupe. Lon. 62. 5. W. lat. 17. 5. N.

ANTRQUIERA, a handsome town of Spain, in Grenada, divided into 2 parts: the Upper is on a hill, and has a castle; the Lower in a fertile plain, and watered with a great number of brooks. There is much salt in the mountain; and 5 miles from the town, a spring famous for curing the gravel. It is 26 miles N. from Malaga, and 50 N. W. of Almunecar. Lon. 4. 30. W. lat. 37. 1. N.

ANTEQUIERA, a town of America, in New-Spain, province of Guaxaqua, 75 miles S. of Guaxaqua.

ANTIBES, a sea-port town of Provence, in France, with a strong castle. Its territory produces excellent fruit; stands opposite to Nice, on the Mediterranean, 9 miles W. of Nice, and 10 S. E. of Grasse. Lon. 7. 13. E. lat. 43. 35. N.

ANTICOSTE, a barren island, lying in the mouth of the river St. Laurence, in North America. Lon. 64. 16. W. lat. from 49. 52. N.

**** ANTICURBRIDGE**, a fair town in the county of Antrim, province of Ulster.

* **ANTIGNE**, a town of France, in the generality of Poitiers, and election of Fontenay.

* **ANTIGNY**, a town of France, in the generality of Bourgies.

**** ANTIGUA**. See **ANTEGO**.

ANTILLES. See **CARIBBEES**.

ANTIO, a promontary of Italy, in St. Peter's Patrimony, near which is an harbour, lately made. It takes its name from the ancient city Antium, whose ruins extend over a large tract of land.

ANTIOCH, now **ANTHAKIA**, an ancient and celebrated town of Syria, in Asia, of which it was formerly the capital; but is now almost extinct. The magnificent ruins still remain. It is seated on the river Orontes, now called Affi, 15 miles E. of the Mediterranean, and 40 S. W. of Aleppo. Lon. 36. 45. E. lat. 35. 17. N.

* **ANTIOCHETTA**, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Carimania, with a bishop's see, opposite the island of Cyprus. Lon. 32. 15. E. lat. 36. 42. N.

ANTIPAROS, an island of the Archipelago, opposite Paros, from which it is 5 miles distant. In this island is a wonderful grotto, by which some that had visited it, pretend to prove the vegetation of stones,

**** ANTIQUERA**, a sea-port town, in the province of Guaxaqua, in Mexico.

ANTIVARI, a strong town of Turkey in Europe, in Dalmatia, a Greek archbishop's see, subject to the Turks. It is 10 miles N. of Dolcigno. Lon. 19. 10. E. lat. 42. 19. N.

ANTIVENTRIA, a subdivision of Terra Firma, in South America, lying to the S. of Carthagena.

* **ANTOINE**, a town of France, in Dauphiny, in the diocese of Vienne, with a celebrated abbey. It is seated among the mountains 13 miles E. of Lyons. Lon. 5. 15. E. lat. 45. 43. N.

* **ANTONGIL**, a large bay in the island of Madagascar, is very safe, and the land about it is remarkably fruitful.

* **ANTONIN**, St. a town of France, in Rouergue, in the diocese of Rhodéz, whose fortifications are demolished. It is seated on the river Aveirou. Lon. 0. 55. E. lat. 44. 10. N.

ANTONIO, St. one of the Cape de Verd islands, on the western coast of Africa, 15 miles from St. Vincent. It is full of high mountains, from whence proceed streams of excellent water. The principal town is among the mountains, and there are also some villages. Lon. 25. 0. W. lat. 17. 0. N.

ANTRAIN, a town of France, in Upper Brittany, on the river Coesnon, on the confines of Normandy, 15 miles S. of Avranches, and 20 N. by E. of Rennes. Lon. 1. 22. W. lat. 48. 26. N.

**** ANTRIM**, the most N. E. county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, bounded on the E. by St. George's Channel, on the W. by Londonderry and Tyrconnel, on the N. by the ocean, and on the S. E. by the county of Down. It is 46 miles in length, and 28 in breadth, and is pretty fruitful: it contains 18,000 houses, 56 parishes, 8 baronies, and 5 boroughs; and sends 10 members to parliament, 2 for the county, 2 for Lisburn, 2 for Belfast, 2 for Antrim, and 2 for Randalstown. Also gives title of Marquis to the noble family of Mc. Donnel. In this as in the other counties the linen is the principal manufacture: in which the trade of the province is estimated at 263,000l. yearly.

**** ANTRIM**, is the name also of a borough, market and post-town, the capital of said county, situated at the N. end of Loughneagh; 13 miles W. of Carrickfergus, and about 84 N. of Dublin. It hath a stately castle, long the residence of the illustrious family of Skeffington, whose title is derived from the barons of Massarene in this county. Lat. 54. 45. N. lon. 6. 26. W. Fair days, 12 May, November. This borough sends 2 members

to parliament. Proprietor, the Maffarene family.

ANTWERP, a large handsome town of Brabant, and capital of the marquifate of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a strong regular citadel. About 200 years ago it was the greatest place for trade in Europe; but now removed to Amsterdam. It is in the shape of a bow, and the river represents the string. The harbour commodious, the water being 22 feet deep, and 400 yards wide; so that large vessels may come up to the quay, and by the canals they may be brought to the doors of the houses. The public buildings are very beautiful, and are at least 200 in number. The cathedral is a fine structure, the town-house said to be as handsome as any in the world. The streets very large and regular, and the citadel one of the strongest fortresses of the Low Countries. It is on the river Scheld, 22 miles N. of Brussels, with which it communicates by a canal, 22 miles N. E. of Ghent, and 65 S. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 28. E. lat. 51. 13. N.

ANVERS-LEE-HAMON, a town of France, in Anjou, and election of la Fleche, Lon. 4. 29. E. lat. 51. 13. N.

* **ANWEILER**, a town of France, in Lower Alsace, seated on the river Quich, above Landau.

** **ANY**, see **KNOCKANY** a small village 12 miles S. E. of Limerick, on a pleasant river in the barony of Small-county; where a friary for Eremites, following the rule of St. Augustine, was founded in the reign of Henry II. The ruins are still visible. There is also a noble castle adjoining the river, and a smaller one in the village, both of which belonged to the earl of Desmond.

* **ANZERMA**, is a town and province of Popayan, in S. America, having mines of gold. It is seated on the river Coca. Lon. 75. 25. W. lat. 4. 58. N.

AOSTA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, the capital of a Duchy of the same name, a bishop's see, and subject to the king of Sardinia, remarkable for several monuments of the Romans, and for the birth of Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury. It is seated at the foot of the Alps, on the river Doria, 37 miles N. of Suza, 50 N. W. of Turin. Lon. 7. 30. E. lat. 45. 48. N.

AOSTA, a territory of Piedmont, with the title of a duchy. It is a valley 30 miles in length, and extends from the pass of St. Martin's, near the frontiers of Yvrée, to St. Bernard. It abounds in pastures and fruits; the capital is of the same name.

* **APALACHE**, a river of North America, in Florida, which divides into six provinces, that have each their own chief.

The country is full of high mountains, whose valleys are very fruitful. These mountains are called by some the Apalachian mountains; but improperly, for their true name is Aligany, from the river of that name, usually called the Ohio. These mountains lie W. of the United States, between 35 and 44 degrees of lat. It is very doubtful, whether there is any river now known named Apalache, for it is not found in modern maps.

** **ALPALACHICOLA**, that river in North America, that is the boundary between E. and W. Florida; rises in Carolina, and falls into the Apalachyan bay, near St. Surges island and Cape Blaze.

** **APALACHYA**, a town and harbour in Florida.

* **APAMEA**, now called **AFAMIA**, not Hama, as some travellers have thought; a town of Syria, in Asia, on the river Affi, or Orontes, 20 miles N. by W. of Hamah, and 45 S. of Antioch. Lon. 36. 56. E. lat. 34. 32. N.

APANOMIA, a town of Santorin, an island in the sea of Candia; has a spacious harbour in the form of an half moon; but not deep for anchorage. Lon. 25. 59. E. lat. 36. 13. N.

APEE, one of the Hebrides, in the S. Sea, near Mallicolo. Lon. 168. 32. E. lat. 16. 46. S.

APENNINES, a chain of mountains which divide Italy throughout its whole length, as far as the southern extremity of the kingdom of Naples. From hence proceed all the brooks and rivers which water Italy, and render the land fruitful.

* **APENRADE**, a town of Denmark, in Sleswick, or South Jutland, with a citadel; it has been plundered several times, and is seated at the bottom of a gulph of the Baltick Sea, 27 miles N. of Sleswick. Lon. 9. 38. E. lat. 55. 6. N.

APENZEL, a town of Swisserland, and capital of the canton of the same name, which is divided in 12 communities; 6 called the interior, are Roman Catholics, and the 6 exterior are Protestants. It is 10 miles S. E. of St. Gall, 30 N. of Coire, and 40. E. of Zurich. Lon. 9. 31. E. lat. 47. 21. N.

* **APHIOM KARAHISSART**, a town of Natolia, in Asiatic Turkey; remarkable for the produce of opium, called Aphiom by the Turks. Lon. 31. 48. E. lat. 38. 35. N.

* **APPEVILLE**, a town of France in Normandy, in the generality of Rouen.

APPERSHOREN, a village of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, on the river Keyfeli. Lon. 10. 46. E. lat. 48. 56. N.

APPLEBY, the county town of Westmoreland, England, with a good corn-market on Mondays, and 3 fairs, on Whitfun-eve,

Whitfun-eve, for horned cattle; on Whitfun-Monday, for linen-cloth and merchandize; and on August 10, for horses, sheep, and linen-cloth. It has gone greatly to decay from what it was, it still keeps the assizes and sessions. It is 10 miles S. E. of Penrith, and 280 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 34. W. lat. 54. 34. N. It is on the river Eden, by which it is almost surrounded, and sends 2 members to parliament.

APPLEDORE, a town of Kent, England, on the river Rother; near its influx to the sea. Fair on June 22, for cattle, and pedlar's ware. It is 4 miles N. of Rye. Lon. 0. 56. E. lat. 51. 1. N.

**** APPLE ISLAND**, a small uninhabited island in the river St. Laurence, in Canada; on the S. side between Barque and Green islands; surrounded by rocks, and rendering the navigation dangerous.

*** APPLESRAW**, a village in Hampshire, England, 4 miles W. of Andover, that has 2 fairs, on May 23, and November 5, for sheep.

*** APPLETERWICK**, a village in the W. riding of Yorkshire, England, 5 miles N. of Skipton, fair on October 2, for cattle and horses.

*** APREMONT**, a town of France, in Poitou, and in the generality of Poitiers. Lon. 1. 38. W. lat. 46. 45. N.

APTE, an ancient town of France, in Provence, with a bishop's see, and many fine Roman antiquities. It is on the river Calaron, 20 miles N. of Ais, and 25 S. E. of Orange. Lon. 5. 30. E. lat. 43. 51. N.

APULIA, the E. side of the kingdom of Naples, along the gulph of Venice, divided into three territories, whose modern names are the Capitanata, Terra de Bari, and Otranto.

APURIMA, or **APORAMAC**, a very rapid river of S. America, in Peru, 30 miles from the river Abanzai.

AQUA-NEGRA, a small town of Italy, in the Mantuan, on the river Chiesà, 12 miles W. of Mantua, and 8 E. of Ustiano. Lon. 10. 25. E. lat. 45. 12. N.

AQUILA, a large and handsome town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of Abruzzo, with a bishop's see, and a strong castle. An earthquake happened here in 1700, by which 2400 persons were killed, and 1500 hurt. It is on the river Pescara, 35 miles from the sea, and 52 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 39. E. lat. 42. 20. N.

AQUILA DEL CAMPO, a small town of Spain in Old Castile, on the river Pisuerga.

AQUILIA, formerly a very flourishing, rich, and trading town of Italy, now decayed; has a patriarch, who resides at

Udino. Is seated on the Triuli, near the sea, 22 miles W. of Trieste, and 57 N. E. of Venice. Lon. 13. 8. E. lat. 46. 0. N.

AQUINO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Terra di Lavoro; a bishop's see, but ruined by the emperor Conrad; has now about 35 houses. It was the birth-place of the poet Juvenal, and Thomas Aquinas; lies 20 miles N. E. of Gaeta, and 30 N. W. of Capua. Lon. 13. 50. E. lat. 41. 36. N.

ARABIA, a country of Asia, bounded on the W. by the Red Sea; on the N. E. by the river Euphrates, and the Persian gulph; on the S. by the ocean, and on the N. by Syria, and the desert of Dyrbekar. It is divided into three parts, Arabia Petrea, Deserta, and Felix, or the Happy; Arabia Petrea is the smallest of the three, and towards the N. is full of mountains, with few inhabitants, on account of its barrenness. It had its name from the town Petrea, its ancient capital, now destroyed. It differs little from Arabia Deserta, so called from the nature of the soil, which is generally a barren sand. However, there are great flocks of sheep, and herds of cattle near the Euphrates, where the land is good. In the desert there are great numbers of ostriches, and a fine breed of camels in several places. Arabia Felix is so called, on account of its fertility. Some give it the name of Yemen, but improperly; for that is a kingdom on the S. coast, whose capital is Sanza. The Arabs in the desert live wandering lives, removing from place to place, partly for the sake of pasture, and partly to lie in wait for caravans, which they often rob as they travel over part of this desert from Bassarah to Aleppo, and from Egypt to Mecca, to visit Mahomet's tomb. Arabia Felix produces frankincense, myrrh, balm of Gilead, gum-Arabic, and more especially coffee, of which they export prodigious quantities. The Arabs, who live in the desert, have no houses, but tents. The famous Mahomet was a native of this country, and his followers soon after his death, conquered a great part of Asia, Africa and Europe, establishing their religion wherever they came.

ARABO, commonly called **RAAB**, a principal river in the kingdom of Hungary; rises in Steirermark, and falls into the Danube.

ARACAN, a small maritime kingdom of Asia, bounded S. by the bay of Bengal. E. and N. by the kingdom of Ava, and on the W. by the kingdom of Bengal. It is a fertile country, tho' thin of people, and produces the fruits proper to the East-Indies. They have only two seasons; the rainy season, which continues from April to

to October; and the fair season, which continues all the rest of the year, and is called the summer. The inhabitants idolaters; the women tolerably fair; the longest ears are reckoned the most beautiful, and in these they wear many rings. There are such numbers of elephants, buffaloes, and tigers, that but few places are inhabited on account of the ravages made by these animals. The commodities are timber for building, lead, tin, stick-lack, and elephant's teeth; and sometimes the traders meet with diamonds, rubies, and and other precious stones. Horses are very scarce, and the houses are very low.

ARAFAT, or **GIBBEL-L-ARAFAT**, in Arabick, the Mountain of Knowledge, a hill near Mecca, whither 70,000 pilgrims resort every year. There are certain stones placed as boundaries, to shew how far the sacred ground extends. Here they implore pardon for their sins, and receive the the blessing of the imaums, and take the title of Hadgis. Before they go to rest, each person gathers 49 small stones, which the next morning they carry to a place called Mina, the place, they say, where Abraham went to offer up his son Isaac, here they pitch their tents, and throw their stones against a little square stone building, to shew their defiance of the devil. This is done at three several times and places. Then they each buy a sheep from the country people, which they sacrifice, eating part themselves, and giving the rest to the poor.

ARAL, a lake of Asia, to the E. of the Caspian Sea, distant above 100 miles. Lately discovered, though above 300 miles long, and in some places 150 broad. Several rivers, which were formerly thought to run into the Caspian Sea, are now found to run into this lake. It lies between 58 and 62 of E. lon. and between 42 and 47 of N. lat. in the country of the independent Tartars.

ARAMONT, a town of France in Languedoc, on the river Rhone, 5 miles W. of Avignon, and 20 S. E. of Uzes. Lon. 5. 0. E. lat. 43. 54. N.

ARAN, a valley among the Pyrenean mountains crossed by the river Garonne, before it enters the territory of Cominges.

ARANDE-DE-DUERO, a town of old Castile in Spain, on the river Duero, 25 miles W. of Osma, and 42 E. of Valladolid. Lon. 3. 30. W. lat. 41. 40. N.

ARANJUEZ, a palace of the king of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the river Tago, 15 miles N. E. of Toledo, and 25 S. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 20. W. lat. 40. 0. N.

ARARAT, a high mountain of Asia, in Armenia, where they pretend Noah's ark rested. Some travellers affirm, that they have been at the top of it, and seen the

ark: but that is impossible, for it is always covered with snow, and no one could ever get up, though several attempts have been made.

ARASSI, a maritime, populous, and trading town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, 5 miles S. W. of Albignay, and 37 E. of Ventimiglia. Lon. 7. 56. E. lat. 44. 2. N.

* **ARAVA**, a fortress of Upper Hungary, in a county, and on a river of the same name, 72 miles N. W. of Cassovia. Lon. 20. 0. E. lat. 49. 30. N.

** **ARAZIBO**, one of the principal places in the island of Portorico, in the West Indies. Thinly inhabited, and little trade but smuggling.

ARAUCO, a fortress and town of Chili, in South America; situated in a fine valley, on a river of the same name. The natives are so brave, that they drove the Spaniards out of their country, though they had no fire-arms. Lon. 73. 20. W. lat. 37. 30. S.

* **ARAW**, a town of Switzerland, in Argow, on the river Aar. It is pretty handsome, large, and remarkable for its church, its fountain, and the fertility of the soil. It is 8 miles N. E. of Arburg, and 27 W. of Zurich. Lon. 8. 0. E. lat. 47. 25. N.

ARAXES, or **ARAS**, a river of Asia, rises in Georgia, and running S. E. falls into the river Kur, formerly Cyrus. It runs quite across Armenia, and part of Persia.

ARBE, an episcopal town of the republic of Venice, in an island of the same name, on the coast of Dalmatia, from which it is but 5 miles distant.

ARBELA, a town of Asia, in Curdistan, where Alexander fought the last decisive battle with Darius. It is about 60 miles S. E. of Mousel. Lon. 42. 25. E. lat. 35. 5. N.

** **ARBELLA**, a small village in the county Kerry, distant 138 miles from Dublin; a mile beyond which, are the ruins of Ballycarthy castle.

* **ARBERG**, a town of Switzerland, canton of Bern, with a handsome castle, where the bailiff resides. Seated on the river Aar, in an island, 10 miles N. W. of Bern, and 12 S. W. of Soleure. Lon. 7. 5. E. lat. 47. 0. N.

ARNOIS, a small populous town of France, in the Franche Compté, famous for its wines: 14 miles S. E. of Dole, and 22 S. W. of Besancon. Lon. 5. 40. E. lat. 46. 55. N.

ARBON, an ancient town of Switzerland, on the S. side of lake Constance, in Turgow, with a Roman castle. It is under the bishop of Constance; but the Protestants have the free exercise of their religion.

religion. It is 12 miles S. E. of Constance, and 8. N. of St. Gall. Lon. 9. 30. E. lat. 47. 30. N.

* **ARBURG**, a town of Switzerland, canton of Bern on the river Aar. It is small but very strong, seated on a rock, and defended by a good fortress, cut out of the rock, 12 miles E. of Soleure, 22 S. of Basil, and 30 W. of Zurich. Lon. 7. 55. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

ARC, a river of Italy, in the duchy of Savoy, rising in the Morienna, and falling into the Isere: with many rapid cascades.

ARCADIA, a town of Greece, in the Morea, near the gulph of the same name, province of Belvedere, 22 miles N. of Navarin, and 12 S. of Logganico. Lon. 21. 42. E. lat. 37. 24. N.

** **ARCAS**, an island in the gulph of Mexico, and bay of Campechy. Lat. 20. 0. lon. 92. 50.

* **ARC-EN-BARROIS**, a town of Burgundy in France, on the river Anjou, 35 miles N. of Dijon, and 13 N. W. of Langres. Lon. 5. 7. E. lat. 47. 55. N.

* **ARCES**, a town of France, in the generality of Rochelle, and election of Saintes.

ARCEUIL, a village of France, three miles S. of Paris, remarkable for an aqueduct, thought to equal the works of the Romans. It was built and finished in 1624, by the order of Mary de Medicis: its water is distributed into the different parts of Paris.

ARCHANGEL, a noted sea-port town of N. Russia, capital of the province of Dwina, 4 miles from the White Sea, 300 miles N. of Moscow, and 400 N. E. of Petersburg. Lon. 39. 0. E. lat. 64. 34. N.

ARCHANGELGOROD, one of the governments of Russia, in Europe, containing a part of Lapland, and the ancient kingdom of Holmogard.

* **ARCHIPELAGO**, a considerable part of the Mediterranean Sea, having Romania on the N. Natolia on the E. Macedonia, Livadia, and the Morea on the W. and the Isle of Candia on the S. It is partly in Europe, and partly in Asia, containing 45 principal islands.

* **ARCIS-SUR-AUBE**, a small handsome town of France, in Champagne, on the river Aube, 15 miles N. of Troyes, and 20 S. E. of Sens. Lon. 4. 12. E. lat. 48. 32. N.

ARCO, a strong town and castle in the Trentin, belonging to the house of Austria; stands on the river Sarca, near the N. extremity of the lake Garda, 15 miles S. W. of Trent, and 35 N. W. of Verona. Lon. 11. 12. E. lat. 46. 0. N.

* **ARCOS** a strong town of Spain, in

Andalusia, with the title of a duchy; seated on a craggy rock, at the foot of which runs the river Gaudaleto, 28 miles N. E. of Cadiz. Lon. 5. 46. W. lat. 36. 52. N.

ARCY, a town of France, in Burgundy, in the Auxerrois, where there is a magazine of salt.

** **ARD**, an ancient district, in the N. W. part of the county Tipperary, comprehending originally both upper and lower Ormond; being generally called Egan-Ara, or the district of Ara; whose ancient chiefs were called from thence Egan-Ara or Owen-Ara; and sometimes Mac Egan; whose descendants were in possession of the northern parts of lower Ormond in the beginning of the last century.

** **ARDAGH**, a bishop's see, about 6 miles S. W. of Edgeworth's-town, county Longford. Fairs on 3 April, and 26 August. The church is one of the most ancient in Ireland; in 1692 it was united to the see of Kilmore, from which it is now disjointed, and held in commendam by the archbishops of Tuam. The only remains of the cathedral is a part of a wall. There is also another place of the same name, near Rathkeale, county Limerick, where there are fairs held on 11 May, 14 August, and 21 November.

** **ARDARAGH**, a fair town in the county Donnegal, province of Ulster. Fairs 15 May, 1 August, 1 November, 22 December.

** **ARDBRACCAN**, a neat village in the county Meath, province of Leinster; the place of residence of the bishops of Meath; it hath a handsome church and charter-school; stands 3 miles W. of Navan, and 25 N. W. of Dublin. Lat. 53. 40. N. lon. 7. W.

** **ARDEA**, a castle in the county of Kerry, province of Munster, and barony of Glannough; which has been kept in repair and inhabited.

** **ARDEATH**, a fair town in the county of Meath, province of Leinster. Fairs on 7 May, 21 June, 27 October.

** **ARDEE**. See **ATHERDEE**.

ARDEBIL, a large town, in Persia, and in Ardibei-Zon: one of the most famous and ancient towns in Persia, formerly the residence and burial of many kings; especially Shiek Sefi, author of the Persian Sect. Pilgrims resort to this place from all parts of Persia. It is 25 miles E. of Tauris, and 162 N. W. of Cashin. Lon. 48. 20. E. lat. 38. 15. N.

ARDENBURG, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Flanders, and formerly the most considerable in that country; but it has been dismantled by the Dutch. It is 10 miles N. of Bruges. Lon. 3. 30. E. lat. 51. 16. N.

ARDENNE,

ARDENNE, a famous forest, on the river Meuse, extending, in Caesar's time, far into Germany: the remains of it lies between Theonville and Liege.

ARDER, or **ARDRA**, a small kingdom of Africa, in Guinea, properly so called, at the bottom of the gulph of St. Thomas, and has a town called Ardres, supposed to be the capital. The inhabitants very licentious, and have no place for religious worship. They are subject to the king of Dahome. The air is very unwholesome to Europeans; yet the natives live to a great age; but the small-pox is very fatal among them. This country is fertile in Indian corn, palm-wine, plants, and fruits, which last all the year; and they make a great deal of salt. Lon. 3. 5. E. lat. 6. 0. N.

ARDES, a town of France, in Lower Auvergne, and the chief place in the duchy of Mercoeur. The staple of trade between Upper and Lower Auvergne, and 15 miles N. W. of Brioude, and 22 S. of Clermont. Lon. 3. 10. E. lat. 45. 25. N.

**** ARDES**, an ancient barony in the county Down, province of Ulster, bounded E. and S. by St. George's channel, W. for the most part by the lake of Strangford, and N. by Carrickfergus bay. The whole territory was anciently called the heights of Ulster near the eastern sea; it is fertile: Here is good marl, and the Ore-weed, from which they make much kelp. Ardes barony was anciently a county in itself, for we find a patent roll of 1. Hen. 1. (A. D. 1400) in Bermingham's tower, granting to Robert Fitz Jordan Savage, the office of Sheriff of the Ardes in Ulster.

**** ARDFERT**, a bishop's see, in the county Kerry, province of Munster; said to have been founded by St. Ert, about the middle of the 6th century, and successively governed by its own bishops till 1663, when it was united to the see of Limerick. It is a borough by prescription, and sends 2 members to parliament. Patron, the Earl of Glendore. Lat. 52. 10. N. lon. 9. 40. W. The ruins of the nave and choir of its cathedral which is dedicated to S. Brandon, still remain; and near it, those of an ancient round tower. It has a number of grave-stones, one of which has the effigies of a bishop carved in relief, lying in his pontificals, said to have been the tomb of bishop Stack, who died in 1488; in the cathedral are the remains of a fine figure, in alto relievo, of St. Brandon. There are fairs here 27 March, Whitsun-Monday, and 9 July. Distant from Dublin, 144 miles.

**** ARDFINNAN**, situated in the county Cork, having the ruins of an old castle

built on a rock which overlooks the river Suir: It was erected by king John, son of Hen. II. when he was earl of Moreton and lord of Ireland, in 1186.

**** ARDGLASS**, now a decayed, but once a principal town, in the county Down, province of Ulster. Here is a long range of building in the castle stile; but no tradition for what use they were intended; it is situated close to the harbour, a rocky shore, and washed by the sea: it extends 250 feet in length, in breadth only 24; it has three towers in front joined to it, one at each end, and one in the centre, which shews the design uniform and elegant; near this stands a square castle, called Horn-castle, from great quantity of ox, deer, and cow horns being found about it; near to this is another small castle called Cow'd-castle. King's-castle is a large building now in repair and inhabited; it stands W. and over the principal gate to the land side. Jordan's-castle stands in the center of the town, and appears to have been the citadel; it is a very elegant pile, and though it has stood upwards of 170 years without a roof, not a stone of it has failed; at the door is a fine spring well. This place lies 7 miles N. E. of Downpatrick; it formerly gave title of earl to the family of Cromwell; since, that of viscount to the family of Barrington. A hol-church, which was near it, was anciently the parish church of Ardglass, but it was desecrated by a cruel murder committed by the Macartanes on the whole congregation, at a Christmas mid-night mass. There is a very curious natural cave, with a very large entrance on the shore, within the N. E. point of Ardglass harbour.

**** ARDGROOM**, a harbour in the county Kerry, province of Munster.

**** ARDHOL CHURCH**. See **ARDGLASS**.

*** ARDIN**, a town of France in Poitou, in the generality of Poitiers, and the election of Niort.

ARDINGLEY, a village in Suffolk, 5 miles N. W. of East Grinstead, with a fair on May 30, for pedlar's ware.

**** ARDMAGH**. See **ARMAGH**.

**** ARDMILLAN SPA**, a chalybeate water, in the barony of Castlecragh, close on the edge of the barony of Duffry, and on the lake Strangford; about midway between Killileagh and Newtown, in the county Down, province of Ulster.

**** ARDMORE**, a parish containing a considerable tract in the county Waterford, province of Munster; the name signifies a great height or eminence: anciently an episcopal see, erected by St. Declan the first bishop of it, in the infancy of the Irish church, and confirmed by St.

Patrick in the Synod of Cashel, held in 448: St. Declan was born in this county, and was of the family of the Desli. There are at present the remains of two ancient churches at Ardmore, one situated on the edge of a cliff near the sea, near which, on the strand, they shew you St. Declan's stone, which they say swam miraculously from Rome, conveying upon it St. Declan's bell and vestments. The other church stands about a mile N. W. of the former, and seems very ancient. Ardmore was anciently a Danish settlement.

** ARDMORE-HEAD, a noted promontory on the S. coast, in the county Waterford, which forms the E. side of Youghal harbour.

** ARDNACRANA, in the county of Westmeath, province of Leinster; a monastery founded for Carmelites in the 14 century, by Robert Dillon of Drumrany.

** ARDNARE, a fair town, in the county Mayo, province of Conaught. Fair days, 20 June, 10 October, 13 December.

** ARDNORCHOR, situated in the barony of Moycashel, county Waterford; province of Leinster, called also Horse-leap; was an ancient stately structure, founded by Sir Hugh Lacey; nicknamed Petite, and from whom the Petits of this country claim their descent.

ARDRES, a small but strong town of France, in Lower Picardy, seated in a morass, 8 miles S. of Calais, and 10 S. W. of Gravelines. Lon. 1. 59. E. lat. 50. 50. N.

** ARDPATRICK, a fair town in the barony of Coshlea, county Limerick, province of Munster, 19 miles S. of Limerick city; St. Patrick founded an abbey here, of which scarce any historical account can be found. Fair days 17 March, 25 April, 22 September, 17 November.

** ARDQUIN. See ABBACY.

** ARDRAHIN, a fair town in the county Galway, province of Conaught. Fair days, 21 May, 12 September, and 12 November.

** ARDSALLAGH, a fair town in the county Roscommon, province of Conaught. Fair days, 1 January; 1 Wednesday 6. f. May, 30 July, 19 October.

** ARDSALLAS, a fair town in the county Clare, province of Munster; fair days 12 May, 12 August, distance 108 miles from Dublin; within a mile of which is the abbey of Quin; well worth the attention of a traveller.

** ARDSCOL. See MOTE OF ARDSCOL.

** ARDSRATH. See RATHLURE.

** ARDTULEY, situated in the parish of Kilgarvan, in the county Kerry, province of Munster; near which are the vestigia of an ancient building, which was by tradition a religious house, called

monasterii Oriel i. e. the abbey of Oriel. This lies near Cal'an.

AREBALILLO, a river of Old Castile, in Spain, that falls into the Douro.

AREBO, or AREBON, a town on the Slave coast of Guinea, at the mouth of the river Formoso. The English had once a factory here, as the Dutch have still. Lon. 5. 5. E. lat. 6. 0. N.

* AREKEA, a sea-port town of the Red Sea, 55 miles from Suvaquem. It is large and well fortified.

AREMBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a county of the same name; on the river Ahr, 22 miles S. of Cologne, and 27 W. of Coblenz. Lon. 7. 3. E. lat. 50. 22. N.

* ARENSBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia; on a hill in the county of the same name, by the river Roer, 50 miles N. E. of Cologne, and 37 S. W. of Paderborn. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 51. 25. N.

* ARENSBURG, an episcopal and sea-port town of Sweden, in Livonia, in the isle of Oesel, on the Baltick Sea. Lon. 25. 40. E. lat. 58. 15. N.

* ARENSHARD, a tract of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, containing the greatest part of the famous rampart, built by the Danish king Gotric, in the beginning of the 9th century, as a defence against the irruptions of the Saxons and Slavi. It extends across the country, about 8 or 9 miles in length.

* ARENSWALDE, a town of Germany, in the New Marche of Brandenburg, seated on the lake Slavin, on the frontiers of Pomerania. Lon. 15. 52. E. lat. 53. 13. N.

AREQUIPA, an episcopal town of Peru. The air is very temperate, and the best in the country. Near it is a dreadful volcano; it is seated on a river, in a fertile country, 290 miles S. by E. of Lima. Lon. 75. 30. W. lat. 16. 40. S.

AREZZO, an ancient episcopal town of Italy, in Tuscany, in the territory of Florence. Guyarisen, a Benedictine monk, was born here in the 11th century, the inventor of the musical notes, as ut, re, mi, and so forth. It is seated on a mountain, 15 miles W. of Citta-di-Castella. Lon. 12. 0. E. lat. 43. 27. N.

ARGA, or EGA, a river of Spain, that runs through the kingdom of Navarre, and falls into the Ebro.

* ARGENCES, a town of France, in Lower Normandy, on the river Meance, 10 miles E. of Caen, and 12 N. of Falaise. Lon. 0. 2. W. lat. 49. 12. N.

ARGENS, a river of France, in Provence, rises in the marquisate of Oliares, and falls into the Mediterranean near Prejus.

ARGENTA,

ARG

ARGENTA, one of the principal rivers of Albania, a province of Turkey.

* **ARGENTAC**, a town of France, in the Limosen, on the river Dordogne, 15 miles S. E. of Tulle, and 25 N. W. of Aurillac. Lon. 2. 3. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

* **ARGENTAN**, a town of France, in Lower Normandy, with the title of a marquisate; seated on an eminence, in a fertile plain, on the banks of the river Orne; has a considerable trade. It is 12 miles N. W. of Sees, and 110 W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 5. E. lat. 48. 45. N.

* **ARGENTEUIL**, a town of the isle of France, on the river Seine, 5 miles N. W. of Paris, and 12 S. E. of Pontoise. It is a very beautiful place, with a fine vineyard. In the Benedictine priory, they pretend to have the seamless coat of Christ; in the environs they have quarries of the plaister of Paris. Lon. 2. 22. E. lat. 48. 52. N.

ARGENTEUIL, a town of France, in Champagne, near the river Armancon, 8 miles S. of Tonnerre.

ARGENTIERA, an island of the Archipelago, near that of Milo; so called from its silver mines. It is barren, and has no water, but what is kept in cisterns. The inhabitants are Greeks, and very debauched, haying little religion. There is but one village in the island. Lon. 23. 10. E. lat. 36. 50. N.

* **ARGENTIERE**, a town of France, in Languedoc, in the Vivarais, 5 miles S. W. of Aubenas. Lon. 4. 22. E. lat. 44. 30. N.

ARGENTON, a town and county of France, in the duchy of Berry, divided into two by the river Creuse. Lewis XIV. demolished the castle. It is 37 miles S. W. of Bourges. Lon. 1. 38. E. lat. 46. 35. N.

ARGONNE, a territory of France, between the rivers Meuse, Marne, and Aine. St. Menehould is the capital.

ARGOS, a sea-port town of Turkey, in Europe, in the island of Morea, seated on a bay of Napoli de Romania, 25 miles S. of Corinth. Lon. 23. 5. E. lat. 37. 30. N.

* **ARGOSTOLI**, a sea-port town of the isle of Cephalonia, opposite Albania; the best harbour in all the island; the fortress is 5 miles distant.

* **ARGOW**, a county of Switzerland, on the river Aar, from whence it derives its name.

ARGUIN, an island of Africa, on the western coast of Negroland, with a fort of the same name, belonging to the French. It is 30 miles S. E. of Cape Blanco. Lon. 17. 20. W. lat. 20. 30. N.

ARGUN, a river of Tartary, in Asia, which divides the Russian from the Chinese empire.

ARK

ARGUN, a strong town of the Russian empire, in East Tartary, on the frontiers of the Chinese empire. There are mines of silver and lead near it; and a pearl fishery in the river Argun. Lon. 103. 56. E. lat. 42. 30. N.

ARGYLESIRE, in Scotland, is bounded by Lenox on the E. by the ocean on the W. by the Irish Sea, and Frith of Clyde on the S. and by Lochabar on the N. with the title of a duchy. It sends one member for the county, and its royal boroughs, Campbeltown and Inverary, in conjunction with those of Air, Irvin, and Rothsey, send apothers.

ARHUSEN, a considerable town of Denmark, in North Jutland, and capital of the diocese of Arhuse, with a good harbour, and a bishop's see; advantageously seated on the coast of the Baltick Sea, at the mouth of the river Guda, which runs through it, and it is surrounded with forests full of game. It is 25 miles S. of Wiburg, and 45 S. of Alburg. Lon. 9. 50. E. lat. 56. 5. N.

ARIANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the Ulterior principality, with a bishop's see. It is 15 miles E. of Benevento, and 10 N. W. of Trevico. Lon. 15. 19. E. lat. 41. 8. N.

ARIANO, a town of Italy in the Ferrarese, on a branch of the river Po, 8 miles S. of Adria, and 22 N. E. of Ferrara. Lon. 12. 8. E. lat. 45. 0. N.

ARICA, a sea-port town of Peru, almost destroyed by an earthquake in 1605. It never rains here; is famous in the cultivation of Guinea pepper, in which they have a great trade with Lima, and other places on the coast. They have a great quantity of the durg of a bird called gana, which renders the soil so fertile, that one corn will produce 500. It is 550 miles S. E. of Lima. Here they ship the treasure which is brought from Potosi, it being seated on the South Sea. Lon. 71. 6. W. lat. 18. 27. S.

* **ARIEGE**, a river of France, rising in the Pyrenean mountains, and running by Foix and Pamiers, falls into the Garonne. Gold-dust is found among its sands.

* **ARIPO**, a strong town of Asia, on the western coast of Ceylon, at the mouth of the river Sarunda. It belongs to the Dutch, and to the E. of it is a pearl fishery. Lon. 80. 25. E. lat. 8. 42. N.

* **ARKLOW**, a neat market and sea-port town, in the county of Wicklow, province of Leinster; situated on the river Oroca near the Irish channel, where are the ruins of a castle of the late earls of Ormond; and a barrack for two companies of foot; it lies about 12 miles S. of Wicklow, and 36 from Dublin: Its fairs are held 14 May, 9 August, 25 September,

tember, and 15 November. Lon. 6. 5. W. lat. 52. 42. N.

ARLES, a large, handsome, and ancient town of France in the government of Provence; it is an archbishop's see, and has an academy. There are a great number of antiquities, of which the amphitheatre, and obelisk, are most remarkable. It is seated on the river Rhone, 37 miles W. of Aix, and 12 S. E. of Nîmes. Lon. 4. 43. E. lat. 43. 41. N.

* **ARLES**, a town of France in Roussillon, 15 miles from Perpignan, with a Benedictine abbey, and a famous tomb, in which it is pretended water enters miraculously on certain days of the year.

* **ARLESHAM**, a handsome town of Switzerland, in the bishoprick of Basil, or Basle, where the canons of that city reside.

* **ARLEUF**, a town of France, in the generality of Moulins, and election of Chateauchinon.

ARLEUX, an ancient town of the Netherlands, in Cambresis, with a castle; belonging to France. It is 5 miles S. of Douay, and 108 N. of Paris. Lon. 3. 12. E. lat. 50. 17. N.

ARLON, an ancient town of the Netherlands, formerly a strong place, but now dismantled, and belongs to the house of Austria. It is on a mountain, 10 miles N. W. of Luxemburg, and 37 N. W. of Mentz. Lon. 5. 56. E. lat. 49. 45. N.

** **ARMAGH**, a county in the province of Ulster, 32 miles long and 17 broad; bounded N. by Lough Neagh, S. by Louth, W. by Tyrone and Monaghan, E. by Down; noted for the richness of the soil, except a ridge of mountains which run across it, called The Fews. It sends 6 members to parliament: 2 for Armagh, 2 for the county, and 2 for Charlemont. This is a great linen county, its trade therein being estimated at 291,000l. yearly; its weekly market is the best in Ulster for 9, 10, and 11 huns. of the best fabric. The bleach-greens of this country are principally situated in the neighbourhood of Armagh town and Keady, where they finish this strong yard wide linens known by the name of Stout Armaghs, which are in great repute.

** **ARMAGH**, town, formerly a celebrated city, is a borough, market and port-town in the county of that name, where the assizes are held; it hath a barrack for one company of foot; though an archbishoprick and the metropolitan see of all Ireland, it contains but one church and the ruins of some abbeyes. In the market place is a cross of two stones, with old Basle relieves, representing Christ on the cross between two thieves; and some in-

genious fret-work. It is situated about 30 miles S. of Londonderry, and 63 miles N. of Dublin; its fairs are held 28 March, 10 July, 12 August, Tuesday before 10 October, and 20 November. Sends 2 members to parliament. Patron the Primate. The cathedral of Armagh was anciently called Drum-Sailec, or the church built with willows; being originally (as most of the primitive churches in Ireland were) constructed with wattles or willows, wrought in the manner of wicker work. St. Patrick fixed his see here in 144, the cathedral was often burnt and as often rebuilt; particularly by Patrick Scanlan in 1262.

** **ARMAGHBREGAGH**, a fair town in the county Meath, province of Leinster. Fair days 19 May, 19 July, 24 October, and 7 December.

ARMAGNAC, a province of Guienne, in France, 55 miles long, and 40 broad; bounded E. by the river Garonne, S. by Bigorre and Bearn, W. by Gascony, and N. by Candomois and Argenois; Auch is the capital town. It is fertile in corn and wine, and carries on a considerable trade in brandy, wool, and bon chretien, pears, which are excellent.

** **ARMAR'S-HOLE**, in the county Down, province of Ulster, so called from one James Armar being murdered there by his son, about the year 1701. It is a large hole on the brow of a hill, not far from the sea-side; near it, and not far from Bealachanier-pass, in a deep narrow cave, wrought, by the violence of the furies, into a rock of flint.

ARMENIA, a large country in Asia, bounded W. by the Euphrates, S. by Diarbeker, Kurdistan, and Aderbajan, E. by Shirvan, and N. by Georgia. It is one of the most fertile and finest countries in Asia, being watered by several large rivers. It had its own kings, but could not keep them long. Part of it belongs to the Persians, and part to the Turks. The inhabitants are much addicted to commerce, and undertake long journies to carry it on. They are a sort of Christians, and have a patriarch and an archbishop.

ARMENTIERS, a small handsome town of the Netherlands, in the county of Flanders, and district of Ypres; taken and dismantled by Lewis XIV. in 1667. It is seated on the river Lis, 8 miles N. W. of Lille, and 35. S. W. of Ghent. Lon. 3. 3. E. lat. 50. 40. N.

ARMIERS, a town of Hainault, in the French Netherlands; on the river Samber, 8 miles S. W. of Maubeuge, and 20 S. of Mons. Lon. 4. 3. E. lat. 50. 7. N.

ARMIRO, a town of Macedonia, in European Turkey; on the gulph de Velo,

30 miles S. E. of Lariffo. Lon. 23. 22. E. lat. 39. 30 N.

**** ARMOY**, a fair town in the county Antrim, province of Ulster. Fairs 25 January, 25 February, 29 March, 25 May, 12 November, and 25 December.

**** ARMOCHOUIS**, a wild nation of Indians, in Canada.

ARMUYDEN, sea-port town of the United Provinces in the island of Valcheren, formerly flourishing; but now inconsiderable, the sea having slipt up the harbour. The salt-works are its chief resource. It is 3 miles E. of Middleburg. Lon. 3. 42. E. lat. 53. 31. N.

ARNA, a town of Andros, one of the islands of the Archipelago; it has a good harbour.

ARNAY-LE-DUC, a trading town of France, in the duchy of Burgundy; seated on the Auxois, in a valley near the river Aroux, 25 miles N. W. of Baune. Lon. 4. 26. E. lat. 47. 7. N.

ARNEBERG, a town of Germany, in the Old Marche of Brandenburg; on the river Elbe, between Angermund and Werben, 3 miles from each. Subject to the king of Prussia.

ARNEDO, a town of South America, in Peru; on the South Sea, 25 miles N. of Lima.

ARNEHEIM, a fortified town of the United Provinces, of Guelderland, belonging to the Dutch; seated on the Rhine, 8 miles N. of Nimeguen, and 32 E. by S. of Utrecht. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 52. 2. N.

ARNO, a large river of Italy, in Tuscany; rising in the Appenines, and passing Florence and Pisa, falls into the sea near the latter.

*** ARNOULD, St.** a town of France, in Beauce, on the road from Chartres to Paris, and in the forest of Iveline.

*** ARNSHEIM**, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and in the bailiwick of Altzey, 8 miles from Crutzenach.

ARSTADE, a town of Germany, in Thuringia, on the river Gera, 10 miles S. W. of Erford. Lon. 11. 15. E. lat. 50. 54. N.

ARONA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, with a strong castle; on the lake Maggiore, 24 miles N. of Verceil, and 30 N. W. of Milan. Lon. 8. 35. E. lat. 45. 40. N.

ARONCHES, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo on the confines of Spain, on the river Caro, 5 miles S. E. of Portalegra, and 20 N. of Elvas. Lon. 7. 0. W. lat. 39. 3. N.

*** AROOL**, a town of the Russian Ukrai, on the river Oeca, 200 miles S. of Moscow. Lon. 36. 40. E. lat. 51. 59. N.

*** AROSBAY**, a town of the East Indies, on the coast of the island of Madura, near Java. Lon. 114. 30. E. lat. 6. 30. S.

*** ARPINO**, a town of Terra-di-Lavoro, in the kingdom of Naples, 50 miles E. S. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 46. E. lat. 41. 44. N.

*** ARQUA**, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, a territory of Venice, remarkable for the tomb of Petrarch. It is 10 miles S. of Padua. Lon. 11. 58. E. lat. 45. 13. N.

*** ARQUES**, a town of Normandy, in France; on a small river of the same name, 4 miles S. E. of Dieppe, and 4 N. E. of Longueville. Lon. 1. 13. E. lat. 49. 53. N.

ARRAGON, a kingdom and one of the most considerable provinces of Spain, bounded N. by the Pyrenean mountains, which separate it from France; W. by Navarre and the Two Castiles, S. by the kingdom of Valencia, and E. by Catalonia. The air is pure and wholesome; but the country, though abounding in rivers, is in want of good water. It is fertile in corn, wine, flax, and fruit, near the rivers; but in other places dry and sandy. It produces saffron, and mines of salt in plenty. It was united to the crown of Spain in 1478. Saragossa is the capital town, and the Ebro the most considerable river.

ARRAN, an island in Scotland, in the Frith of Clyde, between Cantire and Cunningham, with the title of an earldom. there is good fishing on its coast.

ARRAN, a town of Switzerland, on the river Aar, 25 miles S. W. of Baden, where the Protestant cantons hold their diet.

**** ARRAN ISLES**, three islands on the W. coast of Ireland, in the mouth of Galway Bay, which gave the title of earl to the noble family of Butler, lately extinct; and afterwards to that of Gore. Lat. 53. N. Lon. 10. W. they are called the S. Isles of Arran, to distinguish them from another island of the same name, called the N. Isle of Arran, situated on the coast of the county Donegal, province of Ulster; lat. 55. N. lon. 8. 50. W. The largest of the S. Isles of Arran, was called Arran-more; here several of the ancient Irish saints were buried, whence it also obtained the name of Arrananoim. The inhabitants are still persuaded that in a clear day they can see from this coast Hy-Brasail, or the enchanted island, the Paradise of the pagan Irish; and concerning which they relate a number of romantic stories. These islands are the Canganiij of Ptolemy.

ARRAS, an episcopal town of the Netherlands,

therlands, and capital of the county of Artois, remarkable for its fine church, and library. A great part of the fortifications were built by Vauban. It is divided into two towns, the Upper and the Lower, and seated on the river Scarpe, 12 miles S. W. of Douay, and 22 N. W. of Cambrai. Lon. 2. 51. E. lat. 50. 17. N. It belongs to the French.

ARROE, a small island of Denmark, in the Baltic Sea. Lon. 10. 20. E. lat. 55. 10. N.

ARROJO-DE-ST. SERVAN, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 8 miles S. of Merida, and 25 E. of Badajoz. Lon. 6. 20. W. lat. 38. 36. N.

ARSANAS, a town of the Russian empire, in the territory of Morjuates, on the river Mokha-eca, on the road to Astracan, 300 miles S. by E. of Moscow, and 500 N. by W. of Astracan.

ARTA, a considerable and ancient sea-port town in Europe, in Lower Albania, with a Greek archbishop's see. It carries on a considerable trade, and is seated on the river Afdhas, 20 miles N. E. of Prebisa, and 70. N. N. W. of Lepanto. Lon. 21. 20. E. lat. 39. 28. N.

ARTANE, an inconsiderable place in the county Dublin, within a few miles of the metropolis.

ARTOIS, a province of the French Netherlands; bounded N. and partly E. by Flanders, and by Hainault, Cambresis, and Picardy, S. and W. It is one of the best provinces in France; is 62 miles long and 30 broad. Its trade consists of corn, flax, hops, wool, oil, and cloth. The inhabitants are industrious and laborious; and are greatly attached to their ancient customs and privileges.

ARTOWNE, an ancient but small town of France, in Lower Auvergne, on the river Morges; and famous for being the abode of several saints.

ARVET, an ile of France, in Saintonge, S. of the mouth of the river Soder, and E. of the river Marene; has a town of the same name.

ARUBA, an island near the continent of Terra Firma, in America; one of the Antilles; produces corn and wood; is subject to the Dutch. Lon. 67. 35 W. lat. 12. 22. N.

ARUNDAL, a town in Sussex, England, with the title of an earldom; a good market on Thursdays, and a fairs on on Saturdays, Fairs, May 14, for cattle and hags; August 27, for hay, cattle, and sheep; and December 15, for cattle and pedlar's ware. It is seated on the side of a hill on the river Arun, over which is a wooden bridge, where great ships may ride. The ancient castle is on the summit of a hill, and is said to be a mile in compass. It is 8 miles E. of Chichester, and 55. S. W.

by S. of London; sends 2 members to parliament; about 200, houses and 800 inhabitants. Lon. 0. 29. W. lat. 50. 55. N.

ARUNDAL, a township in the N. division of New England, called New Hampshire, on the sea coast.

ARZILLA, an ancient and handsome sea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez. It was once in the possession of the Portuguese, who abandoned it long since. It is 100 miles N. W. of Fez, and 50. S. S. W. of Tangier. Lon. 6. 3. W. lat. 35. 30. N.

ASAD-ABAD, or **ASED-ABAD**, a handsome town of Persia, 68 miles N. E. of Amadon. Lon. 48. 25. E. lat. 36. 20. N.

ASAPH, ST. an episcopal city of Flintshire in North Wales, seated on the river Elway, where it unites with the river Clwyd; and over both there is a bridge. It is a very poor place; and of note only for its cathedral. It has a small market on Saturdays; and 4 fairs, on Easter Tuesdays, July 15, October 16, and December 26, all for cattle. It is 24 miles W. of Chester; and 212 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 36. W. lat. 53. 12. N.

ASCENSION, a dreary, barren, uninhabited island, in the Atlantic ocean, about 600 miles N. W. of St. Helena, in 7. 56. S. lat. and 14. 18. W. lon. The East India ships often touch here for turtles, which are very plentiful, and large, some weighing above 400 pounds. There is a good spring behind a very high mountain.

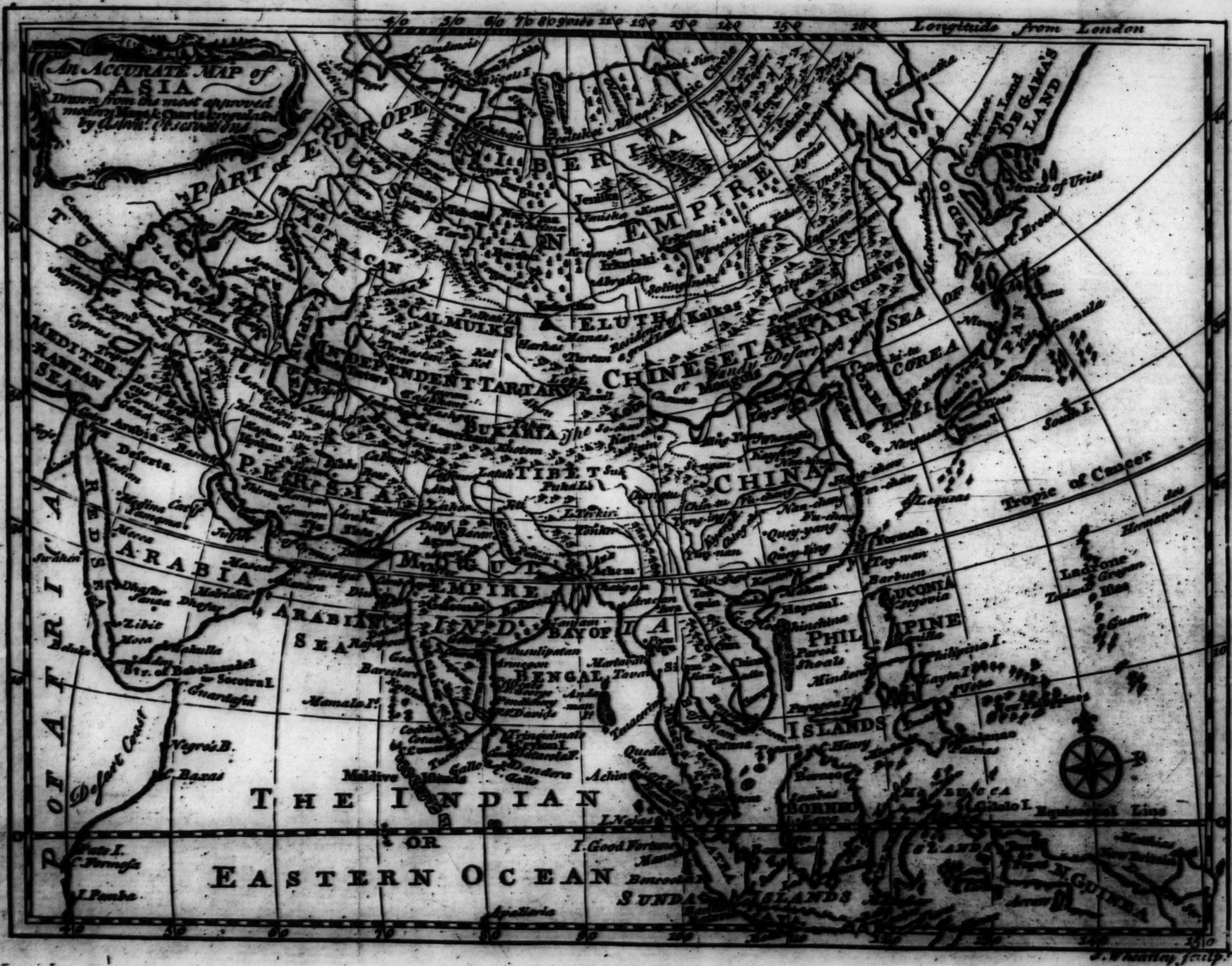
ASCHAFFENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and territory of the elector of Mentz, who has a palace here. It is the place where the king of Great Britain took up his quarters the night before the battle of Dettingen, in 1743. The French attacked his army the next day in their march to Hannau; but were repulsed. It is 20 miles E. of Frankfurt, and 40. E. of Mentz. Lon. 9. 5. E. lat. 50. 4. N.

ASCHERLESEN, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anhalt, on the river Eine; raised from the ruins of Alcania, whence the princes of the house of Anhalt proceeded.

ASCOLI, a pretty large and populous town of Italy, in the Marche of Ancona; it is a bishop's see, and seated on a mountain, at the bottom of which runs the river Fronto; 25 miles N. of Aquila, and 80 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 29. E. lat. 42. 44. N.

ASCOLI DE SATURNIO, an episcopal city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples; on a mountain, 27 miles N. W. of Ascoli, and 70 E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 50. E. lat. 41; 8. N.

ASDER,



which comprehends one-third of Asia; and the Pagan is about twice as much extended as the Mahometan. Besides these, some pretend there is the natural religion, which has about as many followers as the Christian. The languages are so many and so various, that it is impossible to enumerate them; but the chief are the Turkish, the Grecian, the Arabick, the Chinese, the Persian, and the Old Indian. In short, every country and island has almost a distinct language. Besides the animals we have in Europe, there are lions, leopards, tigers, camels, elephants, rhinoceroses; and many others. There are several great lakes; but the principal are the Caspian Sea; which is 2000 miles in circumference, and the lake Aral, which is about half as much, and has not been long known to the Europeans. As for the rivers I shall not mention them here, but refer to their proper places.

ASIA THE LESS. See NATOLIA.

ASHITO, a town of Italy, in Perugia, and in the Pope's territories, 16 miles S. E. of Perugia, and 66 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 40. E. lat. 43. N.

* ASINARA, an island of Italy, on the western coast of Sardinia, 17 miles N. by W. of Sassari. Lon. 8. 30. E. lat. 41. N.

** ASKEYTON, an ancient borough town, 16 miles W. of Limerick city, in the county of that name, and province of Munster. It is seated near the river Shannon on the influx of the river Deel; and is famous for its cattle, built by the earl of Desmond, and one of the most beautiful and perfect abbeys in Ireland. The abbey of Askeyton was of such consequence, that a provincial chapter of the order, was held here in 1564. It returns 2 members to parliament. Patrons, the earl of Carrick and the Massey family. Fair days 30 July, 19 October. Distance 110 miles from Dublin.

* ASKIG, a town in the N. riding of Yorkshire, England, with 3 fairs, May 11, and the first Tuesday in June, and October 28, and 29, for woollen-cloth, pewter, brass, and millinery goods. It is 6 miles S. by E. of York, and 175 N. of London. Lon. 1. W. lat. 53. 55. N.

ASMER, a province of India, between the river Sind, or Indus, and the province of Delli.

ASMIND, or ASMILD, an old celebrated convent of Denmark, in North Jutland, founded in 1164, but at present a royal fief.

* ASNA, or ESNA, a town of Upper Egypt; on the river Nile, so near the cataract that it may be heard from thence. In the middle is an ancient temple closed on three sides; and in the front 24 columns very well preserved; they support stones

placed cross-ways, on which rest great tables adorned with hieroglyphicks, in the same manner as the sides and columns. They have a considerable trade in Egypt and Nubia, by means of the Nile, and the caravans that pass over the deserts. The inhabitants are all Arabs, and governed by a califf and two sheriffs of their own nation. Lon. 31. 40. E. lat. 24. 45. N.

* ASCOLA, a town of the Bressan in Italy belonging to Venice, 20 miles S. E. of Bressa, and 15 N. W. of Mantua. Lon. 10. 30. E. lat. 45. 48. N.

* ASOLO, a town of Italy, in the Trevisan, seated on a mountain 17 miles N. W. of Trevisan, and 10 N. E. of Bassano. Lon. 11. 36. E. lat. 45. 59. N.

ASOPH, a town of Coban Tartary, in Asia, on the river Don, near its mouth, a little to the E. of the Palus Moctis, or Sea of Asoph; under the subjection of Russia. Lon. 41. 30. E. lat. 47. 18. N.

* ASPEROSA, a town of Turkey, in Europe; is a bishop's see, situated on the coast of the Archipelago, 22 miles S. E. of Nicopoli. Lon. 24. 50. E. lat. 40. 58. N.

* ASSANCALE, a strong town of Armenia, on the river Ares, 23 miles E. of Erzerum. There are hot baths greatly frequented. Lon. 41. 10. E. lat. 39. 46. N.

* ASSANCHIE, a town of Asia, in Diarbekir, on the river Tigris, 40 miles S. E. of Diarbekir. Lon. 40. 20. E. lat. 37. 30. N.

ASSENS, a sea-port town of Denmark, in the island of Funen. It is the common passage from Sleswick to Copenhagen, and is 17 miles S. W. of Odensey. Lon. 10. 2. E. lat. 55. 17. N.

** ASSINOIS, a savage nation of Indians inhabiting the forests of Canada.

ASSISIO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, on the side of a very high mountain. The cathedral of St. Francis is very magnificent, and composed of three churches one above another. It is 10 miles S. E. of Perugia, and 70 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 38. lat. 43. N.

ASSOS, a sea-port town of Natolia, on a bay of the Archipelago, 12 miles S. E. of Troas, subject to the Turks. Lon. 26. 36. E. lat. 39. 32. N.

ASSUMPTION, an episcopal city, and the capital of Paraguay, in S. America. It is populous and stands in a country fertile in all sorts of corn and fruit. The air wholesome and temperate, and the trees always green. It is seated on the river Paraguay. Lon. 57. 40. W. lat. 26. S.

ASSYRIA, a country of Asia, which formerly comprehended those provinces of Turkey and Persia, now called Diarbeck, Kurdistan, and Irac-Arabi.

* ASTABAT, a very handsome town of Asia,

Asia, in Armenia, 3 miles from the river Aras, and 12 S. of Nakfivan. This is the only country that produces ronas, a root which dyes a beautiful red. Lon. 45. 30. E. lat. 38. 28. N.

**** ASTCHIKOUNIPI**, a vast lake in New Britain, abounding with whales, and supposed to communicate with the North Sea.

ASTERABAT, a large town of Persia, in Asia, and capital of a province of the same name; is on the southern shore of the Caspian Sea, 200 miles N. of Isfahan. Lon. 55. 35. E. lat. 36. 50. N.

*** ASTERAC**, or **ESTERAC**, a territory of France, in Lower Armagnac, very populous and fruitful; Mirande is the capital town.

ASTI, an ancient town of Montserrat, in Italy. It is a bishop's see, and was taken by the French in 1745; but the king of Sardinia retook it in 1746. It is seated on the river Tanaro, 12 miles N. E. of Alba, and 22 E. of Turin. Lon. 8. 8. E. lat. 43. 3. N.

*** ASTIER, ST.** a town of France, in Perigord, and in the diocese of Perigux, with a rich Benedictine abbey.

ASTORGA, an episcopal town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, well fortified by art and nature, seated on a pleasant plain, 25 miles S. W. of Leon, and 90 W. of Burgos. Lon. 5. 32. W. lat. 42. 23. N.

ASTRACHAN, an episcopal city of Tartary, in Asia, and capital of a kingdom of the same name. It is large and populous, and has a good harbour, where the Europeans embark for Persia. It is surrounded with strong walls, and famous for excellent fish. It seldom rains here: but the river Wolga, on which it stands, overflows like the Nile; and when the water is run off, the grass grows in less than a month. From Astrachan to Terki, on the side of the Caspian Sea, are long marshes, which produce a vast quantity of salt, with which the Russians carry on a great trade. It is seated on an island formed by the river, 50 miles N. W. of the Caspian Sea. Lon. 47. 40. E. lat. 46. 22. N.

ASTROP-WELLS, near Banbury, in Oxfordshire, England, resorted by great numbers on account of the virtues of the waters.

ASTURIA, a town of Italy, in the Compagna di Romagna, having a good harbour, and a fortified tower.

ASTURIA, a province of Spain, with the title of a principality. It is 120 miles long, and 45 broad, bounded E. by Biscay, S. by Old Castile and the kingdom of Leon, W. by Galicia, and on the N. by the ocean. It is divided into two parts, *Asturia d'Qviedo*, and *Asturia de Santil-*

lana; is full of mountains and forests, and its wine and horses excellent; has mines of gold, lapis lazuli, and vermilion, and belongs to the eldest sons of the kings of Spain.

*** ASTWICK**, a village in the W. riding of Yorkshire, England, 5 miles N. W. of Settle, with one fair on the Thursday before Whitstide, for horned cattle.

*** ATACAMA**, a harbour of S. America, in Peru. There is a great desert of the same name, and a chain of mountains which separate Peru from Quito. On the mountains the cold is so violent, that passengers are sometimes frozen to death. Lon. 80. 20. W. lat. 0. 22. S.

*** ATALAUA**, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura; on an eminence, with a strong fortress, 5 miles S. of Tomer, and as near the river Tajo. Lon. 56. W. lat. 39. 25. N.

ATAYADA, a river of Spain, in Old Castile, that falls into the Douro.

*** ATENA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, near the river Negro, 22 miles N. of Policastro and 12 miles N. W. of Marfico. Lon. 15. 58. E. lat. 40. 36. N.

ATH, a small, handsome, and very strong town, in the Netherlands, in the county of Hainault. It was taken by the French several times; and last of all, in 1745, but afterwards restored to the Austrians. It is on the river Dender, 12 miles N. W. of Mons, and 25 S. of Ghent. Lon. 3. 44. E. lat. 50. 35. N.

**** ATHBOY**, a borough and market town, in the county Meath, province of Leinster, situated 3 miles S. W. of Trim, and 28 N. W. from Dublin. Lat. 53. 20. N. lon. 7. 2. W. It has fairs on 4 May, 4 August, and 7 November, and sends 2 members to parliament. Proprietor lord Darnley. A mile from Athboy, on the right, are the ruins of a church; and on the left those of a castle.

**** ATHENRY**, or **ATHENREE**, an ancient corporate town, in the county Galway, province of Conaught; is governed by a portrieve, and gives title of baron to the family of Bermingham, premier baron of Ireland. It has a barrack for 3 companies, and stands 8 miles E. of Galway, and 91 W. from Dublin, lat. 53. 14. N. lon. 8. 48. W. Fairs are held here 5 May, 2 July, and 28 October. It sends 2 members to parliament. Patronage in the Blakeney family. Atherry was anciently called Bealatha, i. e. the place of Bealon the waters. It was destroyed in 1133, by Conor O'Brien.

ATHENS, a town of Greece, greatly celebrated for the learned men it has produced, it having been the principal academy of the Roman empire. It is now called

called Setines, and is an archbishop's see: though at present inconsiderable to what it was formerly. It contains about 15,000 inhabitants, chiefly Christians of the Greek church, who speak a corrupt sort of Greek. It has undergone various revolutions, and was taken by the Venetians in 1464, and 1687, but they were obliged to abandon it, and it is now under the dominion of the Turks. The citadel, formerly called Acropolis, is built on a craggy rock, and has no entrance but on the W. side; there are still several magnificent ruins which sufficiently testify its former grandeur. It is the capital of Livadia, and situated on the Gulph Engia, 100 miles N. E. of Lacedæmon, and 320 S. by W. of Constantinople. Lon. 23. 57. E. lat. 38. 5. N.

**** ATHERDEE, or ARDER,** a borough, market, and post-town, in the county Louth, province of Leinster, situated 34 miles N. W. of Dublin, lat. 53. 54. N. lon. 6. 40. W. Fair days 5 June, 20 August, 23 October, 17 December. Sends 2 members to parliament. Patronage in the Ruxton family; see CASTLE-GUARD.

ATHERSTON, a town of Warwickshire, England, with a market on Tuesdays, and 4 fairs April 7, for cattle and sheep; July 18 for pleasure; and September 19, for horses, cows, and considerable quantities of cheese; and December 4, for horses and fat horned cattle. It is seated on the river Anker, It is 10 miles N. of Coventry, and 104 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 52. 40. N.

**** ATHLEAGUE,** a fair town in the county Roscommon, province of Conaught. Fairs held 11 July, 24 September. Distance from Dublin 73 miles.

**** ATHLONE,** was formerly a bishop's see, is now a borough, market, and post-town on both banks of the Shannon; part in the county Roscommon, province of Conaught, and part in the county Westmeath, province of Leinster. The countries are here united by a bridge. On the corner of the castle-wall was a tower founded by king John, in which were apartments for the residence of the lord president of Conaught, and governor of the castle; since the presidency was dissolved, the castle with its demesnes and revenues were granted in fee by the crown to the grandson of Lord Ranelagh who was president of Conaught in 1641; but all the beauty and strength of this place is now decayed; the whole town having been destroyed by fire, during the fury of the war in the rebellion of that year. Here were anciently two convents or monasteries; the one on the Conaught side called St. Peter's; the other on Westmeath side, of Franciscans. Athlone gave title of earl to the family of Ginkle, as

a reward for the general of that name, having passed the river Shannon in the face of the Irish army 1691. There are generally 2 troops of horse and 4 companies of foot quartered here; and it is a noted pass from the province of Leinster into that of Conaught; it is governed by a sovereign, bailiff, and recorder. Fairs on the 1 Monday, 12 days after old Christmas-day, 21 March, Wednesday before ascension, 1 Monday in September. It sends 2 members to parliament. Patronage in the families of Handcock and St. George. Distance from Dublin 59 miles; lon. 7. 41. W. lat. 53. 28. N. Near Athlone there is a chalybeate water, of an excellent quality.

ATHNECARNE. See ARDNACRANA.

ATHOL, a county in the middle of Scotland, with the title of a duchy. It is bounded N. by the shire of Badenoch, by Breadalbin S. by Gauria E. and by Lochabar W. It abounds with lakes; Blair is the capital town.

ATHOS, or MONTE-SANTO, a high mountain of Greece, in Macedonia, and in a peninsula to the S. of the gulph of Contessa. It is inhabited by a great number of Caloyers, or Greek monks, who have many fortified monasteries upon it; it is 70 miles E. of Salonichi. Lon. 26. 20. E. lat. 40. 30. N.

**** ATHY,** a borough, market, and post-town in the county Kildare, province of Leinster, situated on the river Barrow, 10 miles S. of Kildare, and 32 S. W. of Dublin. It is governed by a sovereign, two bailiffs, and a recorder, and is alternately with Naas, the assizes town for that county. It has fairs on 17 March, 25 April, 9 June, 25 July, 10 October, 11 December. Sends 2 members to parliament. Patron, the Duke of Leinster. Lon. 6. 37. W. lat. 52. 58. N.

ATLAS, a chain of high mountains in Africa, separating Barbary from Biledulgerid. They are inhabited almost in every place, except where the extreme cold will not permit. These are the mountains from whence the Atlantic Ocean takes its name.

ATOCK, or ATTOCK, the capital town of a province of the same name, in the dominions of the great Mogul, in Asia. It was lately the boundary between Persia and India; and when the great Mogul was prisoner to Kouli Khan, sovereign of Persia, he was obliged to surrender it to that prince. Lon. 72. 10. E. lat. 32. 20. N.

*** ATOOT,** one of the Sandwich islands, discovered by captain Cook in his last voyage; about 10 leagues long, and affords a supply of fish and fowl sufficient for its inhabitants, whom captain Cook supposed to amount to about 30,000. The land does not in the least resemble, in its general

general appearance, any of the islands discovered within the tropic of Capricorn, les possessing a great portion of gently rising land, renders it capable of improvement. The natives are cannibals; for captain Cook had sufficient proof of their eating the flesh of their enemies. For the situation of this place, see **SANDWICH ISLANDS**.

**** ATRATO**, a considerable river which runs into the gulph of Mexico, near Carthagena.

ATRI, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, with the title of a duchy; seated on a craggy mountain, 4 miles from the gulph of Venice, and 10 S. E. of Teramo. Lon. 13. 48. E. lat. 41. 35. N.

ATTIGNY, an ancient town of France, in Champagne, where several of the kings of France had their residence; seated on the river Aisne, 8 miles S. E. of Rheims, and 20 N. E. of Rheims. Lon. 4. 27. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

**** ATTLEBOROUGH**, a town in Bristol County, New England, N. of Rehoboth.

ATTLEBURY, a town in the county of Norfolk, England, with a good market on Thursdays for fat bullocks; and 3 fairs, in April, Holy Thursday, and August 15, for cattle and toys. It is 14 miles N. E. of Thetford, and 94 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 5. E. lat. 52. 35. N.

AVA, a kingdom of Asia, beyond the Ganges, lying on the Gulph of Bengal; has a capital of the same name, pretty large and populous. The houses are of wood, and the streets are as straight as a line. The king's palace is very large and of stone, and greatly embellished with gilding. The inhabitants are well shaped, with good features, and an olive complexion. The women are small, but whiter than the men; their black hair is tied up behind; and when they go abroad they wear a piece of cotton-cloth loose on the top of their heads. Lon. 96. 30. E. lat. 21. 6. N.

*** AVA**, a kingdom of Japan, whose capital is of the same name; seated in an island between those of Nippon and Bongo. Lon. 133. 40. E. lat. 33. 6. N. There is another kingdom of Ava in Japan, in the peninsula of Nippon.

**** AVALON**, a peninsula on the S. E. corner of Newfoundland, to which it is joined by a narrow isthmus; with Placentia Bay on the S. Trinity Bay on the N. and the Great Bank on the E.

AVALON, an ancient town of France, in Burgundy, capital of a bailiwick of the same name. It carries on a great trade, and is seated on the river Cousain, 20 miles S. E. of Auxerre, and 50 W. of Dijon. Lon. 3. 52. E. lat. 47. 30. N.

AUBAGNE, a town of Provence; seated on the river Vauze, 10 miles S. E. of Marseilles. Lon. 5. 38. E. lat. 43. 12. N.

AUBE, a considerable river of France, rises in a mountain on the S. of Aubervie; and crossing part of Champagne, falls into the Seine below Plancy.

*** AUBENAS**, a town of France, in Languedoc, on the river Arleshe, at the foot of the mountains called the Cévennes. 15 miles N. W. of Viviers. Lon. 4. 30. E. lat. 44. 40. N.

*** AUBENTON**, a town of France, in Picardy, on the river Aube, 10 miles S. of Virvins. Lon. 2. 5. E. lat. 49. 41. N.

*** AUBETERRE**, a town of France, in the Angoumois, on the river Dronne, 22 miles S. of Angoulême. Lon. 0. 12. E. lat. 45. 17. N.

AUBIGNY, a town of France, in Berri, with a castle, and the title of a duchy; belongs to the duke of Richmond, in right of the duchess of Portsmouth, who was also duchess of Aubigny, and from whom he is descended. It is seated on the river Nerre, in an agreeable plain, 22 miles N. of Bourges. Lon. 2. 30. E. lat. 47. 27. N.

AUBURN, a town of the island of Jersey. It has a good harbour defended by a fort.

AUBIN DU CORMIER, a town of Brittany in France; famous for a battle between the viscount of Tremouille and the duke of Orleans, afterwards Lewis XII. in 1438, when the latter was made prisoner. It is 10 miles E. of Rennes, and 12 S. of Antrain. Lon. 1. 23. W. lat. 48. 15. N.

*** AUBONNE**, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, on a river of the same name, in the territory of Vaux, 10 miles W. of Lausanne. Lon. 6. 30. E. lat. 46. 30. N.

AUBURN, a town of Wiltshire, England, with a market on Tuesdays, but no fair; seated on a branch of the river Kennet, 8 miles N. E. of Marlborough, and 81 W. of London. Lon. 1. 32. W. lat. 51. 31. N.

AUBUSSON, a town of la Marche in France, with the title of a viscounty. Has a manufactory of tapestry, which renders it a populous trading place; is seated on the river Creuse, 37 miles N. E. of Limoges. Lon. 2. 15. E. lat. 45. 58. N.

AUCH, an episcopal city, and the capital of Gascony in France; divided into the upper and lower town, and the cathedral is one of the finest in France. It is on the declivity of a mountain, near the river Gers, 37 miles W. of Toulouse. Lon. 0. 40. E. lat. 43. 39. N.

AUCAUGREL, a town of Africa, capital of the kingdom of Adel, seated on a mountain. Lon. 44. 25. E. lat. 9. 10. N.

*** AUCOONBURY**,

* **AUCCONBURY, or ALCONBURY**, a village in Huntingdonshire, England, 4 miles N. W. of Huntingdon, with a fair on June 24.

AUDE, a large river of France, rising in the Pyrenean mountains, runs by Alec, Carcassone, through Languedoc, falling into the Mediterranean a little to the N. E. of Narbonne.

* **AUDLEY-END**, a village in Essex, England, near Saffron Walden, with one fair on August 5, for cheese.

** **AUDLEY CASTLE**, in co. Down, prov. of Ulster, boldly seated on an eminence, commanding a prospect of the whole lake of Strangford, to the very N. end of it, at Newtown; and is built on a tongue of land hanging over the lake. The name of this castle shews it to have been erected by one of the Audleys, who settled here under John de Courcy, in the infancy of the English government; and which family is not long extinct.

** **AUDLEY ROAD**, situated on the coast of the co. Down, province of Ulster, is a part of Strangford Bay, on the W. side, where ships may lie safely.

AVEIRO, a town of Portugal, on the lake of Vouga, with the title of a duchy; 30 miles S. of Porto. Lon. 8. 30. W. lat. 40. 40. N.

AVELLINO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples; almost ruined by an earthquake in 1694, and is 16 miles S. of Benevento, and 25 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 0. E. lat. 40. 50. N.

* **AVENCHE**, a town of Switzerland, canton of Bern, formerly capital of Switzerland, but now greatly decayed. 4 miles S. W. of Morat, and 15 W. of Bern. Lon. 6. 52. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

AVERNO, a lake of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in a narrow valley, 2 miles long, and about 1 broad. Virgil and others have said that the water was so bad that birds dropt dead when flying over it; and hence they call it the lake of hell; but it is now found to have no poisonous quality; for birds not only fly over it, but swim upon it. A little to the W. of the lake is a cave, where some pretend they went formerly to consult the Cumzan Sybil. There are also some old walls standing, which some suppose to be the ruins of a temple of Apollo, and others of Pluto.

AVERSA, a town in Italy, of the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see, in a very fine plain, 8 miles S. of Capua, and 8 N. of Naples. Lon. 14. 20. E. lat. 40. 59. N.

AVES, or the island of birds, one of the Caribbees, 450 miles S. of Porto Rico, with a good harbour for careening of ships. It is so called from the great number of

birds that frequent it. There is another of the same name lying to the N. of this, lat. 15. 0. N. and a third near the eastern coast of Newfoundland, in lat. 50. 5. N.

AVESNES, a small but strong town of the Netherlands, in the co. of Hainault, subject to France. It is seated on the river Hesper, 25 miles E. of Cambray, and 100 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 58. E. lat. 50. 8. N.

* **AUGE**, a small territory of France, in Normandy, with the title of a viscounty; produces corn, flax, and plenty of apples. Towards the sea are salt-works, where they make very fine white salt. It feeds a great number of horned cattle, which are sold at Paris. Honfleur and Port Levisque are the principal towns.

** **AUGHABOE**, a fair town in the Queen's co. province of Leinster. Fairs held on 1 & 2 August, 21 & 22 October.

** **AUGHER**, a borough town, co. Tyrone, province of Ulster, situated 12 miles S. W. of Dungannon, and 75 from Dublin, lat. 54. 24. N. Lon. 7. 20. W. It holds fair on 28th March, 12th May, 14th August, 12th November. Sends two members to Parliament. Proprietors, Messrs. Richardson and Moutray.

** **AUGHNACLOY**, a fair town in the co. Tyrone, province of Ulster, in which fairs are held on 6th Jan. 14th May, 5th July, 10th October and the second Thursday in Nov. distance 71 miles from Dublin. About 2 miles beyond Aughnacloy on the left, is Lismore fort, now in ruins.

** **AUGHRIM**, or **AGHRIM**, situated in the co. Galway, province of Connaught, famous for the battle there fought, on 12th July, 1691, between the Irish forces, under James II. commanded by M. St. Ruth, and the forces of King William III. commanded by General Ginkle, in which the latter proved victorious. St. Ruth was killed in this engagement. Distance from Dublin 75 miles.

** **AUGHTERARD**, a small town in the co. Galway, province of Connaught; having a barrack.

AUGSBURG. See **AUSBURG**.

AUGUSTE, or AUSTA, an island in the Adriatic Sea, on the coast of Dalmatia, near Ragusa, subject to Venice. Lon. 17. 0. E. lat. 42. 55. N.

AUGUSTA, a fort on the navigable river Savannah, in Georgia, N. America, where the traders of Carolina and Georgia, went to traffic with the Indians; it is almost 230 miles up the river.

AUGUSTA, an inland county of Virginia, amongst the mountains which divide it from Albemarle county on the E. and Lord Fairfax's boundary on the N.

AUGUSTIN, ST. a town of N. America, on the E. coast of Florida. It lies on

on the frontiers of Georgia, and was ceded by the English to the Spaniards at the peace of 1783. The town is at the foot of a pleasant hill; but the coast is too shallow, to be approached by vessels that draw more than twelve feet water; therefore ill situated for trade, though the chief town of East Florida. The town is strongly fortified, and near it are the church and monastery of the Order of St. Augustin. Lon. 81. 10. W. lat. 30. 10. N.

**** AUGUSTIN, ST.** a port and river situated on the Labrador coast, near the straits of Belleisle, and opposite to the bay of St. John, Newfoundland.

AUGUSTINE, a cape of S. America, in Brasil, 300 miles N. E. of the Bay of All Saints. Lon. 35. 40. W. lat. 8. 30. S.

AUGUSTOW, a small, but strong town of Poland, in the duchy and palatinate of Polakia, on the river Narieu, 44 miles N. of Bielsk. Lon. 23. 40. E. lat. 53. 25. N.

AVIGLIANO, a small town of Italy, in Piedmont, 7 miles W. of Turin. Lon. 7. 38. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

AVIGNON, a large town of France, in Provence, and capital of a territory of the same name, which depends on the pope, with an archbishop's see, and an university. It was formerly the residence of the popes. The churches are very handsome, and there was a famous bridge of 19 arches, now reduced to three. An inquisition is erected here, but not so rigorous as those of Spain and Portugal, the Jews being allowed to have a synagogue. It is advantageously seated on the river Rhone, 12 miles S. of Orange, and 20 E. of Nîmes. Lon. 4. 53. E. lat. 43. 57. N.

AVILA, an ancient, strong town of Spain, in Old Castile; it has an university, and a manufacture of fine cloth; is in a large plain, surrounded with mountains covered with fruit-trees and vineyards, 30 miles S. W. of Segovia, and 40 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 4. 35. W. lat. 40. 40. N.

AVILES, a town of Spain, in the principality of Asturias, on the Bay of Biscay, 25 miles N. of Oveido. Lon. 6. 5. W. lat. 43. 27. N.

AVIS, a small town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on an eminence, with a castle near the river Avis. Hence the military order of the knights of Avis are named. It is 17 miles N. W. of Astremoz, and 65 E. of Lisbon. Lon. 7. 40. W. lat. 38. 46. N.

AUKLAND BISHOPS, a town in the bishoprick of Durham, England, with a market on Thursdays, and 3 fairs, on Holy Thursday, June 21, and Thursday before Old Michaelmas-day, for cattle and sheep; pleasantly seated on the side of a hill, and noted for its castle, beautifully repaired about 100 years ago; for its chapel,

whose architecture is very curious, and for its bridge. It is eight miles S. by W. of Durham, and 254 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 31. W. lat. 54. 43. N.

*** AULCESTER**, a town of Warwickshire, England, market on Tuesdays, and 3 fairs, on Tuesday before April 5, May 18, and October 17, for horses and cheese; seven miles W. of Stratford-upon-Avon, and 102 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 52. W. lat. 52. 16. N.

AULPS, a town of France, in Provence, in the diocese of Frejus, with the title of a vigueria. Lon. 6. 30. E. lat. 43. 40. N.

AUMALE. See **ALBERMARLE**.

*** AUNAY**, a town of France, in Orleans, and election of Blois. There is also a rich abbey of the same name in Normandy, and diocese of Bageux, of the Cistercian order.

*** AUNEAU**, a town of France, in the territory of Chartrain; 10 miles from Chartres, and 35 from Paris.

AUNIS, a small territory of France, N. of Poitou, from which it is separated by the river Seure; on the W. it is bounded by the ocean, and E. and S. by Saintonge. It is a dry country, fertile in corn and wine. In the low marshy grounds are meadows which feed a great many cattle, and in the marshes they make as good salt as any in Europe. It has several sea-port towns, and carries on a good trade, particularly in brandy. Rochelle is the capital.

AVON, LOWER, England, a river rising in Wiltshire, and running W. to Bath, becomes navigable there, continues its course to Bristol, and falls into the Severn a few miles N. W. of that city.

AVON, a river rising in Leicestershire, England, and running S. W. by Warwick, and Evesham; falls into the Severn at Tewksbury, in Gloucestershire.

AURACH, a fortified town of Germany, in the S. of Swabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg; at the foot of a mountain on the rivulet Ernst 15 miles E. of Tubingen. Lon. 9. 22. E. lat. 48. 26. N.

AURANCHES, an episcopal town of France, in Lower Normandy, in a territory called Avranchin; seated in a mountain near the river See, 1½ mile from the ocean, and 30 E. of St. Maloe. Lon. 1. 18. W. lat. 48. 41. N.

AURAY, a sea-port town of France, in Brittany, in the gulph of Maubian; 8 miles W. of Vannes, and 55 S. W. of Rennes. Lon. 2. 53. W. lat. 47. 40. N.

AURE, a river of Normandy, in France, rising in the parish of Parfouru, 6 miles from the sea. It unites with the Drome in the parish of Malsons, and gradually disappears;

disappears, but it is thought to rise again at Port-en-Bessin.

AURENGABAD, a large town of India, in Asia, and capital of the province of Balaghat, in the dominions of the Great Mogul. It is a trading populous place, in a very fruitful country, 200 miles S. E. of Surat, and 245 N. E. of Goa. Lon. 76. 50. E. lat. 20. 10. N.

AURICK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, in E. Priesland, with a castle where the count resides. It is in a plain surrounded with forests full of game, 12 miles N. E. of Embden, and 20 N. of Oldenburg. Lon. 7. 12. E. lat. 53. 28. N.

* **AURILLAC**, a considerable and populous town of France, in the Lower Auvergne, with a secular abbey; seated on the river Jordane, 30 miles S. W. of St. Flour, and 250 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 32. E. lat. 44. 55. N.

AURORA ISLAND, an island in the South Sea, about 12 leagues long and five broad. The middle of it is in 15. 8. S. lat. and 168. 24. E. long. It is one of the Hebrides.

AUSBURG, or **AUGSBURG**, a handsome, large, famous, and ancient town of Swabia, in Germany. It is a bishop's see, and an imperial city, or sovereign state, being governed by the town-council and the representatives of the burghers, who are half Protestants and half Papists. The churches, town-house, and other public buildings are very magnificent. It is surrounded with fine pasture-land, beautiful and very fertile plains, and large forests full of all sorts of game. In the bishop's palace here, the Lutherans presented their confession of faith to the emperor Charles, in the year 1550, hence called the confession of Ausburg; which occasioned a civil war in the empire, between the Protestants and Papists, that lasted upwards of 20 years. The bishop is one of the ecclesiastical princes of the empire, but has no share in the government of the town. It was taken by the French in 1703, but they abandoned it in the year following, after the battle of Hockstedt. It is seated between the river Werdach and Lech, 30 miles N. W. of Munich, and 58 S. of Nuremberg. Lon. 11. 4. E. lat. 48. 27. N.

* **AUSTLE, ST.** a village of Cornwall, has 3 fairs, on Good-Friday, Whit-Thurs-day, and November 10, for cattle, cloth, and a few hops. It is 6 miles W. of Eoy.

AUSTRIA, a country of Germany, bounded N. by Bohemia and Moravia, E. by Hungary, S. by Styria, and W. by the archbishopric of Salzburg. The river Enns divides it into the Upper and

Lower; Vienna is the capital of the Upper, exceeds all the provinces of Germany in the fertility of its soil, and wholesomeness of the air. Corn, wine, and fruit are very plenty; and fustion better than that of the East Indies. We must not confound proper Austria with the circle of Austria, which is the chief of the Circles of the empire; nor with the territories of the House of Austria. It was long since made an archduchy, and enjoys great privileges.

AUTHIE, a river of France, rising on the borders of Picardy and Artois, and runs between the mouths of the Somme and Canche into the sea.

AUTRE EGLISE, a village of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands. It is two miles N. E. of Ramillies, and 12 N. of Namur. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 50. 40. N.

AUTUN, an ancient and very handsome episcopal town of France, in the duchy of Burgundy, and capital of the Autunois; very fine monuments of antiquity, but less considerable since it was ruined by the Saracens in 730. It is at the foot of 3 large mountains near the river Arrou, 45 miles E. by S. of Nevers, and 162 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 23. E. lat. 46. 57. N.

AUVERGNE, a province of France, about 100 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. Bounded N. by the Bourbonnois, E. by Torenz and Velay, W. by Limosin, Quercy, and La Marche, and S. by Rouergue and the Cevennes. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, otherwise called Limagne, one of the most fertile and pleasant countries in the world. Auvergne supplies Lyons and Paris with fat cattle, makes a large quantity of cheese, and has manufactures of several kinds. The principal rivers are the Allier, the Dordogne, and the Alagnon. Clermont is the capital of the province.

AUXERRE, an ancient town of France, in the duchy of Burgundy, and capital of the Auxerrois, with a bishop's see. The episcopal palace is one of the handsomest in France, and the churches are very beautiful. It is very advantageously situated for trade with Paris on the river Yonne, 25 miles S. of Sens. Lon. 3. 39. E. lat. 47. 43. N.

* **AUXOIS**, a small territory of France, in Burgundy; Semur is the capital.

AUXONNE, a small fortified town of France, in the duchy of Burgundy, on the river Saone, over which is a bridge of 23 arches. At the end of which is a causeway 2250 paces long. It is 17 miles E. of Dijon. Lon. 5. 29. E. lat. 47. 11. N.

* **AWATKA-BAY**, a harbour of Kamptscharka, said to be the safest and most extensive that has been discovered, and

and the only one, in that part of the world, that can admit vessels of a considerable burden. The entrance into it is in 52. 51. N. lat. 158. 48. E. lon.

AWLAN, a small imperial town of Germany, circle of Swabia, on the river Cochen, 15 miles W. of Oeting, and 12 N. of Heidenheim. Lon. 10. 15. E. lat. 48. 56. N.

AXBRIDGE, a town in Somersetshire, England, with a market on Thursdays, and 2 fairs, on March 25, and June 11, for cattle, sheep, cheese, and toys. It is seated under Mendip-hills, which are rich in lead mines, and proper for feeding cattle. It is a mayor-town, consisting of one principal street, which is long but narrow, 10 miles N. W. of Wells, and 130 W. of London. Lon. 3. 0. W. lat. 51. 17. N.

AXEL, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Flanders, seated in a morass, 10 miles N. of Ghent, and 25 W. of Antwerp. Lon. 3. 45. E. lat. 51. 15. N.

AXIM, a territory on the Gold-coast of Guinea, containing two or three towns or villages on the sea-shore. The negro inhabitants are generally rich, and sell a great deal of Gold to the English and Dutch. They are likewise industrious in fishing and tilling the ground, which produces a prodigious quantity of rice, which they exchange to other places on the coast, for Indian corn, yams, potatoes, and palm oil. They all go naked in the same manner as on the rest of the coast, having nothing to hide their nakedness but a clout. The Dutch have a fort and factory here, called St. Anthony.

AXMINSTER, a town of Devonshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and 3 fairs, April 25, Wednesday after June 24, and the first Wednesday after September 29, all for cattle. It is on the river Ax, near the edge of the county, in the great road from London to Exeter. It is governed by a portrieve; has one church, and about 200 houses; but the streets, though paved, are narrow. Here is a small manufactory of broad and narrow cloths; some carpets are also made here in the Turkey manner. It is 18 miles E. by N. of Exeter, and 158 W. of London. Lon. 3. 8. W. lat. 50. 46. N.

AXUMA, formerly a large and handsome town of Abyssinia, and capital of the whole empire, but at present only a village. The ruins, however, shew that it has been a large place. It is 125 miles W. of the Red Sea. Lon. 36. 4. E. lat. 14. 13. N.

* **AY**, a town of France, in Champagne, near the river Maine, a mile and a half N. E. of Eperna, and 12 S. of Rheims, remarkable for its excellent wines. Lon. 4. 8. E. lat. 49. 4. N.

AVAMONTE, a sea-port town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a strong castle built on a rock: seated at the mouth of the river Guadiana, opposite to Castro Marina, 15 miles E. of Tavira, and 80 N. W. of Cadiz. Lon. 7. 15. W. lat. 37. 12. N.

AYMOUTH, a town of Scotland, in the county of Mers, formerly fortified to curb the garrison of Berwick, from which it is 6 miles N. Lon. 1. 46. W. lat. 56. 11. N.

AYTON, a small town in Scotland, upon the river Aye, or Eye, in the county of Berwick.

* **AZAMOR**, a small sea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and the province of Duquela; formerly very considerable, but ruined by the Portuguese in 1513. Lon. 7. 0. W. lat. 32. 50. N.

AZAV, a town of France, in Touraine, on the river Inder, 15 miles S. W. of Tours, and 10 N. E. of Chinon. Lon: 0. 35. E. lat. 47. 18. N.

AZEM, **ASEM**, or **ACHMA**, a kingdom of Asia, in the N. part of that of Ava. It is fertile, and has mines of gold, silver, iron, and lead, which belong to the king; a great quantity of gum-lack, and coarse silk. The inhabitants eat dog's flesh as a delicacy. They are idolaters, and marry several wives. Kemmerouff is the capital town.

AZERQUE, a river of Lyonnois, in France.

* **AZMER**, a town of the East Indies, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, capital of a province of the same name, with an extreme strong castle. It is moderately large, and the great Mogul sometimes goes thither. The principal trade of this province consists in salt-petre.

* **Azo**, a town of Asia, in the East-Indies, seated on the frontiers of the kingdom of Azem, on the river Laquia. Lon. 88. 30. E. lat. 25. 0. N.

AZOF. See **ASOPH**.

AZORES, or **WESTERN ISLANDS**, a group of Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, between 25 and 32 degrees of W. lon. and between 37 and 40 N. lat. 900 miles W. of Portugal, and as many E. of Newfoundland. They are nine in number, viz. St. Maria, St. Miguel or St. Michael, Terceira, St. George, Graciosa, Fayal, Pico, Flores, and Corvo. They were first discovered by some Flemish ships in 1439, and afterwards by the Portuguese, in 1447; to whom they now belong. The two westernmost were named Flores, and Corvo, from the abundance of flowers on the one, and of crows on the other. They are all fertile, and subject to a governor-general, who resides at Angra, in Terceira, which is also the seat

of a bishop, whose diocese extends over all the Azores. The income of the latter, which is paid in wheat, amounts to about 200*l.* sterling a year. On every island there is a deputy-governor, who directs the police, militia, and revenue; and a juiz or judge is at the head of the law department; from whom lies an appeal to a higher court, at Terceira and from thence to the supreme court at Lisbon. St. Miguel contains about 20,000 inhabitants, and is very fertile in wheat and flax. Terceira is the largest, next to Pico, and its chief town Angra, is the residence of the governor-general. No poisonous animal, it is said, is to be found in the Azores, and that if carried thither it will expire in a few hours. One tenth of all their productions belongs to the king; and the article of tobacco, which is monopolized by the crown, brings in a considerable sum. The wine called Fayal wine, is chiefly raised in the island of Pico, which lies opposite to Fayal, and is the largest of all the Azores. From 18 to 20,000 pipes of that wine are made there yearly. A pipe of the wine which is tart, but pleasant, and has a good body, is sold on the spot for 6 or 7*l.* sterling. It is said grapes, enough to yield 3000 pipes of wine, are eaten during the vintage there. The other islands have nothing that merits particular notice. All of them enjoy a salubrious air, but are exposed to violent earthquakes, from which they have frequently suffered.

B

BAB-EL-MANDEL, a freight between Africa and Arabia, uniting the Red Sea with the ocean. Near it is a small island and a mountain of the same name. Lon. 44. 30. E. lat. 12. 40. N.

***BABENHAUSEN**, a town of Germany, in Swabia, and in the duchy of Wirtemberg; 5 miles N. of Tubingen. Lon. 9. 4. E. lat. 48. 35. N.

***BABOLITZA CARETHNA**, or **BABOLITZA**, a town of Hungary, or rather Slavonia, near the river Drave, between Posséga, and Zygeth.

BABYLON, once a famous city in Asia, and perhaps at that time the largest in the world; but now, even its ruins are not visible. However, we are sure it stood on the river Euphrates; and as some think opposite Bagdad, which is, by many travellers, falsely called Babylon. This was also the name of city in Egypt, supposed to stand near the place where Cairo stands now. What authors say of Old Baby-

lon is almost incredible; they affirm it was 366 stadia in circumference, i. e. about 50 of our statute miles: it was not full of houses; for, within the walls, were not only gardens and orchards, but cultivated fields. It was divided by the Euphrates into two equal parts that communicated by a stone bridge 625 feet in length, and 30 broad. The tower of Babel, within this city, was built in a square form, 460 cubits high, and the circumference at the bottom 4 or 5000. The hanging gardens at Babylon were such a prodigious work, that they were numbered among the seven wonders of the world; four of them contained each four acres of land, and were supported by vast columns at the top of a palace 2,500 paces in circumference; they were disposed in the form of an amphitheatre. The walls of Babylon were also so astonishing, that these also passed for one of the seven wonders of the world; they were built of bricks and bitumen; 50 miles in circumference, 200 feet high, and 50 thick. There was also a temple consecrated to Belus, whose magnificence corresponded with the grandeur of the city, first the capital of the Assyrian empire, and afterwards that of the kingdom of Babylon founded by Nabonassar. Lon. 42. 46. E. lat. 33. 0. N.

BACA, or **BAZA**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada; 15 miles N. E. of Guadix. and 20 S. W. of Guescar. Lon. 2. 42. W. lat. 37. 18. N.

BACAIM, or **BAZAIM**, a handsome sea-port town of Asia, in the kingdom of Visapour on the coast of Malabar, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, subject to the Portuguese, 22 miles N. of Bombay, and 200 N. of Goa. Lon. 72. 40. E. lat. 19. 19. N.

BACANO, or **BACCANO**, a village of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter; on a small lake, and near a river of the same name, eminent for the defeat of the Fabii in the 277th year of Rome.

BACASERAY, a town in the peninsula of Crimea, in Little Tartary, where the khan of the Crim Tartars generally resides, 70 miles S. of Precop. Lon. 35. 40. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

BACCABACH, a town of Germany, in the Lower Palatinate, formerly imperial, and famous for its wine, seated on the Rhine, 8 miles S. E. of Castellau, and 20 W. of Mentz. Lon. 7. 52. E. lat. 49. 55. N.

***BACH**, a town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Toln, on the river Danube, formerly a bishop's see.

BACHIAN, one of the Molucca islands, in the East-Indies, which produces cloves. It is very fruitful, and belongs to the Dutch. Lon. 125. 5. E. lat. 0. 25. S.

BACHMUT,

BACHMUT, a fortified town of Russia, in Europe, in the district of Woonesth; on a river of the same name.

BACHTA, a river of Russia, in Asia, that falls into the Jenesej.

BACHAU, a sea-port of Persia, in the province of Shirvan, seated on the western coast of the Caspian Sea, 300 miles S. of Astracan. Lon. 49. 15. E. lat. 40. 2. N.

BACTRIA, a country formerly so called, now part of Usbeck Tartary, and the Persian provinces of Chorazen.

BADAJOS, a large and strong town of Spain, capital of Estremadura, a bishop's see, and famous for a bridge built by the Romans over the river Guadiana; on which it is seated. On this bridge the Portuguese were defeated by Don John of Austria, in 1661. It is a very fertile territory, 12 miles S. E. of Elvas, and 175 S. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 6. 50. W. lat. 38. 32. N.

* **BADDLESMORE**, a village in Kent, England, 8 miles W. of Canterbury, with a fair on September 6, for linen and toys.

BADELONA, a town of Catalonia, in Spain, seated on the Mediterranean. Lord Peterborough landed here in 1704, when he was going to besiege Barcelona, from which it is 10 miles N. E. Lon. 2. 20. E. lat. 41. 28. N.

BADEN, a small handsome town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and in the margravate of the same name, of which it is capital, with the castle on the top of a mountain, where the prince often resides. It is remarkable for its baths, whence it takes its name, and is seated near the Rhine, 4 miles S. of Rastat. Lon. 8. 14. E. lat. 48. 50. N.

* **BADEN**, the margravate of, in the circle of Swabia, is bounded N. by the Palatinate and bishoprick of Spire, E. by the duchy of Wirtemberg, and principality of Furstemberg, S. by the Brisgaw, and W. by the Rhine. It is divided into two parts, the Upper and the Lower.

BADEN, an ancient and handsome town of Switzerland, in the county of the same name. It is remarkable for its baths. It was taken by the cantons of Bern and Zurich, in 1712, who continue masters of it allowing the Papists liberty of conscience. It is seated on the river Limat, 10 miles N. W. of Zurich, and 30 S. E. of Bazil. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 47. 25. N.

BADEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria, famous for its hot baths; seated on the river Suechat, 15 miles S. W. of Vienna. Lon. 16. 25. E. lat. 48. 1. N.

BADENWEILER, a town of Germany, in the Brisgaw, belonging to the lower margravate of Baden, seated near the Rhine, 10 miles S. E. of Friburg. Lon. 9. 52. E. lat. 48. 1. N.

BADINOC, a district of Scotland in the shire of Inverness, bounded on the E. by Murray, on the S. by Athol, and on the W. by Lochabar.

BADIS, a fortress of Livonia, subject to Russia, 20 miles E. of Revel. Lon. 24. 36. E. lat. 59. 15. N.

BAEZA, a large and handsome episcopal town of Spain, in Andalusia, with an university; taken from the Moors, towards the end of the 15th century, by Ferdinand the Catholic. It is seated on the Gaudalquivir. 15 miles N. E. of Jaen. Lon. 3. 18. W. lat. 37. 45. N.

BAFFIN'S BAY, a gulph in North America, discovered by one Baffin, an Englishman, who attempted to find out a N. W. passage that way to the South Sea. It extends from 70 to 80 degrees of latitude; and abounds with whales.

BAFFO, a considerable town in the island of Cyprus, with a fort built near ancient Paphos, of which there remain considerable ruins, particularly some broken columns, which probably belonged to the temple of Venus. Lon. 32. 30. E. lat. 34. 50. N.

BAFWEN, a lake of Sudermania, in Sweden, in which there are an hundred islands.

* **BAGBOR WEST**, a village in Somersetshire, England, 6 miles N. of Taunton, with a fair on May 12, for cattle of all sorts.

BAGDAD, or **BAGDAT**, a town of Asia, on the E. bank of the river Tygris, formerly belonging to Persia, but now to the Turks. The country it stands in is called Irac Arabi, of which it is the capital. It is a large trading place, but wretchedly built and thinly peopled. It is about three miles in circumference, and inhabited by Christians, Turks, and other religions. On the other side, of the river is another town, which is looked upon as the suburbs of Bagdad. It was the capital of the Saracen empire, till taken by the Turks in the 13th century: since which it has been often taken and retaken by Turks and Persians; and last by Turks, in 1638, who still keep possession of it. It is 250 miles N. by W. of Bassora, and 155 E. of Annah. Lon. 43. 52. E. lat. 33. 20. N.

BAGNAGAR, a town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and capital of the kingdom of Golconda, in the peninsula, on this side of the Ganges. The inhabitants within the town are the better sort; and the merchants and meaner people inhabit the suburbs, which is three miles long. It was the residence of the kings of Golconda, before it was taken by Aurengzebe, and famous for a magnificent reservoir of water, round which a colonnade was built, supported by arches. It

is seated near the river Nerva, 75 miles S. E. of Solopore, and 550 W. of Malulipatan. Lon. 78. 30. E. lat. 15. 30. N.

**** BAGNAL**, a name for the town of Newry, in the county Down, province of Ulster; so called in remembrance of Marshal Bagnal.

**** BAGNAL'S ARMS**, a place so called, within 2 miles of Carlow, and 41 miles from Dublin.

**** BAGNAL'S TOWN**, situated in the county Carlow, province of Leinster, 3 miles S. of Leighlin-bridge: intended for one of the best towns in the kingdom, by the name of Versailles. The proprietor failed in the attempt, after an immense expence incurred.

*** BAGNARA**, a sea-port town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Uterior Calabria, with the title of a duchy, 8 miles S. of Palma. Lon. 16. 8. E. lat. 38. 15. N.

*** BAGNAREA**, an episcopal town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, and district of Orvieto, 5 miles S. of Orvieto, and 12 N. of Viterbo. Lon. 12. 28. E. lat. 42. 36. N.

*** BAGNERES**, a town of France, in Gascony, and in the county of Bigorre, so called from its mineral waters, which are good in several diseases. It is seated on the river Adour, 10 miles S. E. of Tarb. Lon. 0. 12. E. lat. 43. 3. N.

BAGNIALACK, a large town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Bosnia, 30 miles N. E. of Spalatto, and 90 S. of Poga. Lon. 18. 0. E. lat. 44. 24. N.

*** BAGNOLAS**, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc. It has a very handsome square, and two fountains; is seated near the river Cese, 8 miles S. W. of Pont St. Esprit. Lon. 4. 43. E. lat. 44. 10. N.

BAHAMA ISLANDS, often called the Lucaya Islands, are the easternmost of the Antilles, in the Atlantic Ocean; very numerous, but 12 only are taken notice of. The gulph of Florida, or Bahama, through which the Spanish galleons sail in their passage to Europe, lies between these islands and the continent of Florida.

BAHAMA PROPER, an island which gives name to those in the preceding article. For a more particular account see PROVIDENCE.

BAHARAN ISLAND, lies in the gulph of Persia, and was formerly very famous for its pearl-fishery, which is now come to nothing. Lon. 49. 5. E. lat. 26. 10. N.

BAHUS, a strong town of Sweden, and capital of a government of the same name, seated on a rock in a small island, 10 miles N. of Gottenburg, and 130 N. of Copenhagen. Lon. 11. 42. E. lat. 57. 52. N.

BAJA, a populous town of Hungary, seated on the Danube, in a fruitful coun-

try, 35 miles N. W. of Esseck. Lon. 20. 0. E. lat. 46. 10. N.

BAJADOR, a cape on the W. coast of Africa, S. of the Canary Islands. Lon. 14. 22. W. lat. 26. 12. N.

BAJAH, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Terra di Lavoro; seated on the sea-coast, 12 miles W. of Naples. Lon. 14. 5. E. lat. 40. 51. N.

*** BAIKAL**, a great lake in Siberia, on the road from Moscow to China. It is of very large extent, and the waters fresh and very clear. There are a great many seals in it of a blackish colour, with multitudes of fish, particularly sturgeons of a monstrous size. The river Angara runs out of this lake to the N. N. W. Near it are musk, deer, and camels of a very large size, which the inhabitants sell to travellers, for such commodities as they want, for they will not take money. In winter both sexes wear long coats made of sheep-skins; they worship dead animals, and live in huts made of wood, and covered with earth.

*** BAILEUL**, a town of France, in the county of Flanders, formerly very strong, but now without defence. Lon. 2. 55. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

BAILIEBOROUGH, in the county Cavan, province of Ulster, 43 miles from Dublin; near it is Baillieborough castle. There is a chalybeate spring at this place; and fairs held 17 February, 17 May, 15 June, 17 August, 14 October, and 17 November.

BAKA BANYA, a royal freemine-town in the kingdom of Hungary.

*** BAKAN**, a large and handsome town of Asia, in the East-Indies, in the kingdom of Ava, and seated on a river of that name. Lon. 95. 0. E. lat. 19. 35. N.

BAKEWELL, a town in Derbyshire, England, a market on Mondays, and 5 fairs, on Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, August 13, Monday after October 10, and Monday after November 22, all for cattle and horses. It is seated on the river Wyo, among the hills. It is 20 miles N. W. of Derby, and 142 from London. Lon. 2. 42. W. lat. 53. 15. N.

*** BAKOU**, or BAKA. See BACHU.

BAKTSCHISARIA, the residence of the khan of Tartary; and on the W. side of the Crim. It is an open town between two mountains, and was taken by the Russians in 1736.

BALA, a town of Merionethshire, in North Wales, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs on May 14, and July 20, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It is seated on a flat near Pemble-meer, by the Welch called Lhin Tegid, which is 13 miles in length, and six in breadth and abounds with a fish called a guinard resembling

resembling a salmon in shape, and its taste is like a trout. The river Dee runs thro' this lake, and is noted for salmon. It is 50 miles S. E. by E. of Holyhead, and 184 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 35. W. lat. 52. 50. N.

* **BALABOLA**, one of the Society Islands in the South Sea, visited by Capt. Cook. It is only 8 leagues in circumference, but has a very capacious harbour, situated on the west side of it.

BALAGATE MOUNTAINS, are those which divide the coast of Malabar from that of Coromandel. They run almost the whole length of the peninsula on this side the Ganges from N. to S.

* **BALAGNA**, a small northern province of the island of Corsica; its capital is Calvi.

* **BALAGNIA**, a town of Muscovy, in the province of little Novogrod, seated on the river Wolga, 40 miles N. W. of Nisna. Lon. 45. 40. E. lat. 57. 2. N.

* **BALAGUER**, a fortified town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the river Segra, at the foot of a craggy rock, 16 miles N. E. of Lerida, and 75 N. W. of Barcelona. Lon. 1. 1. E. lat. 41. 55. N.

* **BALAMBUAN**, or **PADAMBUAN**, a strong trading town of Asia, in the East-Indies, on the E. coast of the island of Java, and capital of the territory of the same name. Lon. 115. 0. E. lat. 7. 10. S.

* **BALARUC**, a small town of France, in Languedoc, near the great road from Montpellier to Toulouse; famous for the baths near it.

BALASORE, a sea-port town on this side the Ganges, to the N. W. of the bay of Bengal. It is about 4 miles from the sea by land, but by the river 20, seated in a very fruitful soil, producing rice, wheat, callavances, several sorts of pulse, aromatic seeds, tobacco, butter, and bees-wax. The inhabitants make several sorts of stuffs of silk, cotton, and a sort of grass. It is 180 miles S. W. of Hughley. Lon. 86. 0. E. lat. 21. 20. N.

BALBASTRO, an episcopal town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, and capital of a district of the same name; seated on the river Vero, 42 miles N. E. of Saragossa, and 22 S. E. of Huesca. Lon. 0. 27. E. lat. 42. 8. N.

BALBEC, the ancient Heliopolis, a town of Asia, in Syria, at the foot of Mount Libanus. Agreeably seated to the E. of the valley of Bucca, of a quadrangular form, and surrounded with a strong wall, but the houses very mean. On the E. side are magnificent ruins, particularly those of the stately temple of the Sun. Some of the stones of the walls are upwards of 20 yards long, four broad, and four deep. It is chiefly inhabited by

christians of the Greek church, and lies 37 miles N. of Damascus, and 45 E. of Baruth. Lon. 37. 20. E. lat. 34. 22. N.

** **BALBRIGGEN**, a small sea-port town, much improved by the present Baron Hamilton, situated in the co. Dublin, 15½ miles from the metropolis, province of Leinster. The town is principally supported by its fishery. A cotton manufactory is also established here, and a pier has been built, by means of parliamentary grants, within which, ships of 200 tons can lay their broadsides, and unload on the quay; fairs held here 29th April and Sept.

** **BALCARRA**, in the county Mayo, province of Conaught, 115 miles from Dublin.

BALCH, a town of Usbeck Tartary, in Asia, and capital of a territory of the same name, lying on the frontiers of Persia, 200 miles S. of Bochara. Lon. 69. 0. E. lat. 37. 20. N.

BALDIVIA, or **VALDIVIA**, a sea-port town of the province of Chili, in South America. It was built by the Spanish general Baldivia about the year 1551, after he had conquered Chili. It belongs to the Spaniards, and stands between the rivers Callacalles and Portero, where they fall into the South Sea. Lon. 73. 20. W. lat. 32. 38. S.

BALDOC, a town in Hertfordshire, England, with a market on Thursdays, and 5 fairs; on Wednesday after Feb. 4, the last Thursday in May, August 6, and December 11, all for cheese, household goods, and cattle. It is chiefly of note for its trading in malt. Is 9 miles W. of Royston, and 38 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 5. W. lat. 52. 2. N.

** **BALLWINSTOWN**, county Wexford, province of Leinster, 79 miles from Dublin.

BALE. See **BASIL**.

BALEARES, the ancient name of the islands Majorca, Minorca, and Ivica, in the Mediterranean Sea.

BALI, an island of the East-Indies, forming the north side of the straits of Java, thro' which the East-India ships sometimes return from China to Europe, the passage is very difficult through contrary winds. It is very populous, and abounds in rice and all fruits proper to the climate. The natives are black, addicted to war, and Pagans. Lon. 115. 50. E. lat. 7. 10. S.

** **BALINAGAR**, in the county of Galway, province of Conaught, 83 miles from Dublin, near which, are the ruins of an antient abbey.

** **BALINTRA**, in the county Roscommon, province of Conaught, 83 miles from Dublin; three miles and an half from Lough Allen.

** **BALL**

**** BALL**, situated in the county Mayo, province of Conaught, 107 miles from Dublin, where are the remains of a round tower; and also a celebrated holy well; fairs held here 11th June, 24th September, and 7th November.

**** BALLAGHADIREEN, or BALLAGDAREEN**, county Mayo, province of Conaught, 89 miles from Dublin, near which are the ruins of a castle; fairs on 25 March, 1 May, 23 June, 1 August, 7 September, 1 November, and 22 Decem.

**** BALLAGHY**, there are three places of this name in Ireland, the first in the county Sligo, province of Conaught, about 20 miles S. of Sligo, and 105 from Dublin: the second, in the same province, county Mayo, 97 miles from Dublin: the third in the county Londonderry, 92 miles from Dublin, province of Ulster; where are fairs on 12 May and November.

*** BALLAN**, a town of France, in the diocese of Mons, with the title of a marquisate, seated on the river Orne. Lon. o. 20. E. lat. 43. 10. N.

**** BALLASEDERE**, in the county of Sligo, province of Conaught, 100 miles from Dublin; here there is a water-fall, and very magnificent ruins of an antient abbey.

**** BALLEA-CASTLE**, a large ruin, one mile W. of Carigaline, county of Cork, province of Munster.

**** BALLENGARY**, situated near Ard-fert, county Kerry, province of Munster, at the mouth of the river Shannon, near the scite of an old fort, separated from the country by a chasm of a prodigious depth; through which the waves drive; the noise of which is so great when the wind sets in W. S. W. as to be heard at many miles distance, and hereby the country people foretell the approaching state of the weather.

**** BALLIBOFY**, a fair town in the county Donegal, province of Ulster; fairs 21 May, 24 December. See Ballybofey.

BALLICORA, a town in the county Cork, and province of Munster; it sends two members to parliament.

**** BALLICLARE**, a fair town in the county Antrim, province of Ulster; fairs 2d Tuesday o. ft. in May, do. July, and do. November.

**** BALLICLOGH**, a fair town in the county Cork, province of Munster; fairs held on 5 August, 19 September and 6 October.

**** BALLIGUAN-WEST**, a fair town in the county Clare, province of Munster; fairs held 24 June and November.

**** BALLIHANESS**, a fair town in the county Mayo, province of Conaught; fairs 1 June, 2 July, 23 September, and 29 October.

**** BALLILLEGUE**, a fair town in the county Roscommon, province of Conaught; fairs on the day after Trinity Sunday, and 3d Monday o. ft. in Octob.

**** BALLIMORE**, situated in the county Westmeath, province of Leinster, 50 miles from Dublin; 'tis a market and fair town, seated on the W. side of lough Scuddy, here was formerly a strong garrison of the English forces, towards the latter end of the wars of 1641. This garrison seated on the skirts of the lake, was divided from the main land by a deep and large grass, with ramparts, bulwarks, and ditch: this was the chief fortress of this county; seated midway between Mullingar and Athlone; adjoining this place is the old dissolved monastery of Plary—See PLARY.

**** BALLINA**, otherwise BELLEEK, a small village in the county Mayo, province of Conaught, 120 miles from Dublin, two miles beyond which are the ruins of Connor Castle; and a little further the ruins of Roserk-abbey; Ballina is about 14 miles N. of Castlebar, lat. 54. 4. N. Lon. 9. 10. W. fairs 12 May, 3 June, 12 August.

BALLINACARGY, a small village in the county Westmeath, province of Leinster, 46 miles from Dublin.

**** BALLINACARIGG**, a fair town in the county Cavan, province of Ulster; fairs 12 February, 12 May, 6 August and 22 November.

**** BALLINACHORA**, a small village near Middletown, county Cork, province of Munster, where is a high sepulchral mount, being one of the ancient Tumuli.

**** BALLINAGAD**, a small village situated in the county Sligo, province of Conaught, 88 miles from Dublin, near which are the ruins of a castle; also a fair town in the county Roscommon, province of Conaught; fair 27 August.

**** BALLINAGAR**, situated in King's county, province of Leinster, 41 miles from Dublin.

**** BALLINAGH**, a fair town in the county Cavan, province of Ulster; fairs Thursday before Easter, 5 June and August, 2 October and 21 December.

**** BALLINALACK**, situated in the county Westmeath, province of Leinster, near 47 miles from Dublin, within a mile of which are the ruins of a castle.

**** BALLINAMULLARD**, a fair town in the county Fermanagh, province of Ulster; fairs 12 February, 5 April and August, and 21 October.

**** BALLINAMORE**, situated in the county Galway, province of Conaught, 84 miles from Dublin.

**** BALLINANAGHT**, situated in the county Cavan, province of Ulster, 54 miles from Dublin.

BALLINAGLOE,

**** BALLINASLOE**, a fair town situated in the county of Galway, province of Conaught, 72 miles from Dublin, remarkable for its great fairs of wool, cattle, &c. 'Tis a post town also; fairs 27 March, 4 July, and 5 to 9 October.

**** BALLINAVAR**, a fair town in the county Cork, province of Munster, fair 4 September.

**** BALLINCLARE**, a fair town in the county Kerry, province of Munster, fairs held 1 May and 4 October.

**** BALLINCOLLY**, a large castle, 4 miles from Cork, which was an antient seat of the Barrets.—Anno 1600. William Barret of Ballincolly, submitted to the Queen's mercy having been concerned in Desmond's rebellion. This castle was garrisoned by Cromwell; and afterwards for king James II. It is built on a rock, and flanked with towers at each angle.

**** BALLINDAGGIN**, in the county Mayo, province of Conaught, 100 miles from Dublin; fairs 28 May, 22 July, 11 October, and 7 December.

**** BALLINDERRY**, a fair town in the county Wicklow, province of Leinster; fairs 21 April, 21 August, and 29 October; first Monday in Novem. and 2d December. Also a place of the same name in the county Antrim, province of Ulster; 73 miles from Dublin, near which are the ruins of Portmore Castle.

**** BALLINDRAIT**, a town situated in the county Donegal, province of Ulster; distance from Dublin 104 miles.

**** BALLINGARRY**, in the county Limerick, 122 miles from Dublin, province of Munster; fairs on Easter Monday, Whitfun Monday, 4 July, and 5 December. Also a place in the county Tipperary, province of Munster, distant near 71 miles from Dublin; fairs Whitfun-Monday, 23 July, 11 Nov. and Dec.—A third place of this name is in the county Kerry, province of Munster, about 2 miles N. of Ballyheigh; it is a small castle built by colonel David Crosbie, together with some intrenchments, as a defence to a narrow isthmus, that led into a small peninsula; whither he retired with several English families, during the wars of 1641, to avoid the fury of the Irish.

**** BALLINGARRYCRAHER**, a fair town in the county Limerick, province of Munster; fairs 15 April, and 30 August.

**** BALLILOUGH**, a small town in the parish of Anahilt, county Down, province of Ulster; also a place in the county Roscommon, province of Conaught, 90 miles from Dublin; fairs 31 May, 5 July, 26 September, and 31 October. This place is sometimes called Belonlagh.

**** BALLINPHELIC**, a fair town in the county Cork, province of Munster; fairs

9 June, 10 October. There is a sulphureo-chalybeate water at this place.

**** BALLINVOORNEY**, a fair town in the county Cork, province of Munster; fairs 10 May, September and November.

**** BALLINROSS**, situated in the county Mayo, province of Conaught, 112 miles from Dublin; 'tis a market and post-town, in which the assizes are sometimes held, and hath a barrack for 2 companies of foot, and a troop of horse. Here are the ruins of a once celebrated abbey, and near them is a charter-school, situated near the banks of lough Shy; fairs Whitfun Monday and 5 December.

**** BALLINSPIDLE**, a fair town in the county Cork, province of Munster; fairs 14 and 15 May, 25 and 26 September.

**** BALLINTOBER**, situate in the county Roscommon, province of Conaught 78 miles from Dublin, fairs 25 August. Also a very ancient abbey so called, the ruins of which are to be seen in the county Mayo, province of Conaught; they exhibit a specimen of gothic architecture.

**** BALLINTOGER**, a fair town in the county Sligo, province of Conaught, 105 miles from Dublin; within about two miles of which, are the ruins of 3 different castles; fairs 8 June, 28 July, 17 October, 8 December.

**** BALLINTOY**, situated in the county Antrim, province of Ulster, 150 miles from Dublin; fairs 3 June, 4 September, and 14 October. This place has a tolerable good bay; in the year 1756 a vein of coals was discovered near it, which has been wrought with such effect as to supply the salt-works here, and at Portrush and Coleraine.

**** BALLINTRA**, a fair town in the county Donegal, province of Ulster, near 106 miles from Dublin, fairs 1 February, 25 March, 20 May. 31 July, 2 October, 30 November.

**** BALLRICHAN**, a pleasant peninsula, in the county Louth, province of Ulster, in which are remaining evident marks of a Druid's grove or dwelling. The entrance is marked by large stone pillars, with circles of great stones. Here is likewise some indication of a sepulchre. This choice spot of ground is supposed to have been the supreme seat of the Drew or Archdruid. See Giant's-load.

**** BALLYBAY**, situated in the county Monaghan, province of Ulster, 53 miles from Dublin; fairs 1 January, Thursday before Easter-day, 5 July and 2 October.

**** BALLYBEG**, situated within a small walk of Buttevant, in the county Cork, province of Munster; it was a monastery of Augustinians, founded anno 1237, and dedicated to Saint Thomas, by Wm. de Barry, being endowed by his son David

who founded the friary of Buttevant; the lands belonging to this abbey contained 2060 Irish acres, and by a valuation taken in 1622, were only worth 60*l.* per annum, at the same time the tythe and glebe belonging to it were valued at 200*l.* per annum more. Some part of the building, particularly the steeple which was strong, and the East window of the chancel, have outlived the injuries of time; it must have been a very ancient and magnificent structure.

**** BALLYBEGGAN**, is situated 2 miles E. by N. from Tralee, county Kerry, province of Munster; formerly a strong castle, but reduced during the wars in king James's time, when it was a noted pass between Tralee and Castle-Island. In the ground hereabout is a dark kind of grey marble, veined with white spots of a sparry matter, which hath been raised in very large blocks.

**** BALLYBOFFEY**, situated in the county Donegal, province of Ulster, 113 miles from Dublin; fairs 21 May, and 24 December.

**** BALLYBOGAN**, a fair town in the county Meath, province of Leinster; fair 25 September.

**** BALLYBOUGH-BRIDGE**, in the county Dublin, province of Leinster, within one mile and an half of the metropolis; where is a white flint glass-house, with extensive and convenient offices.

**** BALLYBOY**, a market, fair and post-town, in the King's county, province of Leinster, 56 miles from Dublin. It hath a weekly market on Saturday, and also the 1st day of every month from May to November included; fairs 4 May, 21 August, and 6 December.

**** BALLYBRITTAS**, a small village, situated in the Queen's county, province of Leinster, 33 miles from Dublin.

**** BALLYBROOD**, a fair town in the county Limerick, province of Munster; fairs custom free, on 12 June and 13 October.

**** BALLYCAM-BAY**, lies near Killoogh, county Down, province of Ulster; at the extremity of which, is a beautiful grotto under a hill; and at the bottom thereof is a well 7 feet deep, and intensely cold, which always continues the same, and is fed by a water perpetually ouzing from the top of the cave, through a vein of lime-stone.

**** BALLYCANOE**, situated in the county Wexford, province of Leinster; above 49 miles from Dublin and 4 from Gorey; fairs 23 April, 25 July, 21 September, 2 October, 30 November.

**** BALLYCARRHERRY CASTLE**, lies in the parish of Cahir, county Kerry, province of Munster.

**** BALLYCARNEY**, a fair town in the county Wexford, province of Leinster; fairs 16 March and 26 May.

**** BALLYCAROGE, or BALLYKEEROGE**, a place so called in the county Waterford, province of Munster, in the parish of Killostinta; where are the remains of a castle which formerly belonged to a family of the Walshes.

**** BALLYCARRY**, situated in the county Antrim, province of Ulster, 92 miles from Dublin; fairs 21 June, 2d Friday o. st. August, 31 October.

**** BALLY-CASHEDY**, a small village situated on the eastern side of lough Erne, in the county Fermanagh, province of Ulster, 83 miles from Dublin.

**** BALLYCASTLE**, situated in the county Antrim, province of Ulster, 113 miles from Dublin. It is a port and post-town about 30 miles N. of Carrickfergus, and noted for its adjacent collieries, and a pier built by parliamentary encouragement; fairs 15 July, 25 August, 3 November, 1 December. Here is a charter-school for about 40 children; and near it a Chalybeate spring.

**** BALLYCLEAVE**, a fair town in the county Kerry, province of Munster; fairs 1 May, 2 August, 6 October, 1 December.

**** BALLYCLERIHAN**, a fair town, in the county Tipperary, province of Munster; fair 30 September.

**** BALLYCLOUGH**, a village in the barony of Orrery and county Cork, province of Munster; within about a mile of Mallow. Here is a church and a castle, the latter being built by a family of the Barrys that went by the name of Mac Robinson.

**** BALLYCONNELL**, situated in the county Cavan, province of Ulster, above 67 miles from Dublin, and about 11 miles N. E. of Cavan; fairs 13 February, 17 March, 16 May, 24 June, 29 July, 26 September, 25 October.

**** BALLYCOPLAND**, a town land so called, which lies opposite Copland isles, in the county Down, province of Ulster. These islands lie in the bay of Carrickfergus, and received their name from a family of the Coplands long since extinct; who settled in this part of the kingdom in the time of John De Courcy, in the 12th century.

**** BALLYCOTTON**, a small village, also an island and bay so called, all situated in the county Cork, province of Munster; the bay is about 4 miles from Cloyne, it is large but dangerous, and remarkable for the finest fl^r fish; when the tide is out, the strand is supposed to be the first in Europe. There are here the ruins of some castles and a church. The entire village is inhabited by fishermen.

**** BALLYCOWEN**,

B A L

**** BALLYCOWEN**, a fair town, in the King's county, province of Leinster; fair 31 July.

**** BALLY-CUMBER**, situated in the King's county, province of Leinster; 51 miles from Dublin; fairs 2 May, 1 December.

**** BALLYDARGAN**, an inconsiderable place on the W. side of the road leading from Killough to Downpatrick, in the county Down, province of Ulster.

**** BALLYDEROON**, a castle in the county Cork, province of Munster; situated on a pleasant spot between the junction of the rivers Funcheon and Araglin.

**** BALLYDEHOB**, a fair town, in the county Cork, province of Munster: fairs held on Easter Tuesday, and 10 October.

**** BALLYDESMOND**, (now called Ballydivilin) a castle, in the county Cork, province of Munster; boldly erected on a rock projecting over the sea.

**** BALLYDIVILIN**. See **BALLY-DESMOND**.

**** BALLYDOUGAN**, in the county Down, province of Ulster, situate S. of Holymount, on the verge of lake Strangford.

**** BALLYFORAN**, or **BALLYFARNONS**, situated in the county Roscommon, province of Conaught, 71 miles from Dublin; fairs 8 February, 11 Thursday 0. ft. in April, 19 May, 6 July, 19 September, 21 October, and third Thursday in December.

**** BALLYGAMBOON**, a place in the county Kerry, province of Munster, where there is an orchard, in which are single apple trees that have produced three hog-heads of cyder each.

**** BALLYGARRON**, a castle in the county Waterford, province of Munster, destroyed in the wars of king James II.

**** BALLYGARRY**, a small castle in the county Kerry, province of Munster, near 2 miles N. of Ballyheigh; near which is the elegant seat of Castle Shannon.

**** BALLYGAWLY**, situated in the county Tyrone, province of Ulster, 74 miles from Dublin; fairs 5 June, 2 September and November: 4 miles from this place is Starbog Spa.

**** BALLYGOBBIN**, see **BANTRY**.

**** BALLYGOREEN**, a fair town in the county Cork, province of Munster; fairs 24 June, 25 July, 23 December.

**** BALLYGUNNER**, a parish in the county Waterford, province of Munster; through which the road leads towards Passage; fair 19th September.

**** BALLYHACK**, (Ferry), county Wexford, province of Leinster, 91 and $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Dublin; fairs Thursday after Trinity Sunday, 25 March and July, 24 August, 29 September.

B A L

**** BALLYHALBERT**, a village in the county Down; province of Ulster, 86 miles from Dublin; here are two Presbyterian meeting-houses of the new and old light. Near this village is the old parish of St. Andrew, where was formerly an abbey of Benedictine Monks, founded by John de Courcey, and was known by the name of the Black-abbey, the possessions of which were granted to the Lord Claneboys: and from him came by assignment to the Lord Viscount Ardes.

**** BALLYHASSIK**, a fair town in the county Cork, province of Munster; fairs 1 May, 29 June, 10 August, 29 September.

**** BALLYHAUNIS**, situated in the county Mayo, province of Conaught, 94 miles from Dublin; fairs 1 June, 2 July, 22 September and 29 October. Here are the ruins of an abbey.

**** BALLYHAVEN ROAD**, near Strangford Bay, county Down, province of Ulster; there is a rock sunk just before it, to avoid which the sailor must bring the saddle of the two hills which are on the W. shore, opposite to him, and then he may go in safely; but care must be taken, not to come nearer, than in 4 fathom water, the ground being every where foul and stoney.

**** BALLYHAYS**, situated in the county Cavan, province of Ulster, above 57 miles from Dublin; fairs 1 March, 18 May, 13 July, 30 August, 6 November, and 13 December.

**** BALLYHEAN**, a fair town in the county Mayo, province of Conaught; fairs 4 July and 20 August.

**** BALLYHEERN**, a fair town in the county Cork, province of Munster; fair held from 2 to 9 October.

**** BALLYHEIGH BAY**, in the county Kerry, province of Munster; the strand here is about 5 miles long, and in fine weather a very pleasant ride; the shore is very flat, and being exposed to the Western ocean and the winds from that quarter, a very heavy sea, with dreadful breakers roll in upon it, which makes it extremely dangerous for vessels, which must strike the ground a great way from the coast, and are thereby lost with all their people; so that mariners ought to endeavour to proceed to the Northward of Kerry-head, by which means they may gain the mouth of the river Shannon.

**** BALLY-HENRY ROAD**, in Strangford Bay, county Down, province of Ulster, where ships may lie out of the force of the current.

**** BALLYHIBBUCK**, a fair town in the county Kilkenny, province of Leinster; fair 25 September.

**** BALLYHIGHLAND**, a fair town in the

the county Cavan, province of Ulster; fair on the day before Trinity Sunday.

**** BALLYHINCH**, a fair town in the county Kilkenny, province of Leinster; fair 9 July.

**** BALLYHOLM-BAY**, situated on the coast of the county Down, province of Ulster, between Carrickfergus Bay and Copland Islands.

**** BALLYHOOLY**, a fair town in the county Cork, province of Munster, above 111 miles from Dublin; fair 26 August. This is a small but pleasant village, having a new and elegant church; delightfully hanging over the Black-water, and commanding a view of a country highly wooded, and embellished by art.

**** BALLY-JAMES-DUFF**, a fair town in the county Cavan, province of Ulster, 45 miles from Dublin; fairs 7 May, 17 July, 26 October and 21 December.

**** BALLYKEALY**, an antient castle of the Fitzmaurices, in the county Kerry, province of Munster, 2 miles N. of Ardfer, and gave title of Baron, to a younger branch of that family.

**** BALLYKELLY**, situated in the county Londonderry, province of Ulster, 125 miles from Dublin, where there is a charter school for 46 children.

**** BALLYKET**, a fair town in the county Clare, province of Munster, 141 miles from Dublin; fairs Thursday before Whitsun Sunday, 4 July, 17 August, 1 December.

**** BALLYLAGHAN**, situated in the county Mayo, province of Conaught, 110 miles from Dublin.

**** BALLYLAUGHAN CASTLE**, in the county Wexford, one of the antient castles of the kings of Leinster, of which they had 3; situate near Wexford mountains; the first called Claghamon, was near the river Clady, in the county Wexford; the second another large ruin, called Gary hill, near the church of Drimesen; the third was the abovementioned Ballylaughan: both the latter are near Leighlin-bridge, in the county Carlow, province of Leinster.

**** BALLYLEMON**, situated in the county Waterford, province of Munster, antiently the seat of Sir Richard Osborne, where it is said he kept a seraglio of women; from whence this place had its name; Bally, signifying a town, and Lemon a kept mistress.

BALLYLONGFORD, a village in the county Kerry, province of Munster, 128 miles from Dublin.

**** BALLYMACANDAN**, otherwise **THOMAS-TOWN**, in the county Kilkenny, province of Leinster, by the river Newre. It signifies in English, the town of Anthony, having been built by Tho-

mas Fitzanthony, an English gentleman who came over with Henry II. and is seated on a bottom bordering the river: it is an antient borough, and sends two members to parliament: Patron, Lord Clifden. The church is part of an old abbey, in the ruins of which is a monstrous tomb-stone, which they say covers the body of a giant; and the inhabitants insist that one of their kings had lain buried here several ages before this kingdom was invaded by the English. There is a very fine bridge over the river, and from this place to Waterford, the stream is navigable for small vessels. On a high hill that overlooks the town, stand the remains of a very large monastery of Augustin friars; distance from Dublin near 59 miles; this is a post and fair town; fair 25 May.

**** BALLYMACODA**, a castle in the county Cork, province of Munster, near Castlemartyr; it was built in 1521.

**** BALLYMAGOWRAN**, a fair town in the county Cavan, province of Ulster; fairs 23 May, 12 August, 23 November.

**** BALLYMAHON**, a market and post-town, county Longford, province of Leinster, 52 miles from Dublin; fairs 11 May, 11 August, 21 November, and Thursday before Ash Wednesday.

**** BALLYMALOE CASTLE**, situated in the county Cork, province of Munster; it is now a good feat, but was ruined in 1641, after which it was repaired, and some new buildings added. In this castle-hall, are two pair of the horns of moose deer, one of which measured from tip to tip, 10 feet 3 inches.

**** BALLYMALONY**, situated in the county Clare, province of Munster, 92½ miles from Dublin.

**** BALLYMALUS CASTLE**, seated on the river Lane, county Kerry, province of Munster; said to have been built by the Moriarties.

**** BALLYMANEV**, a fair town in the county Kildare, province of Leinster; fairs 5 April, 21 August, and 1 November.

**** BALLYMANLAGH**, situated in the county Tipperary, province of Munster, 91 miles from Dublin.

**** BALLYMASCANLAN**, situated in the county Louth, province of Leinster, near 44 miles from Dublin, near this place is a stone of a most enormous size, incumbent upon three others. It is thought to weigh between 30 and 40 tons, and by the inhabitants of the country, called the giant's load. See **GIANT'S-LOAD**. Near this place is a chalybeate spring.

**** BALLYNEGARRY**, situated in the county Tyrone, province of Ulster, 104 miles from Dublin.

**** BALLYMENAS**,

**** BALLYMENA**, a market and post-town, in the county Antrim, province of Ulster, situated 20 miles N. W. of Belfast, and 93 N. of Dublin. Within a mile and half of this place, on a rising ground opposite Gilgorin castle, is a settlement of Moravian brethren; the place is called Grace-hill and worth a traveller's attention; fairs 26 July, and 21 October.

**** BALLYMOE**, a fair town in the county Galway, province of Conaught; fairs 2d Thursday in May, and 25 Octo.

**** BALLYMONEY**, a market and post-town, county Antrim, province of Ulster, situated 107 miles from Dublin; fairs 6 May, 10 July, and 10 October.

**** BALLYMORE**, or **BALLYMORE-LOUGHSOWDY**, a small market and post-town, in the county Westmeath, province of Leinster; this place was famous for its abbey, of the order of Gilbertines, founded in the 12th century; it is situated 47 miles W. of Dublin; fairs Whitfun-Monday, and 14 October.

**** BALLYMOREEN**, situated in the county Tipperary, province of Munster, 68 miles from Dublin; near it are the ruins of Moycarty castle.

**** BALLYMORE-EUSTACE**, a small town on the river Liffey, county Dublin, province of Leinster, it has a handsome bridge over the river, and is pleasantly situated, but the town much decayed. Near this town is a large common and ground, marked out for horse-races; also, a most beautiful natural cascade, formed by a river that rises in the county Wicklow, and falls into the Liffey; here are the ruins of a fine old castle, formerly a place of great strength, built by Eustace, the head of an antient family in this county, from whom the town takes its name of Ballymore-eustace, 17 miles from Dublin; fairs 26 August, and 29 October.

**** BALLYMOTE**, a fair town in the county Galway, province of Conaught; fairs 21 October, and 16 November. Also a fair town in the county Sligo, same province; fairs last Monday in January, 11 May, 1st Monday o. f. June, 3 September, 1st Monday o. f. November, 2d Monday o. f. December.

**** BALLYMULLALON**, situated in the county Roscommon, province of Conaught, 64 miles from Dublin.

**** BALLYMURRY**, a fair town in the county Roscommon, province of Conaught, above 69 miles from Dublin; fairs 10 May, 15 August.

**** BALLYMURTOGH**, situated in the county Wicklow, province of Leinster, near the river Proca: here is a copper mine, which was formerly wrought and yielded vast profit, but on account of a dissension among the proprietors, it had

been disused for some years, which occasioned other adventurers to sink a shaft at Cronebawn, on the north of the river, which proved far richer than the former.

**** BALLYNA**, a small market, fair and post-town, in the county Mayo, province of Conaught, situated 14 miles N. of Castlebar, and 115 N. W. of Dublin; fairs 12 May, 3 June, and 12 August.

**** BALLYNACARGY**, situated in the county Cavan, province of Ulster, 131 miles from Dublin.

**** BALLYNACARROW**, a fair town in the county Sligo, province of Conaught; fairs 14 May, June, October and Decem.

**** BALLYNACLASSEN**, situated near Macrump, in the county Cork, province of Munster.

**** BALLYNACLUSH**, situated in the county Carlow, province of Leinster, 2 miles from Rathdrum, there was formerly one of the most considerable iron-works in the kingdom here, now decayed through the decrease of wood fuel; there is still a good foundery.

**** BALLYNAGANNY**, situated in the county Meath, province of Leinster, 49 miles from Dublin: near it are the ruins of a castle, situated on the foot of a hill.

**** BALLYMAGORY**, a fair town in the county Tyrone, province of Ulster; fair days, 3 May, 5 July, and 2 November.

**** BALLYNAHASSACK**, a small village in the county Cork, province of Munster, on the N. side of the river Conbury.

**** BALLYNAHOWN**, a fair town in the county Westmeath, province of Leinster; fairs held 1 July, and 11 September.

**** BALLYNAHINCH**, in the county Down, barony of Kincleary, province of Ulster, near 76 miles from Dublin. It stands near the centre of the county on a little river, the country about is extremely coarse, full of rocks and hills. Hence it has been called Magheredroll, i. e. the field of difficulties; within two miles of this place at the skirts of Slieucrobb mountain is an excellent challybeate sulphureous spa. Fairs held on 1 January, 12 February, 5 April, 19 July, 2 October. This is a post town.

**** BALLYNAKELLY**, a fair town in the county Cork, province of Munster; fair days, from 3 to 6, and from 18 to 21 of September.

**** BALLYNAKILL**, a borough, market, fair, and post town in the Queen's county, province of Leinster, 48 miles S. W. of Dublin, lat. 52. 49. N. lon. 7. 15. W. Here are the ruins of a castle destroyed by Oliver Cromwell, in 1642, when it bravely resisted his force; fairs on Thursday after Whitfun-Monday, 12 August and 16 November; it sends 2 members to parliament; patron, the earl of Drogheda.

also the name of a small village in Conaught, and the name also of a handsome seat, otherwise Burton-hall, in the county Carlow.

**** BALLYNAMARA**, a fair town in the county Kilkenny, province of Leinster, where fairs are annually held on the day after Trinity-Sunday.

**** BALLYNAMONA**, situated in the county Cork, province of Munster, 137 miles from Dublin. Near the church of this place, are the ruins of the great preceptory of Mourne. See **BALLYNE-MONY**.

**** BALLYNAMORE**, situated in the county Galway, province of Conaught, above 74 miles from Dublin.

**** BALLYNARIES**, in the county Down, province of Ulster. See **DROMORE**.

**** BALLYNASKELIGS**, a village, and bay, in the county Kerry, province of Munster, barony of Iveragh, where are to be seen the ruins of an ancient abbey or friary, of the order of St. Augustin Canons. It was formerly moved hither from the island called Great-Skelig, where there was a monastery, consisting of several cells, dedicated to St. Michael the Archangel, and is mentioned by Giraldus Cambrensis: the time of its foundation is not known, but it must have been of great antiquity, probably as early as the 6th century; the annals of the abbey of Inisfallen in Lough-lane, say, that Flan McCallagh, abbot of Skelig, died in 885.

**** BALLYNASLOE**. See **BALLINASLOE**.

**** BALLYNASPEG**, or **BISHOP'S-TOWN**, situated about 2 miles W. of Cork, province of Munster.

**** BALLYNATRAY**, a handsome seat, situated on a part of the river Blackwater, in the county Waterford, province of Munster; near it is a small island in this river, anciently called Dar Inis, or the island of St. Molanfade, now Molana, in which are the remains of an abbey of regular canons, founded in the 6th century, by that Saint, who was the first abbot. In this, abbey Raymond le Gros, the English General, who, with Strongbow, contributed so much to the reduction of Ireland, is said to be buried.

**** BALLYNCOLLY**, a large castle 4 miles W. of Cork, in the province of Munster.

**** BALLY-NEETY**, situated in the county Limerick, province of Munster, 169 miles from Dublin.

**** BALLYNEGALGA**, in the county Down, province of Ulster. See **DROMORE**.

**** BALLYNEGALL**, situated near Kilmallock, in the county Limerick, province of Munster; it was built by the

English; and formerly a town of some note; the family of Roche, founded a monastery here for Dominican friars, in the 14th century, of which Donogh O'Dangane, was the last prior. Queen Elizabeth, in the 39th year of her reign, granted it with certain lands belonging thereto, to the University of Dublin.

**** BALLYNSKILL**, a parish in the county Waterford, province of Munster, which begins about a mile E. of the city of Waterford; a pleasant road runs thro' it from the city towards Passage, affording a traveller an agreeable prospect. An island called the Little Island in the Suir, belongs to this parish: it is about a mile square; and is a very pleasant spot.

**** BALLYNEMONY**, or **BALLYNE-MONA**, situated in the county Cork, province of Munster. It is also called **MOURNE**. Here was a preceptory of knights hospitalers, founded in the reign of king John. It is situated 3 miles S. of Mallow on the high road; but was ruined in the reign of Edward IV. About a mile to the S. is a small place, named Bottle-hill, reckoned the midway between Cork and Mallow, remarkable for a stout skirmish fought there, between the English and king James's forces on the 29th April, 1691; fairs are held here on Whit-sun-Monday, 21 August, and 5 Decemb. See **BALLYNAMONA**.

**** BALLYNTOBBER**, situated near Kingsale in the county Cork, province of Munster.

**** BALLYNURE**, situated in the county Antrim, province of Ulster, near 91 miles from Dublin.

**** BALLYNVRENEY**, a fair town in the county Limerick, province of Munster; fairs held on 21 April, 21 June, for yearlings; 31 August, and 19 November.

**** BALLYONAN**, a fair town in the county Kildare, province of Leinster: fairs held; 5 May, 28 October.

**** BALLYPOREEN**, a fair town, in the county Tipperary, province of Munster, near 97 miles from Dublin, where is a handsome seat, with a fine wood; fairs here, 12 May, 21 August, and 17 Dec.

**** BALLYRAGGET**, in the county Kilkenny, province of Leinster, near 50 miles from Dublin; here is a fine seat, with handsome improvements, also a barrack; fairs held, 20 February, 20 April, 22 June, 4 September, 20 October, and 10 Decemb.

**** BALLYROAN**, a fair town in the Queen's county, province of Leinster, above 44 miles from Dublin, and within about 5 miles of Maryborough; fair days, 15 May, 1 Wednesday o. f. in July, 2 Wednesday o. f. in November.

**** BALLYRONEY LAKE**; situated in the

the county Down, province of Ulster, near Rathfrylan.

**** BALLYSCANDLAN**, a fair town in the county Limerick, province of Munster; fairs held, 8 June, 12 August, 29 September, and 16 November.

**** BALLYSEEDY**, situated 2 miles S. E. of Tralee, in the county Kerry province of Munster.

**** BALLYSHANNON**, a borough, market, and post-town, in the county Donegal, province of Ulster, 101 miles from Dublin; having a good harbour E. of Donegal-bay; it has a bridge of 14 arches, over a river, which runs out of Lough Erne, which river falls down a ridge of rocks about 12 feet, and at low water forms a most beautiful and picturesque cascade; it is rendered singular, by being the principal salmon leap in Ireland. Lat. 54. 25. N. lon. 8. 30. W. It has a barrack for one company of foot; it sends 2 members to parliament; patron, Mr. Connolly; fair days, 4 April, Tuesday before 11 June, 18 September, and Tuesday after 11 November. Near Ballyshannon, are the remains of the abbey of Afthrow: some of the gilding in the vault of the cloister, is still visible.

**** BALLYSDARE**, a fair town in the county Sligo, province of Connaught; fairs 4 August, 12 November, and 15 December.

**** BALLYTORE**, a beautiful village in the county Kildare, province of Leinster; near 23 miles from Dublin, where is a colony of Quakers. It lies in a valley, a small distance from the high road to Carlow. The river Griffs winds its stream very near the houses, and the buildings, orchards, and gardens shew a kind of elegant simplicity peculiar to that people. Fair days, 10 March, 15 August, 30 November. This is a post town.

**** BALLYTOTAS**, a castle in the county Cork, province of Munster; by which the high road from Cork to Youghal formerly passed.

**** BALLYTRAIN**, a fair town in the county Monaghan, province of Ulster. Fairs held 1 May, 11 June, 1 August, 29 September, 1 November, 23 December.

**** BALLYTRISNA**, a fair town in the county Kilkenny, province of Leinster; fair held 19 September.

**** BALLYVACADANE**, a ruined abbey founded 1450, in the road from Cork to Bandon, in the province of Munster; situated 4 miles from Cork; part of the walls still remain, and not far from it stands a large castle called a Blincolly, built upon a rock and flanked with towers at each angle.

**** BALLYVARY**, a fair town in the county Mayo, province of Connaught; fair, 29 May, 17 August, 14 November.

**** BALLVASTON**, a townland on the sea shore in the county Down, province of Ulster; between Terela and Killough, on which a remarkable accident happened some years ago; a strong wind setting in on the land, raised the sandy soil about 10 feet from the bottom, and thereby overwhelmed and almost destroyed a rabbit borough, by which the vestiges of several cabins were discovered and the hearth stones and wooden chimney frames surrounding them appeared; from these traces it is manifest that this place was formerly inhabited: by the prodigious quantity of sand thrown up at that time, a considerable space of ground was reduced to a desert, in which condition it still remains.

**** BALLEYVELY**, a fair town in the county Mayo, province of Connaught; fairs held 14 May, 2 October.

**** BALLYVENINE**, situated within about a mile W. of Ross, in the county Cork, province of Munster.

**** BALLYVOGY-HEAD**, near Crookhaven, in the county Cork, province of Munster: between this place and the opposite cape called Mizen-head is a great bay; and another between that and Three-castle-head, so called from three square towers built upon it.

**** BALLYVOLANE**, a fair town in the county Cork province of Munster, Fairs held 20 April and 15 October. This place lies at Cove of Cork.

**** BALLYVOURNEY**, i. e. the town of the beloved, is a small village situated 6 miles W. of Macraomp. in the county Cork, province of Munster; where is a ruined church, dedicated to St. Gobnate, who in the 6th century was made abbot of a nunnery of regular canonesses here, by St. Abban. About 30 yards W. of the church is a small stone cross; and near it is a well dedicated to her.

**** BALLYWATER**, a village in the county Down, province of Ulster; noted only for a good slate quarry; it is distant above 89 miles from Duolin. Fairs 23 June and 8 November.

**** BALL-WILLIAMROE**, situated in the county Carlow, province of Leinster; the ruins of a spacious building erected by the knights Templars about the year 1300. This was their principal seat in Ireland which they did not enjoy above 8 years before their dissolution.

**** BALNABARA**, a fair town in the county Westmeath, province of Leinster; fair days, 19 March, 15 May, 14 August, and 28 November.

**** BALNALACK**, a fair town in the county Westmeath, province of Leinster; fairs held 15 February, 13 May, 2 October, and 20 December.

**** BALNEGLARA**

**** BALNEGLERA**, a fair town in the county Armagh, province of Ulster; fairs held 5 January, 3 June, 12 August, 2 October, 8 November, and 11 December.

**** BALON**, a fair town in the county Carlow, province of Leinster; fairs held, 28 March, and 12 August.

**** BALRUDDERY, or BALROTHERY**, a post-town in the county Dublin, province of Leinster, being a good thoroughfare to the N. situated not above one mile from the Irish channel, nearly opposite St. Patrick's Isle, and above 14 miles from Dublin; fair days, 6 May, and 12 August.

BALTICK SEA, a great gulph between Germany and Poland; from which run several other gulphs, particularly those of Bothnia, Finland, Livonia, and Dantzick. This sea neither ebbs nor flows, a perpetual current sets through the Sound into the ocean. It is frozen over three or four months in the winter. Yellow Amber is found on the coast.

**** BALTIMORE**, a borough town in the county Cork, province of Munster, 168 miles from Dublin, having a commodious harbour; it lies in the ancient district of Leam Con, in the W. of Carbury, on a headland which runs into the sea, 15 miles S. W. of Ross, and 5 miles N. E. of the island of Cape Clear, lat. 51. 15. N. lon. 9. 15. W. It was formerly called Dunashad; the present name is a corruption of Beal-timore, or the great habitation of Beal, it having been a sanctuary of the Druids. It was formerly a place of some consequence, but on 20th June, 1631, being taken and plundered by the Algerines, the terror spread thereby subsisted so long, and deterred people so much from settling there, that it has never since recovered; and is now only a decayed fishing town. Here are some ruins of ancient castles, once esteemed proof against the strongest shocks. It sends 2 members to parliament. Patronage in the Tonson family. The first English plantation made here was by Sir Thomas Crook, who took a lease of this place from Sir Fineen O'Driscoll. This is likewise the name of a place, in the county Longford, province of Leinster, which gives title of baron to the noble family of Calvert.

**** BALTIMORE**, the most northern county of the province of Maryland, North America, on the W. side of Chesapeake bay, reaching to the bottom of it. Its chief town is also called Baltimore, and lies in lat. 39. 30. N. and 76. 35. W. lon. The country is named after lord Baltimore of Ireland, to whom it was granted in 1631 by king Charles I.

**** BALTINGLASS**, a borough and market-town situated on the river Slaney, in the county Wicklow; province of Lein-

ster, 29 miles S. of Dublin; lat. 53. N. lon. 6. 25. W. so called from Beal-tinneglass, or the fire of Beal's mysteries, the fires being lighted here on the 1 May, and 1 August, in honour of the Sun by the Druids; it was the grand Bealtinne of the southern states of Leinster; there are still remaining in its neighbourhood, a number of Druidic altars, and other monuments of heathen superstition; a parliament was formerly held at this town, as also the assizes. Here is a fine old abbey, called St. Mary's, and a venerable castle. It sends 2 members to parliament. Patron, the Earl of Aldborough; fair days, 2 February, 17 March, 12 May, 1 July, 12 September, 8 December. Here are extensive manufactures of linen, woollen, and diaper.

*** BALUCLAVO, or JAMBOL**, a seaport town of Crimea, on the Black Sea, where they build ships for the Grand Seignior. It is 40 miles S. W. of Crim. Lon. 34. 13. E. lat. 44. 50. N.

*** BAMBA**, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, having a great number of monstrous elephants, whose teeth weigh 200 pounds each. The inhabitants are a sort of christians converted by the Portuguese.

BAMBERG, a large, handsome, and celebrated town of Germany, in Franconia, and capital of a bishoprick of the same name, of considerable extent. It was formerly imperial, but now subject to the bishop. The country about it produces plenty of corn, fruit, onions, and liquorice; and it has an university, founded in 1585. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Main and Rednitz, 35 miles N. of Nuremberg, and 75 N. W. of Ratibon. Lon. 11. 7. E. lat. 50. 2. N.

*** BAMBERG**, a town of Bohemia, on the foot of a mountain, 30 miles S. of Glatz. Lon. 16. 50. E. lat. 49. 55. N.

*** BAMBOU, or BAMBUCK**, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, in which are several gold mines; but is little known to the Europeans.

BAMF, a capital town of the shire of Bamf, in the N. E. part of Scotland; at the mouth of the river Doverne, near which it has a harbour and some trade. It is 32 miles N. W. of Aberdeen, and 110 N. of Edinburg. Lon. 2. 15. W. lat. 57. 35. N.

*** BAMF**, a shire of Scotland, bounded N. by the Murray Frith, W. by the county of Murray, and S. and E. by Aberdeen-shire. It is 32 miles long, and 30 broad; contains part of Buchan, Strathdovern, Boyne, Enzy, Strathawin, and Balveny. It sends one member to parliament.

BAMPTON, a large town in Oxfordshire, England, with a market on Mondays, and a fair on August 26, for horses and

toys;

boys; seated near the river Isis, 12 miles W. of Oxford, and 66 W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 25. W. lat. 51. 46. N.

BAMPTON, a town in Devonshire, England, market on Saturdays, and 2 fairs on Whit-Tuesday, and October 24. for cattle; seated in a bottom surrounded with hills. It is 14 miles N. N. E. of Exeter, and 167 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 38. W. lat. 51. 2. N.

BAN, a river in the county Down, province of Ulster; famous for its salmon and eel fisheries; it falls into Loughneagh, and issuing from the N. end of it, divides the counties of Antrim, and Londonderry, and is lost in the sea, a little N. W. of Coleraine.

BANADA, a fair town in the county Sligo, province of Connaught; fair days, 17 January, Whitsun-Monday, and 7 August.

BANAGHER, a borough, market and post-town, in the King's county, province of Leinster, situated on the river Shannon, about 15 miles S. of Athlone, and 66 from Dublin, lat 53. 20. N. lon. 4. 15. W. it has a barrack for 2 companies of foot, and sends 2 members to parliament, patron Mr. Holmes. It is a pretty large place, tolerably built, and has two bridges over the Shannon. Fair days, 1 May, 15 September, 28 October, and 8 November.

BANAGHER, CHURCH, in the county Tyrone, province of Ulster, situated 101 miles from Dublin, 4 miles beyond which, are the ruins of Staid Church.

BANAGROTTY, a fair town in the king's county, province of Leinster; fairs held, day before Ascension, and 11 Aug.

BANARES, or **BENARES**, a famous town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and kingdom of Bengal, with several handsome pagods, or pagan temples; has a large trade. The inhabitants venerate the water of the Ganges, when consecrated by their priest. Great numbers flock from all parts of Asia, to purchase it. Here the people of the Bramin religion have the most considerable schools in these parts. It is seated on the N. side of the river Ganges, 60 miles W. N. W. of Patna. Lon 84. 30. E. lat. 26. 10. N.

BANBRIDGE, a village in the county Down, province of Ulster, remarkable for its great fairs of linen-cloth; it is so called for a bridge built there over the river Ban; it lies about 18 miles S. W. of Downpatrick, and above 60 miles from Dublin; fair days, 12 January, 15 March, 9 June, 26 August, 16 November; this is a post town.

BANBURY, a town of Oxfordshire, England, on the river Charwell; with a market on Thursdays, and 7 fairs; on the

Thursday after January 17, for horses, cows, and sheep; the first Thursday in Lent for the same and fish; Holy Thursday, June 13, and August 12, for cattle; on Thursday after October 10, for hiring servants; and October 29, for cheese, hops, and cattle. It is large and well-built, has several good inns and markets well served; it is the second town for beauty in the county. It has been long noted for its cakes and cheese, and is 17 miles W. N. W. of Buckingham, and 7 N. W. of London. It sends one member to parliament. Lon. 1. 11. W. lat. 52. 4. N.

BANCA, an island of Asia, in the East-Indies, between Sumatra and Borneo, with a town and strait of the same name. Lon. 106. 50. E. lat. 2. 35. S.

BANCALIS, a sea-port town on the E. coast of the island Sumatra, in the kingdom of Achem, where the dutch have a settlement. It is 130 miles W. of Malacca. Lon. 100. 7. E. lat. 1. 15. N.

BANCOCK, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Siam, in the East-Indies, with a fort, which was once possessed by the French; but not since 1688. The houses are made of canes, and covered with palm-leaves; the inhabitants go almost naked. It is 17 miles N. of the sea, and 40 S. of Siam. Lon. 101. 5. E. lat. 13. 35. N.

BANDA, the chief of the Banda-islands, in the East-India Sea, famous for nutmegs. These islands, the largest of which scarcely 20 miles long, have always been esteemed for these spices. The Dutch have several forts here; and have possessed this valuable trade since 1609, when they drove off both natives and English. These islands are very subject to earthquakes. Banda is 75 miles S. E. of Amboyna. Lon. 128. 5. E. lat. 4. 50. S.

BANDER ABASSI. See **GOMBROON**.

BANDER CONGO, a small sea-port town of Asia, in Persia, seated on the Persian gulph, 80 miles W. of Gombroon. Lon. 55. 8. E. lat. 27. 10. N.

BANDON, a borough, market, and post-town in the county Cork, province of Munster, built in 1610, by Richard Boyle, the first earl of Cork, with walls, fortifications, two churches, two market houses, &c. it lies on a river which gives name to the town. The Irish demolished the walls in 1689, for which by a standing law of the corporation, no Roman Catholic can dwell in the town. It has a barrack for two companies of foot, and gives title of viscount to a branch of the Boyle family; it is situated 12 miles S. W. of Cork, and 137 from Dublin; it sends two members to parliament; patron, the earl of Shannon; fair days, 6 May, 29 October, 8 November. Not far from this

this place is the old castle of Dundaneere; and near the town is a good chalybeate spring.

BANDUFF, now **CASTLE SOLEM**, a strong romantic building 9 miles N. E. of Ross, in the county Cork, province of Munster.

BANDORA, the capital town of the island of Sallee, on the west coast of the peninsula on this side of the Ganges; separated from the island of Bombay by a narrow channel, and subject to the Portuguese. Lon. 72. 40. E. lat. 19. 0. N.

BANGOR, an episcopal city of Carnarvonshire in North Wales. It has a market on Wednesdays, and 3 fairs, on April 5, June 25, and October 28, all for cattle. Formerly so considerable, that it was called Bangor the great, and defended by a strong castle. Its situation is low; the principal buildings are the cathedral, and the bishop's palace; it is 36 miles W. of St. Asaph, and 244 N. W. by W. of London. Lon. 4. 12. W. lat. 53. 12. N.

BANGOR, a borough town in the county Down, province of Ulster, 90 miles N. of Dublin, standing on the S. side of the bay of Carrickfergus, near 4 miles E. N. E. of Newton. Near it to the E. and part of the manor of Bangor, is the great bog of Cotton and Granshaw, containing at least 1000 acres, which the owners began to reclaim and improve, in 1743. The church of Bangor was built within the precincts of the old abbey, about the year 1617, and was not finished till 1623, the steeple was erected, in 1693; this was one of the seats of the Hamiltons, lords Clanebois, a descendant of which family was afterwards created earl of Clanbrassil; the abbey for which it was famous, was founded by St. Congal, about the year 555, it was an elegant building of lime and stone, and said to have been the first of that sort made in Ulster. A small part of the ruins of Malachy's building yet subsists; the traces of the old foundation, discover it to have been of great extent. It sends two members to parliament; patron, lord Bangor; fair days, 12 January, 1 May, and 22 November.

BANIANS, a religious sect in India, who never eat animal food. They are dispersed all over the East, being the greatest merchants in the world, and may in some sense, be compared to the Jews in other parts. There is scarce a merchant in the East-Indies but has one of them as accountant. They believe the transmigration of souls, and think cleanliness a considerable part of sanctity.

BANJAR, a river in the island of Borneo, in the East-Indies, in the mouth of which there is a town where our East-India company have a factory.

BANKIEN, a province of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and in the N. part of the peninsula on this side the Ganges.

BANKMORE, a sand-bank, a mile S. of Portaferry harbour, in the county Down, province of Ulster.

BANKS OF NEWFOUNDLAND, are well known for the great fishery carried on there. They are so frequented by most of the European nations, that 4 or 500 sail of ships are loaded with cod fish here every year: and the season continues from the spring to the autumn. That which is called the Grant Bank, is the largest shoal of sand yet known in the ocean; but not at all dangerous.

BANLAHAN, a fair town in the county Cork, province of Munster; fairs held on Ascension day.

BANNOW, a small borough town in the county Wexford province of Leinster, about 10 miles S. W. of Wexford, lat. 52. 5. lon. 6. 50. Near it earl Strongbow, landed, in the reign of king Henry II. It sends 2 members to parliament; patron, earl Ely.

BANTAM, a large town of Asia, in the East-Indies, and the most powerful of the island of Java, being capital of a kingdom of the same name, with a good harbour, and a fortified castle. It is divided into two towns, separately by a river, and one of them inhabited by Chinese. The English and Danes had factories here till 1682, when they were forced away by the intrigues of the Dutch. The only produce is pepper, of which the Dutch export vast quantities every year, they being the only Europeans that have footing here; and are so powerful, that they have deposed the kings of the ancient race, and suffer nothing to be done in this kingdom but what they please. It is seated on the N. W. coast of the island. Lon. 105. 26. E. lat. 6. 20. S.

BANTRY, a port town, in the county Cork, province of Munster; 164 miles from Dublin. Also a barony, harbour, and bay of the same name, all in the same county. The barony is joined to Bear, usually called Bear and Bantry. It was in ancient time named Bentraighe, and reckoned a port of Carberry; it is said to have its name from Beannt Mac Fariola, a person descended from the O'Donovans and Mahonys. The barony is very large but barren and desolate, the bay however is one of the noblest in the world, being capable of containing all the shipping in Europe. This bay is also called Bear-haven, and has given title of Viscount to the family of Berkeley, as it now does to that of Chetwynd. It is 26 miles long and in most places above a league

league broad; and in the midst of it are 50 fathom water. There are few strands round it, the coasts being all high stupendous rocks. The town is seated at the bottom of this extensive bay, lying about 30 miles W. of Cork; lat. 51. 30. N. lon. 9. 20. W. It was formerly called Ballygobbin; as also the old town, to distinguish it from another settlement more to the N. called the Newtown, where Ireton had a fortification erected with four regular bastions, which caused the inhabitants to build near it; but when this fort went to decay, they returned by degrees to the old town called Bantry; near which stood a Franciscan abbey, founded in 1460 by Dermot O'Sullivan, but now entirely demolished. This place is memorable for the sea fight in 1689, between Admiral Herbert and the French fleet, in which the former proved victorious, and on the 7th May brought the captured vessels into Plymouth. Fairs are held here 9 June, 21 August, 15 October, and 1 December.

* **BANWELL**, a village in Somersetshire, England; 5 miles N. W. of Axbridge, with 2 fairs, on January 18, and July 18, for cattle, sheep, and cheese.

* **BAPAUME**, a strong town of France, in Artois, in the French Netherlands; 12 miles S. E. of Arras. Lon. 2. 35. E. lat. 50. 8. N.

BAR, a very strong town of Poland, in Podolia, on the river Bog, 40 miles N. W. of Bracklaw. Lon. 27. 30. E. lat. 49. 14. N.

BAR, a narrow pass of Italy, in the vally of Aout, which commands the passage out of that valley into Piedmont.

* **BARBERSTOWN**, situated in the county Kildare, province of Leinster; 23 miles from Dublin; near which is the church and round tower, of Teghadow.

BAR-LE-MONT, a town of the French Netherlands, in Hainault, seated on the river Sambre, 15 miles S. of Mons. Lon. 4. 2. E. lat. 50. 12. N.

BAR, or the **BARROIS**, a considerable territory of France; on both sides the river Maese, between Lorrain and Champagne.

BAR-LE-PUC, a capital town of the duchy of Bar, divided into the upper and lower; the latter watered by the rivulet Orney. The wine here is excellent as Champagne. It is seated on the side of a hill, 30 miles W. of Toul, and 133 E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 20. E. lat. 48. 44. N.

BAR-SUR-AUBE, an ancient town of France, in Champagne, capital of the district; seated at the foot of a mountain, 18 miles S. W. Joinville. Lon. 4. 55. E. lat. 48. 15. N.

BAR-SUR-SURKE, a town of France,

in Burgundy, and in a bailiwick of the same name; 20 miles S. W. of Bar-sur-Aube, and 105 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 32. E. lat. 48. 5. N.

BARACOA, a sea-port town of America, in the N. E. part of the island of Cuba, 50 miles N. E. of St. Jagode Cuba. Lon. 76. 10. W. lat. 21. N.

BARANCO DE MALAMBO, a town of America, in the province of S. Martha, in Terra Firma, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour. It is a place of great trade, and seated on the river Magdalen, 75 miles N. of Carthagen. Lon. 75. 30. W. lat. 11. 40. N.

BARANWAHR, a small town of Lower Hungary, in a county of the same name; seated on the rivulet Croffo, near the river Danube, 15 miles N. W. of Esseck, and 90 N. W. of Belgrade, subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 19. 50. W. lat. 45. 55. N.

BARBADOES, the easternmost of the Windward Islands, in America; it is in general a level country, though not without hills, and 23 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. It had formerly a good deal of wood, which is now almost all consumed with carrying on the sugar-works. The commodities which they export are sugar, rum, cotton, indigo, ginger, and aloes; and they have most the fruits common to the climate. a college has been built here by colonel Codrington, and other benefactors; but it has not answered the intention of the founders. The number of the white inhabitants is about 20,000, who have 100,000 negro slaves. They are subject to hurricanes in July and August, but not so much as in the other Caribbees; and it is the most healthy island of any in these parts, because, unless when there is a hurricane, they have always the advantage of a constant easterly wind, commonly called the trade-wind. The sugar that is brought to England from hence is whiter and finer than that of any other plantation; and they have one particular production, called Barbadoes tar, which rises out of the earth, and swims upon the surface of the water. It is of great use in the dry belly-ach, and in diseases of the breast. It is 70 miles E. of the island of St. Vincent, and 90 S. E. of Martinico. The capital town is St. Michael, or Bridge-town, which lies in lon. 59. 36. W. lat. 13. 5. N.

BARBARY, a large country of Africa, included between the Atlantic Ocean, the Mediterranean Sea, and Egypt, extending itself along the sea-shore on the side of the Mediterranean. It includes the kingdoms of Barca, Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, Fez, and Morocco; and is near 2000 miles in length, and in some places 750 in breadth.

It was known to the ancients by the name of Mauritania, Numidia, Proper Africa, and Libya. It is the best country in all Africa, except Egypt; and fertile in corn, maize, wine, and fruits, particularly citrons, oranges, figs, almonds, olives, dates, and melons. Their chief trade is in fruits; the horses called barbs, Morocco leather, ostrich-feathers, indigo, wax, tin, and coral. The reigning religion is the Mahometan, and there are some Jews; but no Christians, except the slaves.

BARBE, ST. a town of New Biscay, in Mexico, near which are rich silver mines. It is 500 miles N. W. of Mexico. Lon. 107. 5. W. lat. 26. 0. N.

* **BARBECINS**, a territory of Africa, over against Cape Verd.

BARBERINO, a town of Italy, in Tuscany; at the foot of the Appenines, on the river Sieva, 12 miles N. of Florence. Lon. 11. 15 E. lat. 43. 59. N.

* **BARBETS**, the name of the inhabitants of several valleys of Piedmont; particularly those of Lucarn, Angrona, Perusa, and St. Martin.

* **BARBEZIEUX**, a town of France, in Saintonge; with the title of a marquise; it has a manufacture of linen-cloth, and lies 45 miles N. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 0. lat. 45. 30. N.

* **BARBONNE**, a town of France, in Champagne, and generality of Chalons.

* **BARBORA**, a maritime town of Africa, in the kingdom of Adel, on the strait of Babel-mandel. The inhabitants are negroes, and feed abundance of cattle. There is also an island of this name in the Red Sea, to the W. of the bay of Barбора. Lon. 46. 2. E. lat. 10. 45. N.

BARBUDA, a Caribbee island in America, belonging to the English, about 20 miles long, and 12 broad. The natives apply themselves chiefly to the breeding of cattle, and furnishing the neighbouring islands with provisions. It is the property of the Codrington family, who have great numbers of negroes, as well here as in Barbadoes. It is low land, but fruitful, and pretty populous, the inhabitants being addicted to husbandry, and sowing corn, for which they have always a good market in the sugar-islands, as well as for their cattle. Lon. 61. 50. W. lat. 18. 30. N.

* **BARBUSINSKOY**, a town of Asia, in the empire of Russia, seated on the eastern shore of the Lake Baikal.

* **BARBY**, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and capital of a county of that name, with a castle. It is seated on the river Elbe, and belongs to the prince of Sax Weissenfels.

BARCA, a large barren desert of Africa, on the S. coast of the Mediterranean Sea, between Tripoli and Egypt. Inhabited only by wandering Arabs, partly

subject to the Turks. Here the famous temple of Jupiter Ammon was seated, so difficult of access on account of the burning sands.

BARCELONA, an handsome, large, rich, and strong city of Spain, in Catalonia, of which it is the capital, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour. It is seated on a fine plain, along the shore of the Mediterranean Sea. It is defended by a fort, called Mont Joy, which stands on a rocky mountain, near a mile to the W. of the town. It has double walls on the N. and E. and the sea on the S. with a mole running out for the security of ships. It is divided into the new and old town, separated from each other by a wall and a ditch. It is the seat of a viceroy, and has a fine university, besides an inquisition; the cathedral church which is large, has two lofty towers. The palace of the viceroy is much admired, and the arsenal contains arms for several thousand men. It is a place of great trade. The knives are in great reputation, as well as the blankets, which are greatly used in France. The inhabitants are laborious and polite, and the women handsome, lively, and free in their conversation. It has been several times taken and retaken by different nations, and, in 1705, Lord Peterborough got possession of it, after a siege of three weeks. In 1706, Philip V. invested it with a numerous army; but Sir John Leake raised the siege. In 1714, it was taken, after a long siege, by the French and Spaniards, when it was deprived of all its privileges, and the citadel built to keep it in awe. It is seated in a very pleasant fruitful country, watered by springs and rivulets, and full of villages, 250 miles E. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 13. E. lat. 41. 26. N.

BARCELONETTA, a town of France, in the government of Dauphiny, 12 miles S. E. of Embrun. Lon. 6. 39. E. lat. 44. 23. N.

BARCELOR, a town of Asia, in the East-Indies, on the coast of Malabar; it is a Dutch factory, where they carry on a considerable trade in pepper: 130 miles S. of Goa. Lon. 74. 15. E. lat. 13. 25. N.

BARCELOS, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Minho and Douro, on the river Sourilla, 20 miles N. of Porto. Lon. 8. 20. W. lat. 41. 30. N.

* **BARDA**, an island of Asia, on the coast of Malabar, N. of Goa. Very populous, abounds with cocoa-nuts, and belongs to the Portuguese.

BARDEWICK, a decayed town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Lunenburgh; seated on the river Ilmenau, 17 miles S. E. of Hamburg. Lon. 10. 19. E. lat. 53. 24. N.

* **BARDFIELD**,

B A R

* **BARDFIELD**, a village in Essex, England, four miles E. of Thaxstead, with one fair, June 22, for cattle and toys.

* **BARDOUE**, an abbey of France, in the diocese of Auch. It is of the Cistercian order, and is worth 8000 livres a year.

BARDT, a strong and rich town of Germany, in the duchy of Pomerania, with a castle, and a spacious harbour, subject to the Swedes, and seated near the Baltic Sea, 12 miles W. by N. of Stralsund. Lon. 13. 12. E. lat. 54. 23. N.

* **BAREGE**, a village of France, in the county of Bigorre, eight miles from Bag-niers, famous for its mineral waters.

BAREITH, a town of Germany, in Franconia, in the margravate of Culembach, with a famous college belonging to the margrave of Brandenburg-Bareith. It is 15 miles S. E. of Culembach, and 35 E. of Bamberg. Lon. 11. 56. E. lat. 50. 0. N.

* **BARENTON**, a town of France, in Lower Normandy, and in the diocese of Auranches, near the source of the river Ardee.

BARFLEUR, a town of France, in Normandy, in the Contentin. It was ruined by the English in 1346, and the harbour filled up. The cape of that name is 12 miles E. of Cherbourg, and near it part of the navy of France was destroyed in 1692. It is 175 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 6. W. lat. 49. 40. N.

BARI, a very handsome and rich town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, the capital of Terra-di-Bari, and an arch-bishop's see; seated on the gulph of Venice, well fortified, and had formerly a good harbour, which was destroyed by the Venetians. It is 20 miles E. of Trani. Lon. 17. 5. E. lat. 41. 26. N.

* **BARI**, or **TERRA-DI BARI**, a territory of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, bounded N. by the Capitanata, N. W. by the Ulterior Principato, S. by the Basilicata, S. E. by the Terra d'Otranto, and N. E. by the gulph of Venice. The river Ofanto separates it from the Capitanata. The air is temperate, and the soil fertile in corn, fruit, and saffron; but there are a great number of serpents and spiders, called tarantulas. Bari is the capital town.

BARJOAS, a small populous town in Provence, 19 miles from Riez. Lon. 6. 10. E. lat. 43. 33. N.

* **BARKAN**, a small town of Hungary, near the bridge of Gran, famous for two victories gained by the Christians over the Turks; one in 1664, and the other in 1683.

BARKHAMSTEAD, a town of Hertfordshire, England, with a market on Mondays, chiefly for malt, and 3 fairs,

on Shrove-Monday, and Whitfun-Monday, for cattle; and on St. James's day for cheese. It has a good free-school, founded by John Incent, dean of St. Paul's. It is 11 miles W. of St. Alban's, and 28 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 31. W. lat. 51. 46. N.

BARKING, a town of Essex, England, with a market on Saturday, and fair on October 22, for horses. It is seated on the river Rodin near the Thames, in an unwholesome air. It had formerly a large monastery, now in ruins. It is eight miles E. of London. Lon. 0. 12. E. lat. 51. 32. N.

BARKLEY, a town in Gloucestershire, England, with a market on Tuesdays, and 1 fair April 14, for cattle and hogs. Seated on a branch of the Severn, has still the title of a barony. It is 18 miles S. W. of Gloucester, and 114 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 30. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

BARKWAY, a town in Hertfordshire, England, has one fair, July 20, for pedler's ware. It is 18 miles S. of Cambridge, and 35 N. of London. Lon. 0. 5. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

BARLEMONT, a town of the French Netherlands, in Hainault, on the river Sombre, 9 miles S. W. of Maubeuge. Lon. 3. 45. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

BARLETTA, a handsome and strong town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Bari, with a bishop's see. Seated on the gulph of Venice, S. of the river Ofanto, 25 miles W. S. W. of Bari. Lon. 16. 32. E. lat. 41. 30. N.

BARNARD-CASTLE, a town in the county Durham, England; market on Wednesdays; 3 fairs, on Easter-Monday, Wednesday in Whitfun-week, and July 25, for cattle, horses, and sheep. Seated on the river Tees, has a manufacture of stockings; 30 miles S. W. of Durham, and 253 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 49. W. lat. 54. 35. N.

BARNAVELDT, an island of South America, to the S. of Terra del Fuego, discovered in 1616. Lon. 66. 58. W. lat. 55. 49. S.

BARNET, a town partly in Middlesex and partly in Hertfordshire, England, with a market on Mondays, and 2 fairs; April 8, 9, 10, for toys; and September 4, 5, 6, for English, Welch, and Scotch cattle; 12 miles N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 5. W. lat. 51. 42. N.

BARNSELY, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, England, with a market on Wednesdays, and 2 fairs, on May 12, and October 10, for cattle; and has a manufacture of wire; and is 53 miles N. by W. of Nottingham, and 175 N. W. from London. Lon. 1. 28. W. lat. 53. 35. N.

BARNSTABLE,

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BARNSTABLE, a sea-port town of Devonshire, England, with a market on Fridays, and 3 fairs, on September 19, Friday before April 21, and the second Friday in December, for horned cattle. It is a corporation town, and sends two members to parliament; is seated on the river Tau, over which there is a good bridge. It is 38 miles N. N. W. of Exeter, and 194 W. of London. Lon. 4. 5. W. lat. 51. 8. N.

** **BARNSTABLE**, the name of a town, county and bay, of New England, in North-America. The town is at the N. end of the bay near cape Cod.

** **BARNWELL**, a fort 20 miles to the N. W. of New Bern, county of Craven, in North Carolina.

BAROCHE, a town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, in the province of Cambaya. It is walled, seated on the banks of the river Nerdaba, and formerly a place of great trade. It is now inhabited by weavers, and such mechanics as manufacture cotton-cloth; and the bastas made here are the best in all India, because they have the best cotton in the world. It is 60 miles N. of Surat. Lon. 72. 45. E. lat. 22. 10. N.

BARRADA, a desert of Siberia, in Asia, between the rivers Irtysh and Ob.

* **BARRA**, one of the western isles of Scotland, five miles in length, and three in breadth. There is plenty of cod and ling near this island; and several small ships from Orkney come hither in summer, and return laden with the fish. Lon. 7. 30. W. lat. 56. 55. N.

BARRAUX, a fortress of Dauphiny, belonging to France; at the entrance of the valley of Gressaudan, built by a duke of Savoy in 1597. It is seated on the river Iser, six miles S. of Chambery. Lon. 5. 52. E. lat. 45. 29. N.

** **BARRINGTON TOWN**, in Bristol county, Plymouth colony, New England, situated on the river Swansey, at an equal distance of 6 miles from Bristol, Rehoboth and Providence.

** **BARROW**, a river which rises in the Queen's county, province of Leinster; and passing by Portarlinton, Athy, Carlow, &c. is joined by the Nore before it arrives at Rols; south of which town being increased by the Suir, it falls into the sea at Waterfordhaven. It was called Breba, and Berva; and in latter ages obtained the name of Barragh or boundary river, being for some centuries the boundary between the English pale and the Irish sept.

** **BARROWMONT**, a fair town in the county Kilkenny, province of Leinster; fairs 13 April, 15 June, 1 August and 15 October.

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** **BARRY**, situated in the county Longford, province of Leinster, above 54 miles from Dublin.

** **BARRY-CASTLE**, situated in the county Cork, province of Munster, being S. W. of Carigaline; it is built on a rock, hanging over the coast.

** **BARRY'S-COURT**, a ruined castle in the county Cork, province of Munster; in the passage into the Great Island in the harbour of Cork.

** **BARRYMORE**, a barony in the county Cork, province of Munster, which gives title of Earl to the antient and noble family of Barry, who came into Ireland, under Earl Strongbow, temp. Henry II.

** **BARRYMORE ISLAND**, on the side of the river Lea, in the county Cork, province of Munster. Is nearly 2 miles long and one broad, distant three miles from the city of Cork. There runs through this whole island, a stratum of lime stone, which is the more remarkable, as there is not any thing like it to be found in any of the neighbouring quarries on the northern coast, which, however near, contain no other than red gritty stone.

** **BARTHOLOMEWELL**, a fair town in the county Cork, province of Munster; fair 4 September.

BARTHOLOMEW ISLE, a small island, one of the New Hebrides, in Bougainville's Passage, between Mallicola and the Terra del Espiritu Sancto of Quiros. Lon. 167. 24. E. lat. 15. 42. S.

BARTHOLOMEW, ST. one of the Caribbee islands, in America, 30 miles N. of St. Christopher's, and subject to the French, who sent a colony here in 1648; it is about 20 miles in circumference, and has a good harbour. Lon. 63. 10. W. lat. 17. 56. N. This island is destitute of water, and of little consequence to the French, except in time of war, when it proves a good harbour for privateers.

* **BARTON**, a town in Lincolnshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and a fair, June 13, for sheep. It is seated on the river Humber, where there is a considerable ferry over into Yorkshire, of considerable advantage to the town, 35 miles N. of Lincoln, and 163 N. of London. Lon. 0. 22. W. lat. 53. 42. N.

* **BARUTH**, an ancient town of Turkey, in Syria, with a Christian church of the Nestorian persuasion. It is inconsiderable now, seated in a fine fertile soil, 30 miles N. E. of Seyda. Lon. 36. 30. E. lat. 34. 10. N.

BASARTSCHICK, a considerable town of Turkey, in Europe, and in Romania; has a great trade, and seated on the river Meritz. Lon. 24. 40. E. lat. 42. 19. N.

BASIL, BASLE, or BALE, the capital of

of the canton of Basil, in Switzerland. It is a large, rich, populous city, with a bishop's see, and a famous university, library, and a valuable collection of coins. Is divided into two parts by the river Rhine; the larger of which is on the side of Switzerland, and the less on that of Germany; but they are joined together by a handsome bridge. The town-house has fine paintings in fresco, particularly the picture done by Holbein, which represents the passion of Christ, are much admired by travellers. The clocks here always go an hour too fast, because they did so on the day appointed to murder the magistrates; by which the conspiracy was disconcerted. This town is surrounded with thick walls, flanked with towers and bastions, and yet it is not a strong place. The art of making paper is said to have been invented here. It is 175 miles N. by E. of Geneva, and 250 E. by S. of Paris. Lon. 7. 34. E. lat. 47. 35. N.

BASILICATA, a territory of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, abounding in corn, wine, oil, cotton, honey, and luffron; Cirenza is the capital town. It lies between the Capitanata, Citerior Calabria, Terra di Bari, and the gulph of Tarento.

* **BASILIGOROD**, a town of the Russian empire, in the Muscovite Tartary, seated on the right side of the river Wolga, at its confluence with the Sura.

* **BASILIPOTAMO**, a river of Turkey, in Europe, in the Morea, which falls into the gulph of Calochina. It was called Eurotas by the ancients.

BASLUZZO, one of the islands of the Tuscan Sea, called Lipari, but 2 miles in circumference, and without inhabitants.

BASINGSTOKE, a corporation town in Hampshire, England, with a market on Wednesdays, and 2 fairs; Wednesday in Whitsun week, for trifling matters; and on October 10, for cattle and hiring servants. There are also two fairs on Basingstoke-downs, on Easter-Tuesday and September 21, for cattle and cheese; 35 miles E. by N. of Salisbury, and 48 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 4. W. lat. 51. 19. N.

* **BASKARIA**, a country of Muscovite Tartary, bounded N. by the Tartars of Tumen, and E. by those of Barikinskoi, and by the territories of Abli; S. by the mountains of Sortora, and W. by the duchy of Bulgaria.

BASQUES, a small territory of France, near the Pyrenees; comprehends Labour, Lower Navarre, and the district of Soule.

BASS, a small island or rock in the sea, near Dunbar, in Scotland, steep and accessible only to the south-west, and even there it is with great difficulty by the help

of a rope or ladder. It has a spring at the top, and in summer is covered with sea-fowls, especially Solan-geese, which come hither to breed. This remarkable rock, which rises to a great height above the water, contains a small rabbit warren, and feeds a few sheep. Lon. 2. 35. W. lat. 56. 3. N.

BASSAM. See **BACAIM**.

* **BASSANO**, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in the Vincen-tino, on the river Brante, in a country fertile in excellent wine. Lon. 11. 24. E. lat. 45. 51. N.

BASSE, or **BASS**, a town of the French Netherlands, in the county of Flanders, on the confines of Artois, famous for the many sieges it has sustained; but its fortifications are now demolished. It is seated on a canal which runs to Deule, 13 miles S. W. of Lille, and 10 N. of Arras. Lon. 2. 52. E. lat. 50. 28. N.

BASSE TERRE, part of the island of St. Christopher's, one of the Caribbees, formerly subject to France, till yielded to Great-Britain by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713.

BASSIGNANA, a village of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, at the confluence of the rivers Po and Tanaro.

BASSIGNI, a small territory of France, partly in Champagne, and partly in Barrois, of which Chomonte is the capital.

BASTIA, a sea-port town of Albany, in European Turkey, over against the island of Corfu, at the mouth of the river Calamur. Lon. 20. 20. E. lat. 39. 40. N.

BASTIA, the capital of Corsica, with a good harbour, a strong castle, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the eastern part of the coast, 8 miles E. of Florenzo, 110 S. by E. of Genoa. Lon. 9. 30. E. lat. 42. 36. N.

BASTIMENTOS, small islands near Terra Firma, in S. America, at the mouth of the bay of Nombre de Dios, with a fort and a good harbour. Inhabited by the American natives tributary to Porto-Bello.

BASTION OF FRANCE, a fortress on the coast of Barbary, in the kingdom of Tunis, where is a coral fishery; the country produces corn, leather, wax, and horses; it belongs to France.

BASTIONGNE, a small town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, 25 miles N. W. of Luxemburg, subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 6. 0. E. lat. 50. 0. N.

* **BASVILLE**, a sea-port town of the island of Martinico, built by the French.

* **BATACALA**, a small kingdom of the East-Indies, on the coast of Malabar. It had a very large town about 4 miles from the sea, of which there remains now only a few

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a few small pagods, covered with copper and stone. The country fertile in pepper; and the English had a factory here, till murdered by the natives, because an English bull-dog had killed a consecrated cow.

BATACALA, a fortified town and castle on the E. coast of Ceylon, in the East-Indies. The Dutch drove away the Portuguese, and possessed part of this country. Lon. 81. 3. E. lat. 7. 55. N.

* **BATASECK**, a town of Lower Hungary, upon the Danube, 70 miles S. of Buda. Lon. 19. 20. E. lat. 46. 15. N.

BATAVIA, a handsome, large, and very strong town of Asia; in the island of Java, and kingdom of Bantam; the capital and residence of the general governor of all the Dutch settlements and colonies in the East-Indies. The citadel is built at a little distance from the town, of European stone. Beside this, they have other forts about the city; canals flow in the principal streets, planted on each side with evergreen trees. Batavia contains a prodigious number of inhabitants, of every nation and country in these parts; of the Chinese many thousands were massacred in cold blood in 1741, and their wealth confiscated by the Dutch. It has a handsome hospital and arsenal; and stores for all the goods brought from other parts of the East-Indies, till exported to other destinations. There is always a fleet here, sufficient to maintain their power in these parts and protect their trade, particularly in spices, which they possess entirely. The climate is very unwholesome; and is represented by capt. Cook, as the grave of European navigators. Its harbour is excellent, and seated on the N. E. part of the island, S. E. of Sumatra, N. W. of Borneo. Lon. 106. 51. E. lat. 6. 10. S.

BATH, a city of Somersetshire, England, with the title of an earldom, 2 markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 fairs, on February 3, and June 29, for cattle. Famous for its hot baths, frequented by great numbers of polite company, partly for health, and partly for diversion. It is seated on the river Avon, over which there is a handsome stone bridge, in a bottom surrounded by steep hills. Of late years it has been adorned with very handsome public and private buildings, particularly a magnificent hospital for the benefit of the poor, who resort to the waters. The springs, or wells, are distinguished by the names of the Cross-bath, the Hot-bath, and the King's-bath. It is 12 miles S. E. of Bristol, and 108 W. of London. Lon. 2. 22. W. lat. 51. 22. N.

* **BATHA, BATH, or BACHIA**, a town

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of Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name, seated on the Danube; 28 miles E. of Eszék, and 110 S. S. E. of Buda. Lon. 20. 40. E. lat. 45. 36. N.

** **BATH-TOWN**, a small sea port in the county of Tyrrell, in North Carolina, on the Northern bank of the river Pamlico. Lat. 35. 20. Lon. 77. 15.

BATMONSTER, a town of Hungary, in the county of Bath, on the E. bank of the river Danube.

BATTEL, a town in the county of Suffex, England, with a market on Thursday, and 2 fairs, on Whitsun-Monday, and November 12, for cattle and pedler's ware. It is seated in a dirty part of the county, and famous for the decisive victory gained by William duke of Normandy, over Harold king of England, in 1066. It is 22 miles E. of Lewes, and 57 S. E. of London. Lon. 0. 33. E. lat. 50. 55. N.

BATTENBURG, a town of Dutch Guelderland, seated on the N. banks of the Meuse, almost opposite to Ravenstein, ten miles S. W. of Nimeguen. Lon. 5. 33. E. lat. 51. 48. N.

* **BATTLEFIELD**, a village in Shropshire, England, five miles N. of Shrewsbury, where a victory was gained by Henry IV. over the rebels under Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur. It has 1 fair on August 2, for horned cattle and sheep; is governed by a constable, and consists of about 400 houses and 1400 inhabitants. Lon. 2. 42. W. lat. 52. 42. N.

* **BATUSABER**, a town of Asia, in the East-Indies, seated on the S. part of the peninsula of Malacca.

BAVARIA, a considerable country of Germany, with the title of a duchy; bounded N. by Bohemia, and the Upper Palatinate; E. by Austria, the archbishopric of Saltzburg, and the bishopric of Passau; S. by the bishopric of Brixen, and the Tyrol, and W. by the river Lech. It is 125 miles in length from E. to W. and 87 in breadth from N. to S. The principal rivers are the Danube, the Inn, the Iser, and the Lech. The air is wholesome, and the soil fertile in wine, wheat, and good pastures; but the country having little trade is poor. It is divided into the upper and lower; and the duke is one of the electors since the year 1623. We must not confound the duchy of Bavaria with the circle of that name, which is much more extensive, comprehending, besides the former, the Upper Palatinate, the archbishopric of Saltzburg, the bishopric of Freisinguen, Bräslaw, and Ratibon, and the duchy of Newburg; bounded on the E. and S. by the circle of Austria, and on the W. and N. by the circle of Franconia, Swabia, and Bohemia. The palatinate

palatinate of Bavaria is part of Nortgaw, and whose capital is Amberg.

BAVAY, a little town of the province of Hainault, in the French Netherlands, to which the French retired after the terrible battle of Malplaquet, in 1709, wherein more men were killed than in any during that war. It is 3 miles S. W. of Malplaquet, and 12 S. W. of Mons. Lon. 3. 52. E. lat. 50. 16. N.

BAUGE, a small town of France, in Anjou, on the river Coesnon, 18 miles E. of Angers. Lon. 0. 1. W. lat. 47. 30. N.

* **BAUGE**, a town of France, in Bresse, pleasantly seated on a fruitful hill, with the title of a marquise; 3 miles from Macon. Lon. 4. 59. E. lat. 46. 20. N.

* **BAUGENCI**, a town of France, in Proper Orleanois, with an Augustine abbey.

* **BAUME**, ST. a mountain in France, in Provence, between Marseilles and Toulon. Mary Magdalen is said to have died here, on which account it is much frequented.

* **BAUME-LES-NONES**, a town of France, in the Franche Comte, with a rich nunnery, seated on the river Doux, 15 miles N. E. of Besancon. Five miles from this town is a famous cavern, the entrance of which is 20 paces wide, and after descending 300 paces, a gate of a grotto is seen, twice as large as that of a city. It is 35 paces deep, 60 wide, and is covered with a kind of a vaulted roof, from which water continually drops. There is also a small brook, frozen in summer, but not in winter, and at the bottom are stones that perfectly resemble candied citron-peel. When the peasants perceive a mist proceeding from the mouth of the cave, they are certain it will rain the next day. Lon. 6. 24. E. lat. 47. 24. N.

* **BAUMEN**, or **BAUMAN**, a cave of Germany, in Lower Saxony, about a mile from Wermigerode, and 18 from Goslar. The entrance through a rock is so narrow, that not above one person can pass at a time. There are several paths in it, which the peasants have disturbed in searching for the bones of animals, which they sell for unicorns horns. Some think it reaches as far as Goslar; but, be that as it will, it is certain the skeletons of men have been found there of the common size, who are supposed to have been lost in the turnings and windings. Not far from the entrance is a brook that falls from a rock, whose water is reckoned good for the stone.

** **BAUNBOY**, situated in the county Cavan, province of Ulster, above 69 miles from Dublin.

BAUSK, or **BAUTKO**, a small, but important town in the duchy of Courland,

on the frontiers of Poland, with a strong castle built on a rock. It was taken by the Swedes in 1625, and by the Russians in 1705. It is seated on the river Musza, 15 miles S. E. of Mittaw. Lon. 23. 56. E. lat. 56. 30. N.

* **BAUTRY**, or **BAWTRY**, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, on the borders of Nottinghamshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and 2 fairs, on Holy Thursday, and November 22, for cattle and horses. Long noted for mill-stones and grind-stones, brought hither by the river Idle, on which it is seated. It is seven miles S. by E. of Doncaster, and 153 N. of London. Lon. 1. 10. W. lat. 53. 27. N.

BAUTZEN, or **BUDISSEN**, a considerable town of Germany, and capital of Upper Lusatia, subject to the elector of Saxony, with a strong citadel. Stands on the river Sprehe, 30 miles E. of Dresden, and 65 N. of Prague. Lon. 14. 42. E. lat. 51. 10. N.

* **BAUX**, a town of France, in Provence, with the title of a marquise; seated on a rock, at the top of which is a strong castle; 10 miles E. by N. of Arles. Lon. 4. 57. E. lat. 43. 43. N.

* **BAYA**, or **BAJA**, a small town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Bath, seated on the Danube, 32 miles N. of Essek. Lon. 19. 59. E. lat. 46. 12. N.

** **BAWN**, a fair town in the county Kilkenny, province of Leinster; fairs Ascension-day, and 29 October.

BAYEUX, a considerable town of France, in Normandy, and capital of Bessin, with a rich bishop's see and fine cathedral. There are 17 parish churches in the town and suburbs, besides seven convents, 3 for men, and 4 for women. The inhabitants are industrious traders. It is seated on the river Aar, 4 miles from the English channel, and 140 W. by N. of Paris. Lon. 0. 43. W. lat. 49. 16. N.

* **BAYON**, a town of France, in Lorraine, seated on the river Moselle, 12 miles S. of Nancy. Lon. 6. 22. E. lat. 49. 38. N.

* **BAYON**, or **BAYONA**, a town of Galicia, in Spain, seated on a small gulph of the Atlantic ocean, about 12 miles from Tuy. Has a very commodious harbour, and in a fertile country. Lon. 8. 34. W. lat. 42. 0. N.

BAYONNE, an episcopal city of Gascony in France; 3 miles from the sea, at the confluence of the rivers Nive and Adour; the first washes its walls, and the second divides it into two unequal parts; an excellent harbour renders this town a place of great trade. The new castle that defends the harbour is seated at the mouth of the Nive, and flanked with six large

large round towers: near it is the college, and in the high-street of Little Bayonne the Capuchins and Dominicans have their convents. There is also a castle in Great Bayonne, which consists of four low round towers, but very thick, with ditches full of water, and the walls mounted with a great number of cannon. The Dutch take a great quantity of wine every year in exchange for spices. Bayonne is the capital of Labour, 25 miles S. W. of Dax, and 425 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 43. 29. N.

BAZADOIS, a province of France, in Guienne, which makes part of Lower Gascony; lying between Proper Guienne, Agenois, and Condomois. It is a barren, heathy country; the capital is Bazas.

BAZAS, the capital of the Bazadois, with a very ancient bishop's see. Seated on a rock, 5 miles from the river Garonne, and S. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 2. W. lat. 44. 22. N.

* **BOAZIRGES**, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the territory of Toulouse, between that city and Carcassone.

* **BAZOCHÉ**, a town of France in Lower Perch, seated on the river Coitron.

* **BAZZANO**, a mountain of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, situated in the territory of Aquila, and in the ulterior Abruzzo. It was formerly called Audius.

BRACHY-HEAD, a promontory on the coast of Suffex, England, between Hattings and Shoreham; where the French fleet defeated the English and Dutch in June 1690. Lon. 0. 20. E. lat. 50. 54. N.

BRACONSFIELD, a town in Bucks, England, with a small market on Wednesdays, and 2 fairs, on February 13, and Holy Thursday, for horses, cows and sheep. Is 8 miles N. W. of Uxbridge, and 27 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 30. W. lat. 51. 36. N.

** **BEAL**, a fair town in the county Kerry, province of Munster; fair 24 September.

** **BEAL-CASTLE**, a ruin near the mouth of the river Shannon, in the county Kerry, province of Munster. It is in a fine situation, commanding a noble prospect of the Shannon several miles up the country, which river is here 3 leagues broad. In the work called, *Pacata Hibernia*, this place is named Beau-lieu; and is there noted for being the place of the murder of the brave Maurice Stack, who commanded a party of queen Elizabeth's forces, against the Irish. Near this castle is a fine warren, well stocked with rabbits. Patrick, Lord Kerry, demolished the fortifications of this castle, anno, 1600.

* **BEALT, BEALTE, or BULLTH**, a

town of Brecknockshire, in South Wales, with a large market on Mondays for live cattle, and two lesser on Thursdays and Saturdays for provisions. There are also 3 fairs, on June 27, October 2, and December 6, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It is pleasantly seated on the river Wye, and has a trade in stockings. It is 16 miles N. of Brecknock, and 92 S. of Chester. Lon. 3. 21. W. lat. 52. 5. N.

* **BRAMINSTER, or BENINSTER**, a town in Dorsetshire, England, with a market on Thursdays, and 1 fair on September 19, for cattle and cheese. Seated on the river Bert, 15 miles W. N. W. of Dorchester, and 133 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 52. W. lat. 50. 50. N.

** **BEARAGH**, a fair town in the county Tyrone, province of Ulster; fair days 1 March, 29 May, August and November.

** **BEAUFORT**, a sea port town in the county of Granville, S. Carolina, on the island of Port Royal, 43 miles from Charlestown, on the S. W. It is the station of the British ships of war in those seas.

** **BEAUFORT**, a county of North Carolina, in the district of Newbern.

** **BEUFORT**, a sea port town in North Carolina, in the county of Carteret and district of Newbern, in Core Sound.

BEARALSTON, a small town in Devonshire, England, has no markets or fairs; but sends 2 members to parliament. It is 10 miles N. W. of Plymouth, and 201 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 20. W. lat. 50. 23. N.

BEARN, a province of France, with the title of a principality; bounded E. by Bigorre, S. by Arragon, W. by Soule and a part of Lower Navarre, and N. by Proper Gascony and Armagnac. It is 40 miles long, and 30 broad, and contains 434 towns and villages; and very populous; Pau is the capital town. The people are so very industrious, that vast numbers go to work in Spain every year in husbandry and their respective trades.

BEAT, a town of France in the territory of Comminges; at the confluence of the rivers Garonne and Pique, 10 miles S. E. of St. Bertrand. All the houses are built with marble, which is here more common than free stone. Lon. 0. 52. W. lat. 42. 43. N.

* **BEAUBEC**, an abbey of France, in Normandy 8 miles N. W. of Gournay.

BAUCAIRE, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc; a fair yearly, on July 22. It is seated on the river Rhone, 10 miles E. of Nîmes, and 12 S. W. of Avignon. Lon. 4. 39. E. lat. 43. 30. N.

BEAUGE,

BEAUCE, a province of France, lying between the isle of France, Blaisois, and Orleannois. It is so very fertile in wheat, that it is called the granary of Paris; Chartres is the capital town.

BEAUFORT, a town of France, in Anjou, with a castle, near the river Authion. It carries on a great trade in corn, and is seated 15 miles E. of Angers. Lon. 0. 9. W. lat. 47. 26. N.

* **BEAUFORT**, a village in France, in Champagne, with the title of a duchy, and a castle; seated on the river Boir, 3 miles from Rofnay.

BEAUFORT, a town of Italy, in Savoy, seated on the river Oron, 12 miles N. E. of Monfiers. Lon. 6. 28. E. lat. 45. 40. N.

* **BEAUJEU**, a small handsome town of France, formerly the capital of Beaujolois, with a castle famous for its antiquity. It is seated on the river Ardier, at the foot of a mountain, 8 miles W. of Saone. Lon. 4. 40. E. lat. 46. 9. N.

BEAUJOLLOIS, a district of France, bounded S. by Proper Lionnois, W. by Forez, N. by Burgundy, and E. by the principality of Dombea. It is 25 miles long and 20 broad. Ville Franche is the capital town.

* **BEAULIEU**, a village in Hampshire, England, 4 miles S. W. of Southampton, with 2 fairs, on April 16, and September 4, for horses and cattle.

* **BEAULIEU**, an abbey of France, in Champagne, 5 miles S. of Clermont, in Argonne.

* **BEAULIEU**, the name of 2 small towns in France. One of which is in Touraine, seated on the river Indre, with the title of a barony and a Benedictine abbey. The other is in Turenne, on the river Dordogne, with a Benedictine abbey.

BEAUMARIS, a town of Anglesea, in North Wales, with markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and 4 fairs on February 13, Holy Thursday, September 12, and December 19, all for cattle. It stands on the strait of Menay, and was fortified with a castle, by Edward I. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, 2 bailiffs, and 21 common-council men, and sends one member to parliament. Here the general quarter-sessions are held, and the county jail is kept. It lies on the road from Chester to Holyhead, and was formerly a place of good trade by means of its excellent harbour. Here is plenty of corn, butter, and cheese. It is 59 miles W. by N. of Chester, and 241 N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 15. W. lat. 53. 15. N.

BEAUMONT, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, on the confines of the territory of Liege. It was ceded to the French in 1584, and taken by the English in 1691, who blew up the castle.

It is seated between the rivers Maese and Sambre, 10 miles E. of Mabeuge. Lon. 4. 19. E. lat. 50. 12. N.

* **BEAUMONT-SUR-OISE**, a town in the Isle of France, seated on the declivity of a hill, with a bridge over the river Oise five miles N. E. of Pontoise, and 20 N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 26. E. lat. 49. 9. N.

* **BEAUMONT-LE-ROGER**, a town of France in Upper Normandy, 22 miles S. W. of Rouen. Lon. 0. 56. E. lat. 49. 7. N.

BEAUMONT-LE-VICOMTE, a town of France, in Maine, 10 miles N. of Mans, and 15 S. of Alencon. Lon. 0. 12. E. lat. 48. 4. N. There are several other towns of the same name in France.

* **BEAUMONT**, a village in Switzerland, in the territory of Vaude; seated between the river Orb and Mount Jura, and the chief of a small government, depending on the canton of Bern.

* **BEAUNE**, a handfometown of France, in Burgundy, remarkable for its excellent wine, and for an hospital founded here in 1443. It is seated in a fruitful country, 25 miles S. W. of Dijon. Lon. 4. 47. E. lat. 47. 0. N.

* **BEAUPORT**, or **PORTO-HERMOSO**, a fort and harbour of St. Domingo, one of the Caribbee Islands, it stands on the S. side, and to the W. of the town of St. Domingo.

BEAUVAIS, an episcopal city, in the Isle of France, and capital of Beauvoisis. The cathedral church is dedicated to St. Peter, and much admired for its fine architecture. It contains a great number of relicks, and a library of curious books. There are several other churches, among which are St. Stephen, remarkable for its curious windows. It was besieged by the English in 1443 to no purpose, and in 1472 by the duke of Burgundy, with an army of 80,000 men. In the latter the women signalized themselves under the conduct of Jeanne Hachette, who set up a standard, yet preserved in the church of Jacobins. The duke was obliged to raise the siege; and, in memory of the womens' exploits, they walk first in a procession on the 10th of July, the anniversary of their deliverance. The inhabitants carry on a good trade in beautiful tapestry. It is seated on the river Therin, 53 miles S. of Amiens, and 42 N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 5. E. lat. 49. 26. N.

* **BEAUVAIS**, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, seated on the river Telcou, 10 miles E. of Montauban. Lon. 1. 40. E. lat. 43. 56. N.

BEAUVOIR-SUR-MER, a maritime town of France in Poitou, with the title of a marquise; 25 miles S. W. of Nantes. Lon. 1. 54. W. lat. 46. 55. N.

L

* **BEAUVOSIS**,

* **BEAUVOSIS**, a territory of France, formerly part of Picardy, now of the Isle of France; Beauvais is the capital.

* **BEBELINGUEN**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on a lake from which the river Worm proceeds; 10 miles N. W. of Stutgard. Lon. 9. 2. E. lat. 48. 58 N.

BEC, a town of France, in Normandy, seated on a tongue of land, at the confluence of two rivers, with a rich, large, and handsome Benedictine abbey; 18 miles S. W. of Rouen. Lon. 0. 52. E. lat. 49. 14. N.

BECANOR, a town of India, in Asia, seated on the river Ganges, and capital of the territory of Bacar; 160 miles E. of Delli, and 420 N. W. by N. of Calcutta. Lon. 83. 5. E. lat. 20. 28. N.

BECCLES, a large handsome town in Suffolk, England, with a good market on Saturdays, and 4 fairs, on Holy Thursday, June 29, and October 2, for petty chapmen; as also on July 15, for toys. It is 12 miles S. W. of Yarmouth, and 107 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 45. E. lat. 52. 36. N.

* **BECHIN**, a town of Bohemia, in a circle of the same name. It was taken by general Bequoi, and burnt in 1619; and is seated on the river Lausnitz, 10 miles S. of Tabor, and 55 S. of Prague. Lon. 14. 43. E. lat. 49. 13. N.

** **BECKLY**, a village in Suffex, England, 6 miles N. W. of Winchelsea, with 2 fairs on Easter-Thursday, and December 26.

* **BECKUM**, a town of Germany, in the bishoprick of Munster, seated at the source of the river Verfe, 20 miles S. E. of Munster, and 14 W. by N. of Lipstadt. Lon. 8. 3. E. lat. 51. 44. N.

* **BECSANGIL**, a province of Asia, in Natolia, bounded N. by the Black Sea, W. by the sea of Marmora, S. by Proper Natolia, and E. by the province of Bolli. It was anciently called Bythinia; the principal town of Bursa.

** **BECTIVE-ABBAY**, in the county Meath, prov. of Leinster, within 3 miles of Trim, just over the Boyne; it is now in ruins; but was anciently a rich foundation of the Benedictine order, and mitred.

** **BECTIVE BRIDGE**, a fair town, in the county Meath, province of Leinster; fairs held, 16 May, and 1 Novem.

* **BEDARIEUX**, or **BEC D'ARIEUX**, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Bessiers; seated on the river Aube, 20 miles N. of Bessiers. Lon. 3. 20. E. lat. 43. 39. N.

* **BEKAS**, a people of Asia, in the island of Ceylon, who inhabit a large forest near the sea, and in the N. E. part of the island. They are savages, but very

skilful in shooting with a bow. They have neither towns nor villages, and live by hunting, and the honey they find in the forest.

* **BEDDGELERT**, a village of Wales, in Carnarvonshire, with two fairs, on August 18, and December 23, for cattle.

BEDRL, a small town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, England, with a good market on Tuesdays, and 5 fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, Whit-Tuesday, July 5, 6, for horned cattle, horses, millinery goods, and sheep; on October 10, 11, for horned cattle, sheep, hogs, and leather; on Tuesday sevennight before Christmas, for horned cattle and sheep. It is 10 miles S. E. of Richmond, and 254 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 25. W. lat. 54. 20. N.

* **BEDER**, a town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and in the dominions of the Great Mogul, 100 miles N. of Golconda, and 190 S. of Aurengabad. Lon. 78. 0. E. lat. 17. 0. N.

BEDFORD, the capital of Bedfordshire, England, with 2 markets on Tuesdays, and Saturdays, and 6 fairs, on the first Tuesday in Lent, April 21, July 5, August 21, October 12, and December 19, for all sorts of cattle; seated on the river Ouse; it has 5 churches. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, 2 bailiffs, a town clerk, and 2 ferjeants at mace. The Tuesday market is on the south-side for cattle; and that on Saturday, on the north-side, for corn. It is 47 N. by W. of London, it has the title of duchy, it sends 2 members to parliament. Lon. 0. 30. W. lat. 52. 13. N.

** **BEDFORD**, a small town in Middlesex county, Massachusetts bay, on the river Concord; 6 miles W. of Woburn, and 7 N. from Concord.

** **BEDFORD**, a town in Long Island, New York; 6 miles S. from New York, and the same distance N. W. from Jamaica bay.

** **BEDFORD**, a town in the county of Westchester, New York, 10 E. from the Tuscany Sea, on a branch of Miniomock River, and 12 from Long Island Sound.

** **BEEF ISLAND**, one of the smaller Virgin islands in the West-Indies, between Dog Island and Tortola. Lon. 63. 2. lat. 18. 23.

BEDFORDSHIRE, a county in the diocese of Lincoln, England, 24 miles long and 16 broad. It contains 116 parishes, 10 market-towns, and sends 6 members to parliament. It is a pleasant inland county, and diversified with fruitful plains and rising hills, abounding in cattle, corn, and rich pastures; it is noted for barley, bone-lace, and a manufacture of straw goods.

BEDWIN

BEDWIN-MAGNA, a village of Wiltshire, England, 5 miles S. W. of Hungerford, which has neither market nor fair; but is a borough by prescription, and sends 2 members to parliament. It is 74 miles W. of London.

BEDWINS, a sort of wandering Arabs that inhabit the deserts of Arabia, and of Africa; they live in tents in both places, and frequently rob caravans.

**** BEENMORE**, a fair town in the county Kerry, province of Munster; fairs on 1 June, and 10 November.

**** BEER-HAVEN**, otherwise called Bantry bay. See **BANTRY**.

BEFORT, a small, but strong town, the capital of Suntgaw, in Alsace, ceded to France by the treaty of Westphalia, in 1648. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, 10 miles N. E. of Montbéliard, and 28 W. of Basil. Lon. 6. 54. E. lat. 47. 36. N. There is not above 100 houses in this town, and 700 inhabitants; but it is important, on account of the great road by this place to Alsace from Franche Compté. The fortifications were greatly augmented by Lewis XIV.

*** BEGIA**, or **BEGGIA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, with a strong castle, seated in a territory abounding in corn. It is built on the declivity of a mountain, 65 miles W. of Tunis. Lon. 11. 30. E. lat. 36. 42. N.

BEJA, a pretty large and strong town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, near a lake of the same name; 32 miles S. of Evora, and 72 S. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 7. 40. W. lat. 37. 58. N.

BEICHLINGEN, a town of Germany, in Thuringia, a part of Upper Saxony; 17 miles N. of Weimar. Lon. 11. 50. E. lat. 51. 22. N.

**** BEGGAR'S-BRIDGE**, situated in the county Westmeath, province of Leinster; 37 miles from Dublin; near which are the ruins of a castle.

**** BEGGAR'S INN**, situated in the county Kilkenny, province of Leinster; 58 miles from Dublin. Not far from which is Ballyspellan spa, famous for its challybeate and mineral waters, of great efficacy in disorders of the stomach and the most stubborn eruptions of the skin.

**** BEG-INNIS**. See **BLAEQUES**.

*** BEINHEIM**, a fort of France, in Alsace, seated on the river Sur, near its confluence with the Rhine; 5 miles N. of Port Lewis, and 6 S. W. of Rastadt. Lon. 8. 8. E. lat. 45. 34. N.

BEILA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 32 miles N. of Turin. Lon. 7. 50. E. lat. 45. 34. N.

BEIRA, a province of Portugal, bounded on the N. by those of Tra-los-Montes, and Entre-Douro-e-Minho; on the S. by

Portuguese Estremadura; on the E. by Spanish Estremadura; and on the W. by the Atlantic ocean.

**** BEKIA**, **BECOREA**, or **BOQUICE**, a small English Island among the Grenadilles. The French called it Little Martinico, 55 miles N. E. of Granada, and 65 leagues from Barbadoes; it has a safe harbour; but is without fresh water; and only frequented by the people of St. Vincent's, who come there to fish for turtle. It produces wild cotton trees, and plenty of water melons.

**** BELAN**, a seat of Lord Aldborough, 2 miles beyond Timolin, in the county Kildare province of Leinster. Here was originally a castle of some note, but demolished by Cromwell. The estate was purchased from Lord Fitzhardens, by the present possessor. This place was once the finest seat in Ireland, and has entertained king James II. and king William III and their armies. The bed on which those kings lay, is still preserved there.

**** BELANAGAR**, situated in the county Roscommon, province of Connaught; distance 81 miles from Dublin. Near which are the ruins of two churches and an abbey.

*** BELBROUGHTON**, a village in Worcester-shire, England, 3 miles N. W. of Bromsgrove, with two fairs, on the first Monday in April, and on Monday before October 18, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep.

**** BELCAMP**, the pleasant seat of Sir Edward Newenham, situated in the county Dublin, province of Leinster; within 4 miles of the metropolis.

BELCARA, a fair town in the county Mayo, province of Connaught; fair days, 2 February, 4 June, 10 November.

BELCASTRO, an episcopal town of Italy, kingdom of Naples, in Farther Calabria: seated on a mountain, 8 miles from the sea, and 12 S. W. of San Severino. Lon. 17. 5. E. lat. 39. 6. N.

*** BELCHAM**, **ST. PAUL'S**, a village in Essex, England, a mile S. E. of Clare, with one fair, in November, for cattle and toys.

BELCHITE, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, seated on the river Almonazir, 20 miles S. of Saragossa. Lon. 0. 30. W. lat. 41. 33. N.

*** BELCHOR**, a town of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, and county of Fermanagh, seated on Lough Nilly, 18 miles S. E. of Ballyshannon. Fairs, 5 April, June and August, 6 October, and 25 November.

BELEM, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, about a mile from Lisbon, designed to defend the entrance to that city; and there all the ships that sail up the river

river must bring to. Here they inter the kings and queens of Portugal.

* BELESME, a town of France, in Perche, 10 miles S. of Mortagne, and 75 W. by S. of Paris. Lon. o. 42. E. lat. 48. 23. N.

* BELESTAT, a town of France, in Languedoc, in the county of Foix, remarkable for a spring, which, as pretended, ebbs and flows 12 times in 24 hours, as exactly as a clock.

** BELEW, situated in the parish of Kilmolash, county Waterford, province of Munster; where are the remains of a monastic building, but to what order it belonged, is uncertain. Tradition will have it to be one of the Templar's houses.

BELEZERO, a town of Russia, and capital of a province of the same name. It is 170 miles N. E. of Novogorod, and 210 N. of Moscow. Lon. 37. 40. E. lat. 59. 15. N.

** BELFAST, a borough, market, port and post-town, with a good trade, at the mouth of Lagan river on Carrickfergus bay, in the county Antrim, province of Ulster; it lies about 9 miles S. W. of Carrickfergus, and 80 miles from Dublin. It is a place of the greatest trade in the province, particularly for the export of linen cloth, and hath a barrack for two companies of foot. Here is a bridge under which the river Lagan empties itself into Carrickfergus bay, and is one of the most stately in the kingdom, consisting of 21 arches, all turned with hewn free-stone; of which 18 are in the county Down side, and 3 in the county Antrim, the channel dividing the two counties running through the 3d arch. It was built at the joint expence of the two counties, and cost between 10 and 12,000l. The foundation of it was laid about the year 1682, and was not compleatly finished till the Revolution. The town is regularly built, and the streets are broad and straight. Lord Dungannon has a seat here. Belfast returns 2 members to parliament. Patron, Earl of Donegal. Fairs 12 August and 8 November.

* BELFORD, a post town in Northumberland, England, in the road from York to Berwick, with 2 fairs, on Tuesday before Whitsuntide, and August 23, for black cattle, sheep, and horses.

BELGARDEN, a town of Germany, in East-Pomerania, in the province of Cassubia, 15 miles from Colberg, and 55 miles N. E. of Stetin; subject to Prussia. Lon. 15. 53. E. lat. 54. 10. N.

BELGOROD, a town of Russia, and capital of a province of the same name; seated on the river Donets. Lon. 38. 36. E. lat. 51. 10. N.

BELGOROD, a strong town of Bessarabia in European Turkey, seated at the

mouth of the river Niefter on the Black Sea, 80 miles S. E. of Bender.

BELGRADE, a strong and famous town of Turkey in Europe, the capital of Servia, and a Greek bishop's see. It is seated on a low hill, which reaches as far as the Danube, a little above its confluence with the Save. It was taken by Prince Eugene, in August 1717, and was kept till 1739, when it was ceded to the Turks, after demolishing the walls, and was again taken by the Austrians, under general Laudohn, in 1790, after an obstinate defence. It is 265 miles S. E. of Vienna, and 400 N. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 21. 2. E. lat. 45. 10. N.

* BELGRADE, a small, but handsome town of Romania, in European Turkey, seated on the straits of Constantinople, 20 miles N. of that city. Lon. 29. o. E. lat. 41. 22.

* BELGRADO, a town of Italy, in Friuli, subject to Venice; seated near the Tojamenta, 10 miles from Udino, and 10 from Concordia. Lon. 12. 55. E. lat. 45. 56. N.

** BELGRIFFIN, situated in the county Dublin, province of Leinster, above 4 miles from the metropolis.

** BELHAVEN, or ALEXANDRIA, a town of N. America, in Fairfax county, Virginia, on the W. side of the Palowmack river, 14 miles N. E. of Colchester, 36 S. E. of Winchester, and 30 W. of Anapolis.

** BELINGATE, a town and point of land in Barnstable county, Plymouth colony, N. England, W. of the Peninsula, in Cape Cod Bay, 3 miles N. of Silver Springs, and 10 S. from Cape Cod harbour.

BELLAC, a town of France, in la Marche, seated on the Unicorn, 20 miles N. of Limoges. Lon. 1. 20. E. lat. 46. 10. N.

** BELLAMONT, a village in the county Sligo, province of Conaught; which gives title of Earl to a branch of the noble family of Coote. It lies about 10 miles from Sligo, and 126 N. W. of Dublin.

BELACLARE, a town of Ireland, in the province of Conaught, and county of Sligo, 22 miles S. W. of Sligo. Lon. 8. 54. W. lat. 54. 1. N.

BELLE, a town in the French Netherlands, 9 miles S. W. of Ypres. Lon. 2. 40. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

** BELLEEK, a town in the county Donegal, province of Ulster; 105 miles from Dublin. Also a town in the county Fermanagh, province of Ulster, 97 miles from Dublin, where are the ruins of a church, and below the town is a fine waterfall.

BELLECARD,

B E L

BELLE-GARD, a strong place of France in Rouffillon, on the frontiers of Catalonia. It is fortified, and an important place, on account of its being a passage to the Pyrenees. Lon. 2. 56. E. lat. 42. 27. N.

* **BELLE-GARDE**, a town of France, in Burgundy, seated on the river Saone, with the title of a duchy. It is about 12 miles below the town of St. Jeane de Laune, and 15 N. E. of Chalon. Lon. 5. 10. E. lat. 46. 57. N.

BELLE-ISLE, a small island of France, 15 miles from the coast of Brittany, almost over against Port Louis; divided into 4 parishes, one of which is that of Palais, a small fortified town, with a citadel. It was taken by the English in 1761, and restored by treaty. Lon. 3. 6. W. lat. 47. 18. N.

BELLE-ISLE, an island of North-America, lying at the mouth of the strait between the country of the Eskimaux, or New-Britain, and the N. end of Newfoundland: the passage between them is called the strait of Belle-Isle. Lon. 55. 25. W. lat. 51. 55. N.

* **BELLE-VILLE**, a town of France, in Boujolois, seated near the river Saone, 5 miles N. of Ville-Franche, and 8 S. E. of Beaujeu. Lon. 4. 46. E. lat. 46. 5. N.

** **BELLEY**, or **BELLAY**, a town of France, capital of Bugey, with a bishop's see. Is seated near the river Rhone, 12 miles N. of Chambery, and 250 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 45. 47. N.

** **BELLFIELD**, situated in the county Westmeath, province of Leinster, which gives title of Viscount to the family of Rochford.

** **BELLGOOLY**, a castle, situated near Oyster-haven, in the county Cork, province of Munster.

* **BELLINGHAM**, or **BILLINGHAM**, a town in Northumberland, with a market on Tuesdays, and 1 fair, on Saturday after September 15, for black horned cattle, sheep, linen, and woollen-cloths. It is 14 miles N. N. W. of Hexham, and 290 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 10. W. lat. 55. 10. N.

** **BELLINGHAM**, in Suffolk county, Massachusetts Bay, midway between Mendon and Wrentham; 2 miles N. of Blackstone river.

* **BELLINZONA**, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, and one of the bailiwicks which the Swiss possess in that country, seated on the river Jesino. Lon. 8. 16. E. lat. 46. 6. N.

BELLUNO, a handsome but small town of Italy, the capital of the territory of Bellunese, in the government of Venice, and a bishop's see; seated among the Alps, on the river Piave, 15 miles N. E. of Feltri, and 15 N. W. of Ceneda. Lon. 12. 9. E. lat. 46. 13. N.

B E M

* **BELMONTE**, a town in Hither Calabria; seated on the coast of the Tulcan sea, 10 miles W. of Cozenza. Lon. 16. 5. E. lat. 39. 20. N.

BELT, the Great, a famous strait of Denmark, between the island of Zeland and that of Funen, at the entrance of the Baltic sea. In 1658, this strait was frozen over so hard, that Charles-Gustavus, king of Sweden, marched over it with a design to take Copenhagen.

BELT, the Lesser, lies to the W. of the Great Belt, between the island of Funen and the coast of Jutland. It is one of the passages from the German ocean to the Baltic.

* **BELTON**, a village in Leicestershire, England, seven miles W. of Loughborough, with 1 fair, on Monday after Trinity week, for horses, cows, and sheep.

* **BELTON**, a village in Lincolnshire, 2 miles N. of Grantham, with 1 fair, September 25, for flax and hemp.

** **BELTRA**, a fair town in the county Sligo, province of Conaught; fairs 21 May and 20 August.

** **BELTURBET**, a borough town, situated in the county Cavan, province of Ulster, 61 miles from Dublin; a market and post-town, and lies on the river Earn, about 8 miles N. of Cavan; it has a barrack for a troop of horse. Two miles beyond it are the ruins of a venerable abbey, and in the same neighbourhood are those of a castle; it sends two members to parliament. Patronage in the Butler family; fairs Ash-Wednesday, Whitsun-Tuesday, 12 June, 21 July, 4 September, and 11 Thursday o. 11. November.

* **BELTZ**, or **BELZO**, a town of Poland, in Red-Russia, and capital of a palatinate of the same name; seated on the confines of Upper Volhinia, 30 miles N. of Leopold. Lon. 24. 5. E. lat. 50. 20. N.

BELVEDERE, a considerable town of Greece, and capital of a province of the same name in the Morea. This province lies on the western coast of the sea, and is the most fertile and rich in all the Morea. The place is charmingly seated, 17 miles N. E. of Chirensa, and 17 S. of Patras. Lon. 21. 45. E. lat. 38. 0. N. It is subject to the Turks; and our raisins called Belvederes, come from thence.

** **BELVELLY**, a castle, situated on one side of Cork harbour, province of Munster, which stands as a defence to the passage to Barrymore island.

** **BELVOIR**, a handsome seat about 2 miles S. of Belfast, pleasantly situated on the river Lagan, province of Ulster.

BEMSER, a chain of mountains, dividing India from Tartary.

BEMSTER, or **BEMISTER**, a town of Dorsetshire,

Dorsetshire, England, with a market on Thursdays, and a fair on September 19, for horses, bullocks, sheep, and cheese. It is seated on the river Bert, 14 miles N. W. of Dorchester, and 133 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 0. W. lat. 50. 48. N.

BENAVARRI, a town of Spain, in Arragon, on the frontiers of Catalonia, 17 miles N. E. of Balsastro, and 27 N. of Lerida. Lon. 0. 45. E. lat. 42. 18. N.

BENAVENTO, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, and Terra-di-Campos, with the title of a duchy; on the river Ela, 37 miles S. of Leon, and 25 S. E. of Astorga. Lon. 5. 7. W. lat. 42. 4. N.

BENBURB, a fair town in the county Tyrone, province of Ulster; fairs Wednesday before Ash-Wednesday, last Wednesday in February, Thursday before Easter, last Wednesday in March, April, May, June, July; 5th and last Wednesday in August; last Wednesday in September, October and November; 22 and last Wednesday in December.

BENCOOLEN, a fort and town of Asia, on the S. W. coast of Sumatra, belonging to the English. The natives are swarthy, slender and straight; desirous of trade; but treacherous and revengeful. The country about Bencoolen is mountainous and woody; several volcanos in the island. The air is unwholesome, and the mountains are continually covered with thick heavy clouds, that produce lightning, thunder, and rain. All provisions, except fruit, are scarce. The chief trade is in pepper. Lon. 102. 5. E. lat. 3. 49. S.

BENDERMASSSEN, a town of Asia, and capital of the kingdom of the same name, in the island of Borneo, with a good harbour. Lon. 113. 50. E. lat. 2. 40. S.

BENDER, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Betsharabia, on the river Niester, 100 miles N. W. of Bengorod, and 100 S. by E. of Bracklaw; remarkable for the residence of Charles XII. king of Sweden, who retired hither after he had been defeated by the Russians at Pultowa, and was maintained by the Turks here several years. Lon. 29. 0. E. lat. 46. 58. N.

BENEDETTO, ST. a considerable town of Italy, in the Mantuan, 35 miles S. E. of Mantua. Lon. 11. 25. E. lat. 44. 44. N.

BENESOEUF, a town of Africa, in Egypt, remarkable for its hemp and flax. It is seated on the western shore of the Nile, the residence of a bey, and the mosques give it a grand appearance. It is 50 miles S. of Cairo. Lon. 31. 10. E. lat. 29. 10. N.

BENEVENTO, a handsome, large, and rich city of Italy, in Naples, and in the Utterior Principate, with an archbishop's see. It has suffered greatly by earth-

quakes, and particularly in 1688, when the archbishop, afterwards Pope Benedict XIII. was dug out of the ruins alive. When he was advanced to the Papal chair, he rebuilt this place. It is subject to the Pope, and seated in a delightful and fertile valley near the confluence of the rivers Saboro and Caloro, 15 miles from Capua, and 35 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 14. 57. E. lat. 41. 6. N.

BENFELD, a town of France, in Alsace, whose fortifications were demolished in consequence of the treaty of Westphalia. It is seated on the river Ill, 12 miles S. W. of Strasburgh, and 7 N. of Schelestat. Lon. 7. 45. E. lat. 48. 24. N.

BENGAL, a country of Asia, in India, lying near the mouth of the river Ganges, bounded on the N. by the provinces of Patna and Jesuat; on the E. by the kingdoms of Arracan and Tipra; on the S. by the bay of Bengal and the province of Orixia; and on the W. by the provinces of Narvar and Malva, being about 400 miles in length from E. to W. and 300 in breadth from N. to S. In this province the English, Dutch, and French, have factories, and the principal of that of the English is called Calcutta, or Fort William. This country has the same advantage as Egypt, being annually overflowed by the Ganges. The inhabitants are chiefly Gentoos, whose women had a custom of burning themselves with their dead husbands; but this practice is now greatly restrained, by the authority of the Great Mogul. It is governed by a nabob, one of whom lately took Fort St. George, and committed great cruelties among the people of the factory; but he was afterwards deposed and killed, and there is now a friend to the English in his room. In general, Bengal is a fruitful, pleasant country, by some esteemed a sort of earthly paradise, and lies very convenient for carrying on a trade with the parts round about it, and for purchasing their various commodities and manufactures.

BENIARAX, an ancient and considerable town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, seated in a soil abounding with corn, honey, and pastures. Lon. 0. 30. W. lat. 35. 0. N.

BENIN, a large town, capital of a kingdom so called, in Africa. It has markets for cows, cotton, elephants teeth, and European ware. The houses are all built with clay-walls, and covered with reeds, straw, or leaves, having no stone in the country. The women, besides their household affairs, are obliged to attend the markets and till the ground. The king's court, which makes a principal part of the town, is seated in a very large plain, with no other houses near it; but has nothing remarkable, except the extent of ground

ground on which it stands. The river of Benin is extremely large and wide at the mouth; but how far it extends up the country is not certainly known. It is a very fatal country to the Europeans; for no ships ever arrive here, without losing a great part of their company. The natives dress all alike, with a long cloth wrapped about their middle, which only differs in goodness, according to their quality: but their children all go naked. The men have as many wives as their circumstances will allow, and take care to keep them from their own countrymen; but are so far from jealousy of the Europeans, that they will often bring them into their company, and leave them behind. The custom of circumcision is here universally practised, though there is no other reason to be given for it, than that their ancestors have done it before them. It is governed by a king, and three great men under him; and each province has its particular governor. They have a sort of religion; but so absurd and perplexed that it is almost impossible to describe it. They are idolaters, and have a sort of sabbath every fifth day, which the great men observe by killing cows, sheep, and goats; and others are contented with cats, dogs, and chickens; but whatever is then killed, is distributed to the poor. The animals are the same here as in other parts of Guinea, as well as the rest of the productions of this country. They have some sorts of manufactures, and are particularly skilful in weaving and dying, their cloths being made of cotton, which grows here in great plenty; and they export many thousand pieces every year to other places. The town is seated near the river, 37 miles N. W. of Cotto. Lon. 7. 4. E. lat. 8. 40. N.

** BENNET'S-BRIDGE, a fair town in the county Kilkenny, province of Leinster, situated on the river Newre, 3 miles from Kilkenny, and 57 from Dublin, in a very pleasant country. It was rendered remarkable by the Duke of Ormond's review, in 1704. About a mile and a half from Benner's-bridge, are the ruins of Annmault Castle, and beyond that again, are the ruins of Ennismag Castle; fairs, 24 February, 26 August, 19 September, and 21 December.

* BENNINGTON, a village in Hertfordshire, England, 4 miles S. E. of Stevenage, with 1 fair, June 29, for pedler's ware.

BENSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and diocese of Mentz, seated on a rivulet, 10 miles N. E. of Worms, and 8 S. of Darmstadt. Lon. 9. 41. E. lat. 49. 36. N.

BENTHEIM, a town of Germany, in

the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a county of the same name, subject to its own prince, seated on the river Vecht, 32 miles N. W. of Munster, and 37 W. of Osnaburg. Lon. 7. 25. E. lat. 52. 23. N.

* BENTHEIM, a village in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, and in the wapen-take of Stantiff; fair July 24, for cattle.

* BENTIVOGLIO, a small town and castle of Italy, in the territory of Bologna; 10 miles N. E. of Bologna, and 18 S. W. of Ferrara. Lon. 11. 34. E. lat. 44. 37. N.

BNUELAG, a territory of Angola, in Africa, whose principal town is of the same name, and under the dominion of the Portuguese. The town is 300 miles N. of Cape Negro, and 120 S. of the island of Loando. Lon. 15. 5. E. lat. 11. 0. S.

** BENVOLIBEN, a famous mountain in the barony of Carberry, and county Sligo, province of Conaught, near which the Nagnata of Ptolemy is supposed to be situated; it is now called Benvoliben, but was formerly named Ben-goiban or Bencael-ban, i. e. the head or hill of the woody country. It lies 4 miles N. of Sligo, and 2 from the ocean.

BER, or BERR, a considerable river of Germany, in Alsacia, which falls into the Rhine.

BERAR, a province of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, near the kingdom of Bengal. It abounds in corn, rice, pulse, and poppies; from which last they extract opium. Sugar-canes grow here almost without cultivation. Shapour is the capital town.

* BERAUM, a royal town of Bohemia, and capital of a circle of the same name, 11 miles W. of Prague. Lon. 14. 25. E. lat. 50. 3. N.

* BERBICE, a river of America, in Terra Firma, which falls into the N. sea, in 6. 30. degrees of south latitude. This is the only river in the country.

* BERCHTOLSGADEN, a town of Germany, in the archbishoprick of Salzburg, which serves all the neighbourhood with salt; seated on the river Aa. 10 miles S. W. of Salzburg. Lon. 13. 0. E. lat. 47. 30. N.

* BERDOA, a town of Asia, in Persia, and in the province of Grandga; seated in a very fertile plain, 10 miles W. of the river Cour, and 62 S. E. of Grandga. Lon. 48. 0. E. lat. 41. 0. N.

* BERBERES, a people of Africa, who live in tents in the manner of the wild Arabs, in different parts of Barbary, particularly to the S. of the kingdoms of Tunis and Tripoly. Their principal riches consist in cattle.

BERENICE,

BER

BERBNICE. See **SUEZ**.

BERE-REGIS, a small town of Dorsetshire, England, with a market on Wednesdays, but no fair; 123 miles S. W. of London. Lon. 2. 15. W. lat. 50. 44. N.

BERG, a territory of Germany, on the eastern banks of the Rhine, in the circle of Westphalia. It is full of woods and mountains, and belongs to the Elector Palatine. Duffeldorp is the capital town.

* **BERGAMASCO**, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, bounded by the Breslan, the Valteline, and the Milanese. It is extremely populous and fertile. The inhabitants very industrious, and have manufactures in hardware and tapestry. Their language is the most corrupt of any in Italy, and Bergamo is the capital town.

BERCAMO, a large, populous, strong, and ancient town, capital of Bergamasco, with a strong citadel, and a bishop's see. The greatest part of the inhabitants have a swelling in their throats, called brochocele, owing to the badness of the water. It is 30 miles N. E. of Milan, and 40 N. of Cremona. Lon. 9. 47. E. lat. 45. 46. N.

BERGAS, a town of Romania in European Turkey, a Greek archbishop's see, and seated on the river Larissa, 40 miles S. E. of Adrianople. Lon. 27. 40. E. lat. 41. 14. N.

BERGEN, a handsome and ancient seaport town of Norway, capital of the province of Bergenhuys and of all Norway, with a strong castle, a deep harbour, and a bishop's see. They carry on a great trade in skins, fir-wood, and dried-fish; but all their wheat is brought from other places. It is subject to Denmark, and lies 350 miles N. by W. of Copenhagen. Lon. 5. 45. E. lat. 60. 11. N.

BERGEN, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, capital of the isle of Rugen, subject to the Swedes; 12 miles N. E. of Stralsund. Lon. 13. 40. E. lat. 54. 23. N.

BERGEN, a town and county on Hudson's river, in New-Jersey, opposite to New-York, chiefly inhabited by Dutch.

* **BERCHENUS**, the most western province of Norway, between the government of Aggerhus and the sea. Bergen is the capital town.

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Dutch Brabant, and in the marquisate of the same name. It is a handsome place, and one of the strongest in the Netherlands, as well on account of the fortifications, as of the morafs with which it is surrounded. It has several times been besieged, to no purpose; but was taken by the French, in 1747, by treachery. It is seated partly on a hill, and partly on the river Zoom, which communicates with

BER

the Scheld by a canal, 15 miles N. of Antwerp, and 22 S. W. of Breda. Lon. 4. 25. E. lat. 51. 27. N.

BERGARAC, a very rich, populous, and trading town of Frante, seated on the river Dordogne, 50 miles E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 42. E. lat. 45. 0. N.

* **BERG**, **St. VINOX**, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Flanders, fortified by marshal Vauban. It was ceded to France by the Pyrenean-treaty, and is seated on the river Cosme, at the foot of a mountain, 5 miles S. of Dunkirk. Lon. 2. 28. E. lat. 50. 57. N.

BERG-ZAHERN, a town of France, in Alsace, 9 miles S. W. of Landau. Lon. 8. 5. E. lat. 49. 5. N.

** **BERKLEY**, a town and county in South Carolina, to the N. of Colleton county, near Cooper and Ashley rivers.

BERKSHIRE, an English county, 37 miles in length; and 25 in breadth; bounded on the N. by Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire; on the W. by Wiltshire; on the S. by Hampshire and Surry; and on the E. by Middlesex and part of Buckinghamshire. It contains 140 parishes, 12 market-towns, and 16,900 houses. The principal town is Reading. In general it is a fruitful country, and particularly in the vale of White-Horse: it has the title of an earldom.

** **BERKSHIRE**, a county in Pennsylvania, bounded S. E. by Philadelphia and Chester counties, N. E. by Northampton county, and S. W. by Cumberland and Lancaster counties.

BERLIN, a large, strong, and handsome city of Germany, and capital of the electorate of Brandenburg, where the king of Prussia resides. The palace is magnificent, and there is a fine library, a rich cabinet of curiosities and medals, an academy of sciences, and an observatory, besides a superb arsenal. Its trade and buildings have been lately much improved, and there is a canal cut from the river Spree to the Oder on the E. and another from thence to the Elbe on the W. It has a communication by water, both with the Baltic Sea, and the German Ocean; seated on the river Spree, 42 miles N. W. of Francfort on the Oder, and 300 N. by W. of Vienna. Lon. 13. 31. E. lat. 52. 32. N.

BERMUDA ISLANDS, a cluster of very small islands, about 400 in number, and nearly in the form of a shepherd's crook, and surrounded with rocks, which render them almost inaccessible to strangers. They lie in the Atlantic Ocean, about 500 miles E. of Carolina. They are inhabited by the English, enjoy a pure and temperate air, and have plenty of flesh, fish, and garden-stuff. The common employment of the inhabitants is in building sloops.

sloops, They were discovered by John Bermudez, a Spaniard; but not inhabited till 1609, when Sir George Summers was cast away upon them, and they have belonged to Britain ever since. Dean Berkeley intended to have founded an university here, but by mistake was carried to New-England, which prevented his design. Lon. 65. W. lat. 32, 20. N. Some travellers talk of spiders webs so strong here, that they will catch small birds.

BERN, the capital town of the canton of Bern in Switzerland. Here is a celebrated school, and a rich library, and 12 companies of tradesmen, in one of which every inhabitant is obliged to be enrolled before he can enjoy any office. It is a strong place, and seated in a peninsula, formed by the river Aar, almost in the middle of the canton. It is 15 miles N. E. of Friburgh, 45 S. of Basle, and 70 N. E. of Geneva. Lon. 7. 10. E. lat. 46. 52. N.

* **BERN**, a canton, the largest of the 13 cantons of Switzerland being about 150 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. The government consists in two councils, called the Great and the Little; and the two chiefs of the Great are called Avoyers. It is divided into two principal parts, called the German and Roman. This last is most commonly called the country of Vaud. The German territory is divided into 35 governments, and the country of Vaud into 13. The religion is Calvinism, and Bern the capital town.

BERN, a town of Bohemia, subject to the house of Austria, 15 miles W. of Prague. Lon. 13. 5. E. lat. 50. 0. N.

** **BERN, NEW**, a small town in the county of Craven in South Carolina, on the S. bank of the river Pamlico. Lon. 77. 30. lat. 35. 15.

BERNARD, THE GREAT ST. a mountain of Switzerland and Savoy, between Valais and Val-d'Aost, at the source of the rivers Drance and Doria. The top of it is always covered with snow, and there is a large convent, where the monks entertain all strangers gratis for three days, without any distinction of religion.

* **BERNARD**, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Brandenburg five miles from Berlin, noted for excellent beer.

BERNAY, a town of France, in Upper Normandy, with a rich Benedictine abbey. It is a trading place, and seated on the river Caratone, 20 miles S. E. of Liseux, and 30 S. W. of Rouen. Lon. 0. 50. E. lat. 49. 6. N.

* **BERNBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt, where a branch of the house of Anhalt resides. It is seated on the river Sara, 20 miles W. of Dessau, and 22 S. W. of Magdeburg. Lon. 11. 46. E. lat. 51. 51. N.

* **BERN-CASTEL**, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, or Triers, with a castle; is remarkable for its good wine. seated on the river Trarbach and Welden.

* **BERRE**, a town of France, in Provence, with the title of a barony, seated on a lake of the same name, in the diocese of Arles. Lon. 5. 12. E. lat. 43. 30. N.

BERRI, a province of France, with the title of a duchy; bounded on the N. by the Orleannois, Blaisois, and Gatinois; on the E. by the Nivernois and the Bourbonnois; on the S. by the Bourbonnois, and La Marche; and on the W. by Tourraine and Poitou. It is fertile in corn, fruit, hemp, and flax; and there is excellent wine in some places. It is divided into the Upper and Lower. Bourges is the capital town.

** **BERRY ISLANDS**, a small cluster of islands on the N. W. point of the Great Bahama bank, in the channel of Providence. Lon. 75. 40. lat. 25. 50.

BERSELLO, a fortified town of Italy, in the Modenese; taken by prince Eugene in 1702, and by the French in 1703, who were obliged to leave it in 1707. It is seated near the confluence of the rivers Linza and Po, 10 miles N. E. of Parma, and 25 S. E. of Cremona. Lon. 10. 36. E. lat. 44. 55. N.

* **BEAUSIRE**, a town of France, in Lower Poitou, 12 miles W. of Thouars. Lon. 0. 27. W. lat. 46. 52. N.

** **BESTIE**, a maritime county in North Carolina, in the district of Edenton; bounded S. by the Roanoke, and by Albemarle Sound on the E. In it is situated the Indian tower of Tuscaroraw.

* **BERTINERO**, a town of Italy, in Romagna, with a strong citadel, and a bishop's see. It is seated on a hill, 50 miles N. E. of Florence, and 50 N. W. of Urbino. Lon. 11. 40. E. lat. 44. 18. N.

BERTRAND, ST. an episcopal town of France, in Gascony, and capital of the county of Comminges; seated on the river, 43 miles S. of Auch, and 25 E. S. E. of Tarbes. Lon. 0. 48. E. lat. 42. 56. N.

BERVY, a sea-port and parliament-town of Scotland, in the county of Merns, 22 miles S. W. of Aberdeen. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 56. 40. N.

BERWICK, a town and county between England and Scotland, properly belonging to neither, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair on Friday in Trinity-week, for black cattle and horses. It is a place of great strength, by nature and art; defended with walls, a castle, and other fortifications. It is large, populous, and well-built, and has a good trade in corn and salmon. It is seated on the river

river Tweed, over which there is a very handsome bridge of 16 arches: it sends 2 members to parliament, and has the title of a duchy. It is 147 miles N. of York, 52 S. E. of Edinburgh, and 339 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 46. W. lat. 55. 45. N.

* **BERWICK-NORTH**, a parliament-town of Scotland, in the county of Lothian, seated on the Frith of Forth. It is 30 miles N. W. of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and 20 E. N. E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 33. W. lat. 56. 5. N.

BERWICK, a shire of Scotland, bounded by the river Tweed on the S. by Lothian on the N. by the German Ocean on the E. and by Tiviotdale on the W. It abounds with corn and grass, and has in it several seats of persons of quality. The principal rivers are the Tweed, the Whiteadder, Blackadder, Eye, and Edneb. The principal place is the town and castle of Dunfermline, the best place for trade in the county. It sends 2 members to parliament.

** **BERWICK**, a town in York county, Pennsylvania, 7 miles N. of Hanover, and 16 W. of York.

** **BESBOROUGH**, a fine seat in the county Kilkenny, province of Leinster, about 63 miles S. of Dublin; which gives title of earl to the noble family of Ponsonby.

BESIERS, or **BEZIERS**, an ancient and handsome town of France, in Lower Languedoc, with a bishop's see, and the title of a viscounty. It has a delightful situation, and the country it stands in is fertile in corn, oil, and excellent wine. It is seated on a hill near the river Orbe, and the royal canal. 8 miles N. of the Mediterranean, and 12 N. E. of Narbonne. Lon. 3. 18. E. lat. 43. 21. N.

* **BESIGHEIM**, a town of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg, in Germany; seated at the confluence of the river Entz and Neckar, between Hailborn and Stutgard.

* **BESSARABIA**, a territory of Turkey, in Europe, between Moldavia, the Danube, the Black Sea, and Little Tartary. It is inhabited by independent Tartars, who maintain themselves by their cattle, husbandry, and plunder. When there are any forces sent against them, they retire among the mountains near the Black Sea, where it is impossible to come at them, on account of the morasses and defiles. The most remarkable towns are Bender, Akerman, Keli, and Simield.

BESTRICIA, a town of Transylvania, remarkable for gold-mines near it, 85 miles N. W. of Hermanstadt, and 90 E. of Toka. Lon. 23. 45. E. lat. 47. 30. N.

BETANZOS, a town of Spain in Galicia, seated on the Mandeo, and on a bay of the sea, 32 miles N. E. of Compostella,

20 S of Ferrol. Lon. 7. 54. W. lat. 43. 12. N.

* **BETELFAGUI**, a town of Asia, in Arabia the Happy, famous as a mart for coffee; where the Europeans come, or at least send their factors, or brokers, to purchase it. It is 25 miles E. of the Red-Sea, and 100 N. of Mocha. Lon. 44. 30. E. lat. 15. 40. N.

BETHLEHEM, a town of Palestine, in Asia, famous for the birth of CHRIST. It is seated on the ridge of a hill, running from E. to W. and has a most delightful prospect. It is now an inconsiderable place, but much visited by pilgrims. There is a church here, erected by the famous Helena, yet entire, in the form of a cross. On the sides are 4 rows of pillars, 10 in a row, each of one entire block of white marble, in many places beautifully speckled. The walls are covered with large squares of white marble almost to the top, and the rest adorned with Mosaic painting now almost defaced. Over the midst of the choir is a stately cupola, covered with lead, and adorned with Mosaic figures. The inside of this church is quite naked. Here is also a chapel, called the Chapel of the Nativity, wherein they pretend to shew the manger Christ was laid in; as also another, called the Chapel of Joseph; and a third, of the Holy Innocents: a few poor Greeks still reside here; and, not far from thence, is a monastery of the Franciscans, surrounded with walls. It is 6 miles S. of Jerusalem. Lon. 35. 25. E. lat. 31. 59. N.

BETHLEHEM, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, 2 miles N. of Louvain, subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 35. 25. E. lat. 50. 55. N.

** **BETHLEHEM**, a village in the county of Orange, province of New York; fertile in pastures, and produces excellent butter.

** **BETHLEHEM**, a town in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, 5 miles E. of Northampton, and 10 S. W. of Easton, on a branch of the Delaware river.

** **BETHLEM**, distant 5 miles from Athlone, county Westmeath, province of Leinster, where was a nunnery so called, of the order of St. Clare. This place was burnt in the war of 1641.

BETHUNE, a town of France, in the county of Artois, with a castle, and several fortifications by marshal Vauban. It was taken by the allies in 1710, and restored to France by the treaty of Utrecht. It is seated on a rock by the river Biette, 20 miles E. of St. Omer's and 120 N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 55. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

BETLEY, a town of Staffordshire, England, with a market on Thursdays, but no fair. It seated on the confines of the county next to Cheshire, in a barren sandy soil,

soil, 16 miles N. N. W. of Stafford, and 142 on the same point from London. Lon. 2. 10. W. lat. 53. 5. N.

BETLIS, a strong town of Asia, in Curdistan; seated on a steep rock on the frontiers of Turkey and Persia, but subject to its own Bey, is a sanctuary for the subjects of the neighbouring powers. 150 miles E. of Diarbekir. Lon. 42. 50. E. lat. 37. 30. N.

* **BETTUS**, a village of Merionethshire, in North Wales, 6 miles N. N. E. of Bala, with 5 fairs, March 16, June 22, August 12, September 16, and December 12, all for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

* **BETTYWAYS**, a village in Carnarvonshire, in North Wales, 10 miles S. by E. of Aberconway, with 2 fairs, on May 15, and December 3, for cattle.

BETUNE, or **BETAW**, a territory of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Guelderland, between the rivers Rhine and Leck. The rains often render the roads impassable. It is divided into the Upper and Lower.

BEVECUM, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, 17 miles S. of Louvain. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 50. 36. N.

BEVELAND, N. and S. 2 islands in the province of Zealand, between the eastern and western branches of the river Scheld, and part of the United Provinces.

BEVERGERN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and diocese of Munster, 22 miles from that city.

BEVERLY, a town in the East-Riding of Yorkshire, England, with 2 markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and 4 fairs, on Thursday before St. Valentine's day, Holy Thursday, July 5, and November 16, for cattle, horses, and sheep. It is a large well built town, and sends 2 members to parliament; seated on the river Hull, 9 miles N. of Hull, and 179 N. of London. Lon. 0. 15. W. lat. 53. 52. N.

** **BEVERLEY**, a maritime town in New England, province of Massachusetts Bay, and county of Essex, on the S. of Cape Anne and N. side of Burley Brook.

BEVERUNGEN, a town of Germany, and diocese of Paderborn, seated at the confluence of the rivers Beve and Weser, 22 miles E. of Paderborn. Lon. 9. 30. E. lat. 51. 46. N.

BEWDLEY, a town of Worcestershire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and 3 fairs, on May 4, for horned cattle, horses, cheese, linen, and woollen-cloth; on December 10, for hogs only; and on December 11, for horned cattle, horses, cheese, linen, and woollen-cloth. Seated

on the river Severn, is neat and well-built, enjoys a good trade for malt, leather, and caps, and lies 14 miles N. of Worcester, and 122 N. W. of London. It sends one member to parliament. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 52. 20. N.

BEZANZON, an ancient, handsome, large, and very strong town of France, in the French Comte, an archbishop's see, and an university. Here are several remains of Roman antiquities, particularly the ruins of an amphitheatre. It was taken by the French in 1674, and this and the whole province have remained in their hands ever since. It is 52 miles E. of Dijon, and 208 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 8. E. lat. 47. 14. N.

BEZIERS. See **BESIERS**.

BIAFAR, the capital town of a kingdom of the same name, of Africa, in Ngroland, seated on the river Los-Camarones. Lon. 17. 40. E. lat. 6. 10. N.

* **BIALOGOROD**, or **AKERMAN**, a strong town of Bessarabia, seated on the Lake Vidono, near the sea-side, 10 miles S. E. of the mouth of Neister, and 42 S. W. of Oczakow. Lon. 30. 10. E. lat. 46. 20. N.

* **BIANA**, a town of Asia, subject to the Great Mogul, remarkable for its excellent indigo, 50 miles W. of Agra. Lon. 80. 50. E. lat. 26. 30. N.

BIBERACH, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Suabia. It has a large manufacture in fullians, and is seated in a pleasant fertile valley on the river Rufs, 17 miles S. W. of Ulm, and 30 N. of Lindaw. Lon. 10. 2. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

BIBERSBERG, a town of Upper Hungary, 15 miles N. of Presburg. Lon. 17. 15. E. lat. 48. 31. N.

* **BICERTE**, a castle of the isle of France, 2 miles from Paris, where they imprison lunatics, vagrants and petty criminals.

* **BICESTER**, or **BURCESTER**, a town in Oxfordshire, England, with a market on Fridays, for cattle and sheep; and 1 fair, on August 5, for tanned leather and horses, 13 miles from Oxford. Lon. 1. 10. W. lat. 51. 54. N.

* **BIDACHE**, a town of France, in Lower Navarre; seated on the river Bidoufe, 12 miles E. of Bayonne. Lon. 1. 9. W. lat. 43. 31. N.

BIDASSOA, a river of Spain, on the frontiers of France, rising in the Pyrenees and falls into the sea between Anlaye and Fontarabia.

** **BIDDEFORD**, a town in York county, province of New Hampshire, in New England, near the mouth of the Saco river and bay, 10 miles N. from Wells and 20 S. from Brunswick.

BIDDIFORD, a town in Devonshire, with

with a market on Tuesdays, and 3 fairs, on February 14, July 18, and November 13, for cattle; seated on the river Torige, is a large well-inhabited place, carries on a considerable trade, and is 16 miles S. by W. of Ilfracomb, and 197 W. of London. Lon. 4. 10. W. lat. 51. 10. N.

* **BIEEZ**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracovia, remarkable for its mines of vitriol, seated on the river Weseloke, 50 miles S. E. of Cracow, and 50 S. W. of Sandomir. Lon. 21. 5. E. lat. 49. 50. N.

BIEL. See **BIENNA**.

* **BIELA**, a town of the empire of Russia, and capital of a province of the same name, seated on the river Opscha, 125 miles W. of Moscow. Lon. 33. 25. E. lat. 55. 50. N.

* **BIELA**, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of the Bellesse, near the river Cerva, 20 miles W. of Verceil, and 14 N. E. of Ivree. Lon. 7. 53. E. lat. 45. 35. N.

* **BIELO**, **OSERO**, or **BOLOZERO**. See **BELEZERO**.

BIELGOROD, a town of Russia, and capital of a government of the same name, which is part of Little Russia, and inhabited by Cossacks. It is an Archbishop's see, and is seated on the river Donis.

BIELSK, or **BIELSKOI**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Polachia, near one of the sources of the river Narew. 100 miles N. E. of Warsaw, and 55 S. S. W. of Grodno. Lon. 23. 39. E. lat. 52. 40. N.

BIELSKOI, a town of Russia, in the province of Smolensko, 80 miles N. E. of Smolensko, and 170 W. of Moscow. Lon. 33. 5. E. lat. 55. 40. N.

* **BIENNA**, a town of Switzerland, seated on a lake of the same name. The inhabitants are Protestants, and in alliance with the cantons of Bern, Soleure, and Friburg. 17 miles N. W. of Bern, 12 S. W. of Soleure, and 17 N. of Friburg. Lon. 7. 10. E. lat. 47. 11. N.

** **BIQUE**, or **BORIQUEZ-ISLAND**. See **CRABS-ISLAND**.

* **BIEROLIET**, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Flanders. It is 2 miles N. of Sluice, and 10 N. W. of Axel. Lon. 3. 39. E. lat. 51. 21. N.

* **BIETIGKHEIM**, a strong town of Germany, in Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg. It is near Besikheim, Strutgard, and the strong castle of Asperg.

BIGGLESWADE, a town in Bedfordshire, England, with a market on Wednesdays, and 5 fairs, on February 13, the Saturday in Easter-week, Whit-Monday, July 22, and October 28, for all sorts of cattle, seated on the river Ivel; has several commodious inns for travellers, and

is one of the greatest barley markets in England, and lies 10 miles N. W. of Bedford, and 46 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 21. W. lat. 52. 6. N.

** **BIG-ISLAND**, one of the Copland-islands, situated at the entrance into Carrickfergus Bay, county Down, province of Ulster, it is distant 1 mile and half, N. of Donaghadee, and near 4 miles E. of Bangor.

BIGORRE, a province of France, bounded on the N. by Armagnac and Esterac; on the E. by the territory of Cominge; on the W. by Bearn; and on the S. by the Pyrenean mountains. Tarbe is the capital town.

* **BIHAEZ**, a strong town of the kingdom of Hungary, in Croatia; seated in an isle formed by the river Anna, 65 miles S. E. of Carlostad. Lon. 16. 32. E. lat. 44. 51. N.

BILBOA, a large, handsome, and rich town of Spain, capital of Biscay, with a good frequented harbour; its exports are wool, sword-blades and other manufactures in iron and steel; it is seated at the mouth of the river Ibaicabal, which a little below falls into the sea, 50 miles W. of St. Sebastian, and 180 N. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 10. W. lat. 43. 23. N.

** **BILBOA**, a fair town in the county Limerick, province of Munster, fairs 12 May and August.

BILDESTON, a town in Suffolk, England, market on Wednesdays, 2 fairs, on Ash-Wednesday, and Holy-Thurday; is seated on the river Breton; at present, almost the only business of the town is spinning of yarn. It is 12 miles S. E. of Bury, and 63 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 55. E. lat. 52. 16. N.

** **BILCHURCH**, situated in Magh-bile, in Inis Owen, on the N. W. of Lough Foyle, in the county Derry, province of Ulster. This church was founded by St. Patrick, where in after ages, was erected a monastery.

BILEDULGERID, a large country of Africa, extending from Egypt to the Atlantic Ocean; bounded by Barbary on the N. and Saara and the Desert on the S. The air is very hot, but wholesome; there are vast quantities of dates. They have no considerable rivers; and the principal animals are camels, horses, and ostriches. The inhabitants are, original natives, and the Arabs. The latter live in tents, and rove in the Desert, to rob caravans.

BILEVELT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Ravensburg; 7 miles S. of Ravensburg, and subject to the King of Prussia. Lon. 8. 50. E. lat. 52. 10. N.

BILLERICAY, a town in Essex, Eng-land,

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land, with a large market on Tuesdays, and 2 fairs, on July 22, for horses, and on October 7, for cattle in general. It is seated on a hill, 9 miles S. by W. of Chelmsford, and 23 E. of London. Lon. o. 31. E. lat. 51. 30. N.

**** BILLERIKA**, a small town in Middlesex county, Massachusetts Bay, on the banks of Concord river, 6 miles W. of Wilmington, and 5 N. of Bedford.

BILLINGHAM, a town of Northumberland, England; a fair on Saturday after September 15, for black cattle, sheep, linen, and woollen-cloth; is 28 miles W. of Newcastle, and 286 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. o. W. lat. 55. 12. N.

*** BILLINGHURST**, a village of Sussex, England, 4 miles S. S. W. of Horsham, with 1 fair on Whit-Monday, for horned cattle and sheep. Lon. o. 13. W. lat. 51. 11. N.

BILLON, a town of France, in Auvergne, 15 miles S. E. of Clermont. Lon. 3. 29. E. lat. 45. 41. N.

BILSDEN, a small town in Leicestershire, England, with a market on Fridays, and 2 fairs, July 25, and August 23, for pewter, brass and toys. It is 9 miles S. E. of Leicester, and 91 N. by W. of London. Lon. o. 51. W. lat. 52. 35. N.

BILSON, a town of Germany, in the bishoprick of Liege, seated on the river Demur, 8 miles W. of Maestricht, and 15 N. of Liege; it is subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 5. 29. E. lat. 50. 50. N.

*** BIMINI**, one of the Luccaya Islands, in North America, near the Channel of Bahama. It is about 8 miles in length, and as much in breadth; covered with trees, and inhabited by the native Americans. It is very difficult of access, on account of the shoals, but is a very pleasant place. Lon. 79. 30. W. lat. 25. o. N.

BIMLIPATON, a sea-port town of Golconda, in the East-Indies, on the west-side of the Bay of Bengal; 12 miles to the N. of Vizagapatam, and the Dutch have a small factory here, to buy up all the cloth manufactured by the inhabitants. Lon. 83. 5. E. lat. 18. o. N.

*** BINACAR**, a village in Somersetshire, England, 4 miles N. E. of Wells, with 2 fairs, on Whit-Monday, for all sorts of cattle, and Whit-Tuesday, for cloth and horses.

*** BINAROS**, a small town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, remarkable for good wine. It is seated near the sea, 20 miles S. of Tortosa. Lon. o. 35. E. lat. 40. 33. N.

BINBROKE, a town in Lincolnshire, England, with a mean market on Wednesdays, but no fairs, seated in a bottom, and has two parish churches. It is 30

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miles N. E. of Lincoln, and 146 N. of London. Lon. o. o. lat. 53. 30. N.

BINCH, a little fortified town in the county of Hainault, subject to the house of Austria; 9 miles E. of Mons, and 10 W. of Charleroy. Lon. 4. 15. E. lat. 50. 24. N.

**** BINGAN MOUNTAIN**, situated in the half barony of Mourm, county Down, province of Ulster. Bin or Bien, in the Irish language, signifies a pinnacle, and Gan difficult: i. e. the pinnacle of difficult ascent.

*** BINGAZI**, a sea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoli, 140 miles W. of Derna. Lon. 19. 10. E. lat. 32. 20. N.

BINCEN, an ancient and handsome town of Germany, in the archbishoprick of Mentz; seated at the place where the river Nave falls into the Rhine, 15 miles W. of Mentz, and 25 S. E. of Coblenz. Lon. 8. o. E. lat. 49. 49. N.

BINGHAM, a small market town of Nottinghamshire, England, in the vale of Belvoir; has 3 fairs, on February 20 and 21, for horses, on the first Tuesday in May, for horned cattle, sheep, and hogs, and on November 8, chiefly for foals and hogs. It is 8 miles E. of Nottingham. Lon. o. 56. W. lat. 52. 56. N.

BINGLEY, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, with 2 fairs, on January 25, for horned cattle, and on August 25, 6, 7 for horned cattle and linen cloth. It is seated on the river Aire, 30 miles W. by S. of York, and 202 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 40. W. lat. 53. 50. N.

*** BINTAN**, an island of Asia, in the East-Indies, to the S. of the peninsula of Malacca. Lon. 103. 50. E. lat. 1. o. N.

BIORKO, an island of Sweden, 3 miles from Stockholm, in which there was anciently a considerable market-town, and the royal seat of Birka.

BIORNEBURG, a town of Sweden, in N. Finland, seated on the river Kune, near its mouth, in the Gulph of Bothnia, 95 miles S. of Christianstadt, and 75 N. of Abo. Lon. 22. 5. E. lat. 61. 42. N.

BIR, or **BEER**, a town of Turkey, in Asia, in Dierbeck, with a castle, where the governor resides, seated on the eastern bank of the river Euphrates, in a pleasant, fruitful country. They have a kind of vultures, so tame that they sit on the tops of the houses, and even in the streets, without fear or disturbance. It is 50 miles N. E. of Aleppo, and 35 W. of Orfa. Lon. 36. 20. W. lat. 38. 10. N.

**** BIRR**, otherwise called **PARSON'S-TOWN**, a good port and market town, in the King's county, province of Leinster, situated above 63 miles from Dublin; adorned with a fine castle of the family of

of the Parsons, which was besieged by General Sarsfield, and relieved by Kirk. In the midst of this town, is a stone column of the Doric order, with the shaft about 25 feet high, on the top of which is placed a pedestrian statue of the late Duke of Cumberland in a Roman habit; cast in lead, and painted stone colour. It was erected in 1747; fairs 11 February, 5 May, 25 August, 10 December.

** **BIRCHGROVE**, a fair town in the county Wexford, province of Leinster, fairs 24 June, 29 September, custom-free.

** **BIRD-KEYS**, a rock or island amongst the Virgin Islands, in the West-Indies, so called from the number of birds that resort to it; it is 2 leagues W. of St. John's. Long. 63. 20. lat. 17. 55.

BIRKENFIELD, a town of Germany, and capital of the county of the same name, in the circle of the Upper Rhine. It is seated near the river Nave, 22 miles S. E. of Treves, or Triers, and 47 S. W. of Mentz. Lon. 7. 14. E. lat. 49. 55. N.

BIRMINGHAM, a very large town in Warwickshire, England, with a market on Thursdays, and 2 fairs, on Thursday in Whitfun-week, and on October 10, for hardware, cattle, sheep, and horses. It is no corporation, it being only governed by two constables, and two bailiffs, and therefore free for any person to come and settle there; which has contributed greatly to the increase, not only of the buildings, but the trade, which is the most flourishing of any in England for all sorts of iron-work, besides many other curious manufactures. The town stands on the side of a hill, forming nearly a half-moon. The lower part is filled with the workshops and warehouses of the manufacturers, and consists chiefly of old buildings. The upper part of the town contains a number of new and regular streets, and a handsome square elegantly built. It has 2 churches; 1 in the lower part of the town, which is an ancient building, with a very tall spire; the other is a very grand modern structure, having a square stone tower, with a cupola, and turret above it; in this tower is a fine peal of 10 bells, and a set of musical chimes, which play seven different tunes, one for each day in the week. It has also two chapels, and meeting-houses for every denomination of dissenters. The houses in this town amount to about 6 or 7000, and their number is continually increasing. It is 17 miles N. W. of Coventry, 40 S. E. of Shrewsbury, and 109 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 50. W. lat. 52. 30. N.

* **BIRVIESCA**, a town of Spain in Old Castile, and capital of the small territory of Bureva, 15 miles N. of Burgos. Lon. 3. 30. W. lat. 42. 35. N.

BIRZA, a town of Poland in the province of Samogitia, 42 miles S. E. of Mitau. Lon. 24. 50. E. lat. 56. 12. N.

* **BISACCIA**, a small handsome town of Italy, in the Ulterior Principato, and in the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see. It is 15 miles N. E. of Conza, and 18 S. E. of Ariano. Lon. 15. 40. E. lat. 41. 3. N.

BISCARA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, and province of Labez. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 35. 10. N.

BISCAY, a maritime province of Spain, bounded on the N. by the ocean, on the W. by Austria de Santillan, on the S. by Old Castile and the province of Alava, and on the E. by Guipulcoa. It is about 27 miles square, and produces much corn, apples, oranges, and citrons. They have excellent fish of all sorts, as also ship-timber, and mines of iron and lead. The Biscayers are active, brave, and the best seamen of all Spain. They have a language of no affinity with any other in Europe. Bilboa is the capital town.

BISCAY, New, a province of North America, in Mexico, noted for its silver-mines. The river De-las-Natias runs through a great part of it. Lat. from 25 to 28 N.

* **BISCHOFISHEIM**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the archbishoprick of Mentz, seated on the river Tauber, near the frontiers of Franconia, 2 miles W. of Wurtzburg. Lon. 9. 10. E. lat. 49. 40. N.

* **BISCHOF WERDA**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, 3 miles from Dresden.

* **BISCHOF ZELL**, a handsome town of Switzerland, in Turgau, with a castle, where the bishop's bailiff of Constance resides. The inhabitants are independent, governed by a supreme council, and are all Catholics since 1529. It is seated on the river Thur, 12 miles S. of Constance, and 6 N. W. of St. Gall. Lon. 9. 13. E. lat. 47. 27. N.

BISCHWEILLEN, a fortress of Alsace, 5 miles W. of the river Rhine and Fort Lewis, in possession of the French. Lon. 7. 51. E. lat. 48. 40. N.

* **BISEGLIA**, a populous town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra de Bari, with a bishop's see, seated near the Gulph of Venice, 6 miles from Trani. Lon. 16. 45. E. lat. 41. 28. N.

BISERTA, a sea-port town of Tunis, in Africa, on the Mediterranean, near where Utica formerly stood; 37 miles N. W. of Tunis, and 240 W. of Algiers. Lon. 9. 46. E. lat. 37. 10. N.

BISHOPS-AUKLAND. See **AUKLAND-BISHOPS**.

BISHOPS-CASTLE, a town in Shropshire

shire, England, with a market on Fridays, and 5 fairs, on Friday before Good Friday, the Friday after May-day, July 5, September 9, and November 13, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses; seated near the river Clun, is a corporation, sends two members to parliament, and its market is much frequented by the Welch. It is 41 miles W. of Worcester, 8 E. of Montgomery, and 150 N. W. by W. of London. Lon. 2. 55. W. lat. 52. 22. N.

BISHOP AND HIS CLERKS, some little islands and dangerous rocks on the coast of Pembrokeshire, England, near St. David's. Lon. 5. 20. W. lat. 51. 57. N.

* **BISHOPS-LYDIARD**, a village in Somersetshire, England, 5 miles N. W. of Taunton, with 2 fairs, on March 25, for bullocks, horses, and sheep, and September 8, for all sorts of toys.

BISHOPS-STORTFORD, a town of Hertfordshire, England, with a good market on Thursday, and 3 fairs, on Holy Thursday, Corpus-Christi-day, and October 10, for horses and cattle; it is 12 miles N. E. of Hertford, and 29 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 15. E. lat. 51. 54. N.

BISIGNANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the Hither Calabria, with a strong fort, a bishop's see, and the title of a principality. It is seated on a mountain near the river Boccona, 18 miles N. of Cozena, and 133 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 16. 20. E. lat. 39. 38. N.

* **BISLEY**, a village in Gloucestershire, 5 miles W. N. W. of Cirencester, with 2 fairs, on April 23, and November 12, for cattle.

BISNAGAR, a large and populous town of Asia, in the East-Indies, and in a province of the same name, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges. It is a famous inland town, and lies 112 miles S. of Golconda, and 240 S. E. of Goa. Lon. 78. 0. E. lat. 13. 28. N.

BISSAGOS, a cluster of islands on the coast of Negroland, in Africa, a little to the N. of Rio-Grande, and 200 miles to the S. of the river Gambia. The largest is about 100 miles in circumference, and inhabited by pagan negroes, who are glad to trade with strangers, and use them very well.

* **BISTRICZ**, a handsome strong town of Transilvania, seated on a river of the same name, 142 miles N. E. of Colofwar. Lon. 25. 3. E. lat. 47. 33. N.

* **BITBURG**, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, 27 miles N. E. of Luxemburg. Lon. 6. 40. E. lat. 50. 0. N.

* **BITCHE**, a fortified town of France, in Lorrain, capital of a county of the same name, and seated at the foot of a moun-

tain, near the river Schwolbe, 17 miles W. of Wissemburg, and 30 N. by W. of Straßburg. Lon. 7. 44. E. lat. 49. 5. N.

* **BITETO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Bari, with a bishop's see. Lon. 16. 59. E. lat. 41. 18. N.

BITHYNIA, anciently a part of Lesser Asia, near the Straits of Constantinople. It has no modern name.

* **BITO**, a small kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, to the S. of the river Niger.

BITONTO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Bari, seated in a pleasant plain, 8 miles S. of the Gulph of Venice, 10 S. W. of Bari, and 117 E. by N. of Naples. Lon. 17. 1. E. lat. 41. 23. N.

* **BITTERFELD**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Misnia, between Hall and Wirtemberg.

* **BIVONA**, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Mazaro, seated upon a mountain, with the title of a duchy.

* **BIZU**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, capital of the province of Elcoura; seated on a mountain, in a country abounding in corn, wine, oil, figs, and nuts.

** **BLACK-ABBAY**, in the parish of St. Andrew, county Down, province of Ulster, formerly an abbey of Benedictine Monks, founded by John de Courcy.

BLACKBANK, a town of Ireland, in the county Armagh, province of Ulster, 7 miles S. of Armagh, and 55 from Dublin.

BLACKBURN, a town in Lancashire, England, with a market on Mondays, and 3 fairs, on May 21, for cattle and toys, on September 30, for horses and small wares, and on October 21, for cattle and toys. It has its name from the brook Blackwater, which runs through it; and is seated near the river Derwent, 12 miles E. of Preston, and 191 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 35. W. lat. 53. 42. N.

BLACK FOREST, a forest of Germany, in Suabia, extending from N. to S. between Ortnau, Brisgaw, part of the duchy of Wirtemberg, the principality of Fultemberg, and towards the source of the Danube, as far as the Rhine above Basse. It is part of the Hyrcanian forest.

* **BLACKHEATH**, a village near Greenwich, in Kent, England, with 2 fairs, on May 13, and October 11, for bullocks, horses, and toys.

* **BLACKMOOR**, a village in Essex, 7 miles S. W. Chelmsford, England; has 1 fair on August 20, for cattle in general.

** **BLACK RIVER**, an English settlement in South America, at the mouth of the river Tinto 20 leagues eastward of cape

cape Honduras; the only harbour on the coast of Terra Firma, from the island of Rattan to cape Gracias a Dios, and above 60 years the refuge of the Logwood-cutters when driven by the Spaniards from the forests of East Yucatan. The soil is fertile; the rivers and lagoons abound with fish; the forest with deer, game, and Mexican swine; and the coasts with turtle. The settlement flourishes spontaneously without cultivation.

BLACK SEA, formerly called the Euxine Sea, lies between Europe and Asia, bounded on the N. of Tartary; on the E. by Mingrelia; Circassia, and Georgia; on the S. by Natolia, and on the W. by Romania, Bulgaria, and Bessarabia. It lies between Lon. 33. and 44. E. and from lat. 42. to 46. N. entirely surrounded by the Turkish dominions.

BLACKSTAFF RIVER, in the county Down, province of Ulster; called also the river ANNADORNE, from an inconsiderable place of that name, near which it rises; takes a S. W. course, and falls into the N. end of the inner bay of Dundrum.

BLACK-WATER BRIDGE, situated in the county Kildare, province of Leinster, 22 miles from Dublin, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond which are Rylough ruins.

BLACKWATER FOOT, in the county Down, province of Ulster, above 72 miles from Dublin; near which is a seat of the earl of Charlemont, in an island of Lough Neagh, near Coney island.

BLACK-WATER RIVER, a large river which rises in the county Kerry, and having passed several towns in the county Cork, falls into the sea at Youghall; also several others of that name in the kingdom: as—1, that which runs through the county Armagh, and falls into Lough Neagh;—2 in the county Meath, which falls into the Boyne at Navan;—3 in the county Longford, which falls into the Shannon. N. of Lanesborough; and 4 in the county Wexford, which is lost in the sea at Bannow bay.

BLACK-WATER, TOWN, situated in the county Armagh, province of Ulster, above 66 miles from Dublin; also a village of the same name in the county Wexford, province of Leinster, where fairs are held on 25 March.

BLADEN, a county of North Carolina, in the district of Wilmington, and is the boundary of South Carolina.

BLAIR OF ATHOL, a castle belonging to the duke of Athol, remarkable for a battle fought near it in 1689, wherein the lord Dundee, was killed. It is seated on a small river which falls into the Tay, 12 miles N. W. of Dunkeld, 23 N. W. of

Perth, and 70 N. by W of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 41. W. lat. 56. 46. N.

BLASOIS, a province of France, bounded on the N. by Beauce, on the E. by Orleannois, on the S. by Berri, and on the W. by Touraine. Blois is the capital town.

* **BLAKENEY**, a village in Gloucestershire, England, with 2 fairs, on April 12, for horned cattle, and November 12, for the same, and fat hogs.

BLAMONT, a town of Lorraine, seated on the little river Vesouze, 12 miles S. of Luneville, and 28 S. E. of Nanci. Lon. 6. 57. E. lat. 48. 40. N.

* **BLANC**, a town of France in Berri, with a cattle seated on the river Cruge, 35 miles E. of Poitiers. Lon. 1. 13. E. lat. 46. 38. N.

** **BLANCA**, or **BLANCO**, an uninhabited island in South America, N. of Marguerita, near Terra Firma; climate dry and healthy, and produces plenty of Guanoes. Lon. 64. 30. W. lat. 11. 50. N.

BLANCO, a cape or promontory of Peru, in South America, on the coast of the South Sea, 120 miles S. W. of Guaiquil. Lon. 83. 0. W. lat. 3. 45. S.

BLANCO, a cape or promontory of Africa, in the Atlantick Ocean, 180 miles N. of the river Senegal. Lon. 17. 5. W. lat. 20. 55. N.

BLANDFORD, a town of Dorsetshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs on March 7, July 10, and November 8, for horses, sheep, and cheese; seated on the river Store, near the Downs. In 1731 almost all the town was burnt down, with the goods therein; but it was soon rebuilt more beautiful than before. It has the title of a marquissate, and is 15 miles S. W. of Salisbury, 18 N. E. of Dorchester, and 107 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 14. W. lat. 50. 53. N.

** **BLANDFORD**, a town in Prince George's county, Virginia, on the S. bank of a branch of James's river, 2 miles of Petersburg.

BLANES, a sea-port town of Catalonia, in Spain, 20 miles S. of Gironne, seated near the river Tordera. Lon. 2. 50. E. lat. 41. 40. N.

BLANET, or **PORT LEWIS**, a sea-port town of Brittany, in France, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, one of the stations of the royal navy of France, and is 65 miles S. E. of Brest, and 75 N. W. of Nantes. Lon. 3. 5. W. lat. 47. 40. N.

BLANKENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the duchy of Berg, 12 miles E. of Bonne. Lon. 7. 30. E. lat. 50. 42. N.

BLANKENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of a county of the same name, sub-

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ject to the duke of Brunswick-Woolfenbottle. It is 45 miles S. E. of Woolfenbottle. Lon. 11. 10. E. lat. 51. 50. N.

* **BLANKENHEIM**, a small territory of Germany, part of the county of Eyffel near the archbishopric of Cologne, and duchy of Juliers. The town of that name is defended by a castle, built upon a mountain.

* **BLANZAC**, a town of France, in Angoumois, seated on the river Nay, on the frontiers of Saintonge, with a chapter, whose principal has the title of an Abbe.

BLARENHES, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Hainault. Near this place the English, and their allies, obtained a victory over the French in 1709, notwithstanding they were encamped in a wood, where they had cut down the trees, and thrown up a triple entrenchment for their defence. Their armies on each side consisted of 120,000 men, whereof at least 20,000 were killed. This is sometimes called the battle of Malplaquet.

** **BLARNEY**, situated in the county Cork, province of Munster, above 128 miles from Dublin; here was a castle esteemed one of the strongest in that province, it stands 3 miles W. of Cork, upon a rock, close to a small river of the same name, over which is a handsome bridge, and the other side a lake of 30 acres extent. The castle was built by Cormac Mac Carty; who came into the Lordship in 1449; the Earl of Clancarty was first summoned to parliament, as Baron of Blarney, by queen Elizabeth, and created Viscount Muskerry and Earl of Clancarty, in 1658, the 10 Car. 2. The estate was forfeited by their adhering to King James II. The walls of the castle are 18 feet thick; it stood out a formal siege against King William's forces, but a battery from a rising round compelled them to give up the castle, after their commander had made his escape; the conquerors demolished the fortifications, leaving nothing remaining but one large tower; but the apartments erected since, are handsome and spacious, and the gardens well laid out. During the grand rebellion, this castle was also taken by Roger, Earl of Orrery, then Lord Broghill, in 1646. Fairs, Easter-Monday and Tuesday, 8 and 9 June, 18 September, and 11 November.

* **BLASEY**, St. a village of Cornwall, England, 5 miles N. W. of Foy, with 1 fair on February 2, for horses, oxen, sheep, and a few hops. Lon. 4. 45. W. lat. 50. 23. N.

** **BLASQUES**, or **BLASQUET-ISLANDS**, a cluster of small islands, situated off the bay of Dingle, county Kerry, and province of Munster. These

islands are 12 in number, but 4 of them are only rocks; they formerly belonged to the Earl of Desmond, who gave them to the family of Ferreter, whence they have been termed Ferreter's islands; besides that already mentioned, the most considerable are those called Innis Mac Kilane, or Mackilane's island, Innis ni Broe, or Quern island, Innistuskard or Inishuigh, i. e. the Northern island, and Beg-innis, or the Little-island. There is a small bird, which is said to be peculiar to these islands, called by the Irish Gourdet; it is somewhat larger than a sparrow, the feathers of the back are dark, and those of the belly are white; the bill is straight, short and thick; and it is web-footed. When they are first taken, the country people affirm that they cast up about a tea spoonful of a very fetid oil out of their bills; they are almost one lump of fat; when roasted, of a most delicious taste, and are reckoned to exceed an Ortolan; for which reason the gentry hereabouts, call them the Irish Ortolan.

BLAUBEUREN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg, 11 miles W. of Ulm, and 32 E. of Tubingen. Lon. 9. 55. E. lat. 48. 22. N.

BLAYO, an ancient and strong town of France, in Guienne, with a strong citadel. It has a harbour much frequented by foreigners, and the ships which go to Bourdeaux are obliged to leave their guns here. It is seated on the river Gironde, 17 miles N. of Bourdeaux, and 50 S. W. of Angouleme. Lon. 0. 35. W. lat. 45. 7. N.

BLECHINGLY, a town of Surry, England, with 2 fairs, on June 22, and November 2, for horses, bullocks, and toys. It is 20 miles E. of Guildford, and 24 S. of London. Lon. 0. 0. lat. 51. 15. N.

* **BLEGON**, a village in Somersetshire, England, 7 miles S. S. E. of Huntspill, with 1 fair, on the last Friday in August, for bullocks, horses, sheep, and all sorts of toys.

BLEKING, a territory, in the S. part of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Smaland, on the E. and S. by the Baltic sea, and on the W. by Schonen; 15 miles in length, and 4 in breadth, is a pleasant, though mountainous country, and contains about 5000 inhabitants.

BLERNHEIM, a village in Germany, in Suabia, rendered memorable for the victory over the French and Bavarians, obtained in August 1704, by the allies, under the command of the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene. It is seated on the W. side of the Danube, 3 miles N. E. of Hochstet, 27 N. E. of Ulm, and 25 N. W. of Augsburg. Lon. 10. 35. E. lat. 48. 40. N.

** **BLESSINGTON**,

**** BLESSINGTON**, a borough and market town in the county Wicklow, province of Leinster, which gave title of Viscount to a branch of the family of Boyle, as it afterward did that of Earl to the noble family of Stewart, Viscount Mountjoy. It is pleasantly situated on a rising ground, near the river Liffey, 14 miles S. W. of Dublin. Fairs, 12 May, 5 July, 12 November.

BLITH, a town of Nottinghamshire, England, with a market on Thursdays, and 2 fairs, on Holy-Thursday for cattle and horses, and October 6, for sheep and hops. It is 23 miles N. W. of Newark, and 146 N. by W. from London. Lon. 1. 10. W. lat. 53. 22. N.

*** BLOCKLEY**, a village in Worcestershire, England, though inclosed by Gloucestershire, 7 miles S. E. of Evesham, and has 2 fairs, on Tuesday after Easter-week, for cattle, and on October 10, for hiring servants. Lon. 1. 50. W. lat. 52. 0. N.

*** BLOCKZII**, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Over-Yssel, with a fort; seated at the mouth of the river Aa, in the Zuider Zee, where there is a good harbour, 8 miles N. W. of Stenwick. Lon. 5. 39. E. lat. 52. 44. N.

BLOIS, an ancient and handsome town of France, in Orleans, and in the district of Blaisois, with a magnificent castle, and a bishop's see. Here are very fine fountains; the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade. It was formerly the residence of some of their kings; seated on the river Loire, in one of the most agreeable countries of France, 32 miles S. W. of Orleans, 47 W. of Tours, and 100 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 25. E. lat. 47. 35. N.

BLONEIZ, a town of Poland, in the province of Warsovia, 20 miles W. of Warsaw. Lon. 20. 35. E. lat. 52. 10. N.

*** BLYTHBOROUGH**, a post-town in Suffolk, England, on the river Blyth; it is now gone to decay. It has but 1 fair for toys, on April 5. Lon. 1. 40. E. lat. 52. 26. N.

*** BOBENHAUSEN**, a town of Germany, in Weteravia, with a castle, 3 miles from Francfort on the Maine, and seated on the small river Gersbrentz.

BOBIO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the Milanese, and territory of Pavia; seated on the river Trebia, 30 miles N. E. of Genoa, and 25 S. E. of Pavia. Lon. 9. 12. E. lat. 44. 45. N.

*** BOBIO**, the largest river of Chili, in S. America. It has its source in the great mountains, called the Andes, and falls into the sea in 47 degrees of S. latitude.

BOCCA-CHICA, the strait, or entrance into the harbour of Carthage, in South America; defended by several forts and

platforms of guns, which were all taken by the British forces in 1741.

BOCCA-DEL-DRAGO, a strait so called, between the island of Trinidad and Andalusia, in the province of Terra-Firma, in South America.

BOCHAR. See **BOCHAM**.

BOCHETTA, a place of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, which was famous in the war of 1646 and 1647. It is a chain of mountains, over which the great road lies from Lombardy to Genoa; and on the very peak of the highest mountain is a narrow pass, which will hardly admit three men to go a-breast. This pass is properly called the Bochetta; for the defence of which there are three forts. It is the key of the city of Genoa, and was taken in 1746 by the Imperialists, by which means they opened a way to that city.

BOCKHOLT, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and the diocese of Munster, capital of a small district; 20 miles E. of Cleeves, and subject to the bishop of Munster. Lon. 6. 22. E. lat. 51. 42. N.

BOCKING, a large village in Essex, England, separated from Braintree by a small stream. Its church is a deanery, the market is kept at Braintree. There is a large manufactory of bays, chiefly for exportation. It is 42 miles N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 40. E. lat. 51. 56. N.

*** BODGAM**, a village in Suffex, England, 9 miles N. W. of Winchelsea, with 1 fair, on June 6, for cattle and pedler's ware.

BODMIN, a town of Cornwall, England, with a market on Saturdays, and 4 fairs, on January 24, Saturday after Mid-Lent, Sunday, Wednesday before Whit-Sunday, and December 6, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops; seated in a bottom between two high hills, which renders the air very unwholesome; is a mayor-town, and sends 2 members to parliament. It is 32 miles N. E. of Falmouth, and 263 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 40. E. lat. 50. 32. N.

BODON, a fortified town of Turkey in Europe, and in Bulgaria, with an archbishop's see; seated on the Danube, 26 miles W. of Viden. Lon. 23. 54. E. lat. 44. 10. N.

BODROCH, a town of Hungary, seated on the N. E. shore of the river Danube, 100 miles S. E. of Buda. Lon. 19. 52. E. lat. 45. 55. N.

*** BORDODOR**, a trading village on the coast of South-Guinea, in Africa, and governed by a magistrate, called by the Portuguese Veador.

*** BOEN**, a town of France, in Forez, seated at the foot of mountains, on the side of which runs the river Lignon, 12 miles from Rouane.

BOESCHOT,

BOESNOT, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, seated on the river Nethe, 12 miles N. E. of Malines. Lon. 4. 42. E. lat. 51. 8. N.

BOG, a river of Poland, which runs S. W. through the provinces of Podolia and Budziac Tartary, falling into the Black Sea, between Ockzakow and the river Nieper.

**** BOG of ALLEN**, an immense tract of bog, (by much the largest in the kingdom) which extends a considerable distance, and runs through part of the counties Dublin, Carlow, Kildare, Kilkenny and Meath. A great part of it has of late years been reclaimed by burning and the sowing of rape seed.

*** BOGDOIS**, a considerable nation of Eastern Tartary, on the N. of China. The trade consists in the skins of fables and black foxes.

**** BOGGRA**, an uncultivated mountainous tract in the county Cork, province of Munster; upwards of 10 miles long, and in some parts 6 miles over, which bounds the barony of Muskerry, on the N. and is common to the adjacent estates. In winter, it is for the most part deep marshy and impassible: but in summer hard and firm, producing grass and heath, and is then grazed by vast herds of cattle which are removed to the lower lands when this season is over; the whole place is covered with black fogs for the greatest part of the year; and several considerable rivers, besides an infinite number of brooks, flow from this wild country.

BOGLIO, a district in the territories of the Duke of Savoy, lying on the river Tinea, on the frontiers of Provence; the chief place is of the same name.

BOGLIO, a town of Piedmont, and county of Nice, being the capital place of a territory of the same name, seated on the frontiers of France, 25 miles N. W. of Nice. Lon. 7. 6. E. lat. 44. 2. N.

BOGOTO, the capital town of New Granada, in Terra Firma, in S. America, near which are gold mines. It is subject to Spain. Lon. 73. 53. W. lat. 4. 0. N.

BOHEMIA, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the N. by Misnia and Lusace, on the E. by Silesia and Moravia, on the S. by Austria, and the W. by Bavaria. It is about 200 miles in length, and 150 in breadth, and is very fertile in corn, saffron, hops, and pastures. In the mountains there are mines of gold and silver, and in some places are fine diamonds, granates, copper and lead. The Roman Catholic religion is the principal, though there are many Protestants. The chief rivers are only the Muldaw, the Elbe, and the Oder. Their language is the

Slavonian, with a mixture of the German. The capital town, or city, is Prague. It is subject to the house of Austria.

BOHOL, one of the Philippine Islands, in Asia, lying to the N. of the island of Mindanao, and S. W. of Leyte. Lon. 122. 5. E. lat. 10. 0. N.

BOIANO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the county of Molose; seated at the foot of the Appenine Mountains, near the river Tilerno, 10 miles S. of Molese, and 45 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 14. 40. E. lat. 41. 30. N.

*** BOINITZ**, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Zoll, remarkable for its baths, and for the quantity of saffron that grows about it. Lon. 19. 10. E. lat. 48. 42. N.

BOIS-LE-DUC, a large, strong, and handsome town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, seated between the rivers Dummel and Aa, among morasses, 22 miles E. by N. of Breda, 45 N. E. of Antwerp, and 45 S. S. E. of Amsterdam. Lon. 5. 16. E. lat. 51. 40. N.

BOKHARA, a large, populous town of Tartary, in the country of the Usbecks, and capital of a kingdom of the same name. The houses are low, and mostly built of mud; but the caravanseras and mosques, which are numerous, are all of brick. Here is also a stately building for the education of the priests, who, though Mahometans, hate the Persians more than the Christians. The air and soil are wholesome; but the water is bad, and breeds worms, between the skin and the flesh, of great length. Great numbers of Jews and Arabians frequent this place; but the khan seizes on their possessions at his pleasure. The produce of the country is cotton, furs, down, rice, and cattle; and they manufacture soap, cotton, and callico. They import rhubarb, musk, and castor, besides many other valuable drugs, from the Black Calmucks, and Taschund. It is 70 miles E. of the river Amo, and 150 W. by S. of Samarcand. Lon. 65. 50. E. lat. 39. 15. N.

*** BOKE-MEAL**, a capital town of a province of the same name, lying under the Line in Africa. This country is inhabited by Jagas, who purchase elephants teeth from their neighbours, and bring them to Guinea for sale.

BOLESLAW, or BUNTZLAU, a town of Silesia, seated on the river Bobar, 17 miles N. E. of Lignitz, and 25 E. of Gorkitz. Lon. 16. 10. E. lat. 51. 12. N.

**** BOLINGBROKE**, a town in Talbot county, E. division of Maryland, on the N. W. point of Choptank river, Chesapeake bay, 5 miles E. of Oxford.

*** BOLINGBROOK, or BULLINGBROKE**, a town in Lincolnshire, England, with

with a market on Tuesdays, but no fairs. Is a very ancient town, with the title of an earldom. It is 29 miles E. of Lincoln, 122 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 7. E. lat. 53. 12. N.

BOLISLAW, a town of Bohemia, 30 miles N. E. of Prague, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 15. 22. E. lat. 50. 25. N.

* **BOLKOWITZ**, a town of Silesia, in the duchy of Glogow, 12 miles S. of the town of that name. Lon. 16. 29. E. lat. 51. 58. N.

* **BOLNEY**, a village in Suffex, England, 9 miles N. of New Shoreham, with 2 fairs, May 17, and December 20, for cattle and pedler's wares.

BOLOGNA, an antient, large, rich, and very handsome town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and capital of the Bolognese; an archb. shop's see, and an university. The public buildings are magnificent, as well with regard to the architecture, as the ornaments, especially the paintings, which are done by the greatest masters. There are a great number of superb palaces, particularly that where the Pope's Nuncio resides; the private houses are also well built. It contains about 80,000 inhabitants, and 169 churches. All the gates and windows are open in the summer; inasmuch that you may see into their apartments and gardens, where are vast numbers of orange-trees; it is a place of great trade. The Reno, which runs near Bologna, turns 400 mills, which are employed in the silk works; besides, they deal in wax, soap, hams, sausages, and even lap dogs, which are greatly esteemed. It is seated at the foot of the Appenine Mountains, 22 miles S. E. of Modena, 25 S. W. of Ferrara, 48 N. of Florence, and 175 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 11. 26. E. lat. 44. 30. N.

BOLOGNESE, a small province of Italy, in the territory of the Church, bounded on the N. by the Ferrarese, on the W. by the duchy of Modena, on the S. by Tuscany, and on the E. by Romania. It is watered by a great number of small rivers, which render the soil the most fertile of any in Italy. Bologna is the capital, and from the great produce of the land is called **BOLOGNA THE FAT**. It produces abundance of all sorts of grain and fruits, particularly muscadine grapes, which are in high esteem. There are also mines of alum and iron; and they fabricate large quantities of linen, silk stockings, and cloth.

BOLSENN, a town of Italy, seated on a lake of the same name, in the Patrimony of St Peter, 8 miles S. W. of Orvieto, and 45 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 13. E. lat. 42. 38. N.

BOLSWAERT, a town of the United Provinces, in West Friesland, and in the county of Westergoe, 8 miles N. of Slooten, and 13 S. W. of Lewarden. Lon. 5. 25. E. lat. 53. 3. N.

BOLTON, a town of Lancashire, England, with a market on Mondays, and 2 fairs, on July 19, and October 2, for cattle and cheese. It is 11 miles N. W. of Manchester, and 237 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 35. W. lat. 53. 33. N.

* **BOLTON**, a village in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, 3 miles N. E. of Skipton, with 1 fair, on June 23, for cattle and pedlers wares.

* **BOLZANO**, a large and handsome town of Germany, in the county of Tirol, seated on the river Eisach, 18 miles S. W. of Brixen, and 27 N. of Trent. Lon. 11. 26. E. lat. 46. 35. N.

BOMAL, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Luxemburg, seated on the river Ourt, 20 miles S. of Liege. Lon. 5. 38. E. lat. 50. 18. N.

BOMBAY, an island on the W. coast of the peninsula on this side the Ganges, in the East-Indies, 7 miles in length, and 20 in circumference. It came to the English by the marriage of Charles II. with Catherine of Portugal; the air is now generally altered for the better; it is eminent only for its fort and harbour. It produces abundance of cocoa nuts, but scarce any corn or cattle. The inhabitants are of several nations, and very numerous. It is one of the principal settlements the English have in this part of the world. The factory, and those depending upon them, are now a corporation, and governed by a mayor and aldermen, as in England. It is 130 miles S. of Surat, and 200 N. of Goa. Lon. 72. 44. E. lat. 18. 57. N.

* **BOMBON**, a barren province of S. America, in Peru, and in the Audience of Lima.

BOMENE, a sea-port town of the United Provinces in Zealand, seated on the N. shore of the island of Schonen, opposite to the island of Goree. Lon. 4. 0. E. lat. 51. 42. N.

BOMMEL, a handsome town of the United Provinces in Dutch Guelderland. It was taken by the French in 1672, who demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the N. shore of the river Wahal, and is 4 miles N. E. of Nimeguen. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 51. 57. N.

BONAIRE, an island of S. America, near the N. coast of Terra Firma, to the S. E. of Curassou, and to the N. W. of Margaritta. It belongs to the Dutch, and is but thinly inhabited, and it abounds in kabrittoes and salt. Lon. 63. 18. W. lat. 12. 16. N.

BONAI, very high mountains in Italy, in the duchy of Savoy.

BONAVENTURA, a bay, harbour, and fort of S. America, in Popayan, 90 miles E. of Cali. Lon. 75. 18. W. lat. 3. 29. N.

BONAVISTA, one of the Cape de Verd islands. Its lat. is 16 N. and lon. 22. 47. W. See **CAPE DE VERD**.

BONAVISTA, a small sea-port town on the south end of the island of Newfoundland, where the fishery is successfully carried on.

BONIFACIO, a sea-port town of the island of Corfica, near the mountains. It is well fortified, and populous, and lies 37 miles S. of Agaccia. Lon. 9. 20. E. lat. 41. 25. N.

BONLAGHY, a fair town, in the county Longford, province of Leinster; fairs 16 May, 26 July, 15 October, 11 December.

BONN, a small, but strong and ancient town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, and where the elector commonly resides. It was taken by the duke of Marlborough in 1703. It is seated on the western banks of the Rhine, 10 miles S. by E. of Cologne, and 60 N. by W. of Mentz. Lon. 7. 12. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

BONNA, or **BONA**, a sea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, and province of Constantine. It was taken by the emperor Charles V. in 1535; but the Turks afterwards enlarged the fortifications. It is 75 miles N. by E. of Constantine, and 200 E. of Algiers. Lon. 6. 15. E. lat. 36. 2. N.

BONNE ESPERANCE. See **CAPE OF GOOD HOPE**.

BONNESTABLE, a town of France, in Le Maine; trades in corn, and is 15 miles N. E. of Mans. Lon. 0. 30. E. lat. 48. 11. N.

BONNEVAL, a town of France, in Beauce, with a fine Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the river Loire, 8 miles N. of Chateaudun. Lon. 1. 20. E. lat. 48. 12. N.

BONNEVILLE, a town of Savoy, seated on the N. side of the river Arve, and subject to the king of Sardinia; 20 miles S. of Geneva. Lon. 6. 10. W. lat. 46. 32. N.

* **BONNY**, a town of France, in Gatinnois, seated on a river of the same name, near its confluence with the Loire, 5 miles S. of Braire.

** **BOOM-HALL**, a handsome seat, within 2 miles of Londonderry, in the province of Ulster, near the river Foyle, so called, because just under the house the boom was fixed which the French and Irish armies threw across the river Foyle, to prevent relief from coming up the river, when they besieged the city of Londonderry, in 1689.

* **BOOTEL**, a village in Cumberland, England, 5 miles S. of Ravenglass, with 2 fairs, April 5, and September 24, for cloth and corn. Lon. 3. 30. W. lat. 54. 15. N.

* **BOPFINGEN**, a small, free, and imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, seated on the river Eger, 4 miles E. of Awlen. Lon. 10. 21. W. lat. 48. 55. N.

BOPPART, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the archbishoprick of Treves; seated at the foot of a mountain, near the Rhine, 8 miles S. of Coblenz. Lon. 7. 35. W. lat. 50. 16. N.

BORABORA, one of the Society Isles in the S. Sea. See **SOCIETY ISLES**.

BORBEREK, a town of Transilvania, in the county of Weissenburg, seated on the river Maros, with a castle on a high rock, fortified with towers.

BORCH, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg; seated on the river Elbe, 14 miles N. E. of Magdeburg. Lon. 12. 2. W. lat. 52. 19. N.

BORCHLOEN, a town of Germany, in the bishoprick of Liege, subject to that bishop. It is 15 miles N. W. of Liege. Lon. 5. 31. W. lat. 50. 52. N.

BORDOE, an island belonging to Norway, and one of those called the Faro Islands. It has a secure harbour on the N. W. side, called Klack.

BORGO, an ancient town of Sweden, situated on the gulph of Finland, and in the province of Nyland, 20 miles N. E. of Helsingfors. Lon. 25. 40. E. lat. 60. 34. N.

BORGO-FORTE, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, seated on the river Po, 10 miles S. of Mantua. Lon. 10. 53. E. lat. 45. 0. N.

BORGO SAN DOMINO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 15 miles N. W. of Parma, and 20 S. E. of Placentia. Lon. 10. 6. E. lat. 44. 58. N.

BORGO-DI-SAN-SEPULCRO, an episcopal town of Italy, in Tuscany, 40 miles E. of Florence, and 7 N. E. of Arezzo. Lon. 12. 7. E. lat. 43. 32. N.

BORGO-VAL-DI-TARO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 20 miles S. W. of Parma, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 10. 16. E. lat. 44. 30. N.

** **BORHEEN**, situated in the county Limerick, province of Munster; 172 miles from Dublin.

BORJA, a small town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, 12 miles S. E. of Tarazona, and 35 N. W. of Saragossa. Lon. 1. 16. W. lat. 42. 6. N.

* **BORIQUEN**, an island of N. America, near that of Porto-Rico. The English settled there, but were driven away by the Spaniards. It is at present without inhabitants.

bitants, though agreeable and fertile, the air being wholesome, and the water good. There are a great number of land crabs, from whence some call it Crab Island. Lon. 66. 6. W. lat. 18. 0. N.

BORISTHENES. See **NIEPER**.

* **BORKELLO**, a strong town of the United Provinces, in the county of Zutphen, seated on the river Borkel, 10 miles E. of Zutphen. Lon. 6. 18. E. lat. 52. 11 N.

BORMIO, a handsome populous town of the country of the Grisons, and capital of a county of the same name; seated on the river Adda, 40 miles S. E. of Coire, and 17 N. E. of Tirano. Lon. 10. 5. E. lat. 46. 25. N.

BORNEO, an island of Asia, in the East-Indies, and the largest in the known world. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1521; is about 1800 miles in circumference, and almost of a round form. The inland country is very mountainous; but towards the sea low and marshy, occasioned by the great rains that fall 8 months in the year. It produces rice and many sorts of fruits, besides several animals unknown to the Europeans. Pepper is peculiar to the countries about Bangaar; and to the westward they have small diamonds of a yellow water. Sambals, another part of this island, produces gold, pearls, and bees-wax, which last is used instead of money. The people are very swarthy, and go almost naked. There are Mahometans on the sea-coast; but all the rest are Gentoos or Pagans. The English have still a liberty of trading to the island. The sea-coast is usually overflowed half the year, and when the waters go off, the earth is covered with ouse and mud; for which reason, some of the houses are built on floats, and others on high pillars, or posts. The capital town is of the same name, and large and populous, with a good harbour, and seated on the N. side of the island, 42 miles S. W. of Bacasa. Lon. 111. 27. E. lat. 4. 55. N.

BORNHOLM, an island of the Baltic Sea, 10 miles S. E. of Schonen in Sweden, and 43 N. E. of the Isth. of Rugen. Lon. 14. 56. E. lat. 54. 55. N.

BORNO, or **BOURNOU**, a kingdom of Africa, on the eastern part of Negroland. It produces plenty of corn, has no towns, but several villages; the inhabitants go almost naked, living in a brutish manner, and having their women in common. However they have a king, to whom they are very obedient. They have neither laws nor religion, at least none that could be discerned by those who have been among them. Many of those people rove about in tents, like the Arabs.

* **BOROUGHBRIDGE**, a town in the N.

Riding of Yorkshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and 3 fairs, on April 27, June 22, and October 23, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, and hardwares. It is seated on the S. side of the river Your, over which there is a handsome stone bridge; sends two members to Parliament. It is 17 miles N. W. of York, and 215 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 25. W. lat. 54. 10. N.

** **BORRIS**, a fair town in the county Carlow, province of Leinster; fairs 1 May, 2 July, 15 August, and 14 November.

** **BORRIS-IN-OSSORY**, a fair town in the Queen's county, province of Leinster; fairs on 3d Tuesday o. ft. in May, and 1st Tuesday o. ft. in October. This is likewise a post-town.

** **BORRISKEON**, a fair town in the county Tipperary, province of Munster; fairs 26 April, June and September, and 15 December.

** **BORRISOLEAGH**, a fair town in the county Tipperary, province of Munster; fairs 9 June, 6 August, and 27 November.

BOSA, a sea-port town in the western part of the island of Sardinia, with a bishop's see, a castle, and a pretty good harbour. It is an ancient place, and seated on a river of the same name, 17 miles S. E. of Alghier, and 27 N. of Oristagni. Lon. 8. 50. E. lat. 40. 29. N.

* **BOSCO**, or **BOSCHI**, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the river Orbe, 5 miles E. of Alessandria, and 12 N. E. of Aquis. Lon. 8. 52. E. lat. 44. 54. N.

BOSNA SERAGO, a large and strong town of Turkey in Europe, and capital of the province of Bosnia. It is 110 miles S. W. of Belgrade, and 66 S. E. of Jaisa. Lon. 17. 59. E. lat. 44. 40. N.

BOSNIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by Slavonia, on the E. by Servia, on the S. by Albania, and on the W. by Croatia and Dalmatia. It is the department of a beglerbeg, who resides at Bagni-Aluch, the capital town. Mahomet II. took Stephen the last king; and fled him alive.

BOSPHORUS OF THRACE, or the Channel of Constantinople, a strait by which the sea of Marmora communicates with the Black Sea. It is about 20 miles in length, and a mile and a quarter in breadth where it is narrowest. The Turks have built two castles over-against each other, to defend the passage. It separates Asia from Europe, and the country about it is very pleasant. On the one side of it stands Constantinople, and on the other Scutari, where the Grand Signior has a palace, and is looked upon as a suburb to Constantinople.

BOSSINEY,

BOSSINEY, or **BOSS-CASTLE**, a town in Cornwall, England; has 2 fairs on August 5, and November 22, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops; seated on the sea-coast, 17 miles N. W. of Launceston, and 242 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 40. W. lat. 50. 45. N. It sends two members to parliament.

BOSSORA. See **BUSSARAH**.

BOSSUPT, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, 8 miles S. of Louvain. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

BOST, a very strong town of Asia, in Persia, and capital of the province of Sabestan. Lon. 64. 15. E. lat. 31. 50. N.

BOSTON, a town of Lincolnshire, England, with 2 markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and 3 fairs, on May 4, for sheep, another on August 11, called Tonn-Fair, and on December 11, for horses. It is commodiously seated on both sides the river Witham, over which it has a handsome high wooden bridge; and, being not far from its influx into the sea, enjoys a good trade. It has a high steeple, which some pretend is the best built structure in the world, and serves as a land-mark for sailors. It is 37 miles S. E. of Lincoln, and 114 N. from London. Lon. 0. 5. E. lat. 53. 1. N.

BOSTON, the capital of New-England, in North America, seated on a peninsula, at the bottom of a fine bay, covered by small islands and rocks, and defended by a castle and platform of guns, which render the approach of an enemy very difficult. It lies in the form of a crescent about the harbour; and the country beyond rising gradually, affords a delightful prospect. There is only one safe channel to approach the harbour, and that so narrow, that three ships can scarce sail a-breast; but within the harbour there is room for 500 sail to lie at anchor. At the bottom of the bay is a pier, near 2000 feet in length, which ships of the greatest burthen may come up close to; and, on the N. side, there are warehouses for the merchants. The streets are handsome, particularly that extending from the pier to the town-house. There are 10 churches of all denominations, of which 6 belong to the Independents. At each end of the town is a battery of eight guns; and, about a league from it, a beautiful strong castle, with a large garrison in time of war. This is the chief town of Massachusetts's bay, now one of the Thirteen United States of North America. This place was also one of the principal scenes of action in the late unfortunate American war, and was greatly defaced by the British forces; before which it was the most flourishing city, in commerce and manufactures, throughout the

British colonies in the western world. Lon. 70. 32. W. lat. 42. 25. N.

BOSWORTH, a town of Leicestershire, England, with a market on Wednesdays, and 2 fairs on May 8, for horses, cows, and sheep; and on July 10, for horses and cows. It is seated on a pretty high hill, in a country fertile in corn and grass; and famous for a bloody battle fought here between Richard III. and Henry earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. wherein Richard lost his life and crown. It is 15 miles N. W. of Leicester, and 104 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 18. W. lat. 52. 42. N.

BOTHNIA, a considerable province in Sweden, lying on a gulph of the same name, which divides it into two parts, called E. and W. Bothnia.

BOTTESDALE. See **BUDDSDALE**.

**** BOTTLE-HILL**, situated midway between Cork and Mallow, in the province of Munster. It is remarkable for a battle fought there between the English and king James II. forces on 29 April, 1691, in which the former proved victorious.

BOTWAR, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, 15 miles S. of Hailbron; subject to the duke of Wirtemberg. Lon. 9. 32. W. lat. 49. 9. N.

*** BOTZENBURG**, a handsome town of Germany in the duchy of Mecklenburg, seated on the river Elbe. Lon. 10. 48. E. lat. 53. 30. N.

BOVA, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples; seated near the Appenine Mountains, 20 miles S. E. of Reggio. Lon. 16. 20. E. lat. 37. 50. N.

**** BOVAUGH BRIDGE**, situated in the county Tyrone, province of Ulster, near which is a seat of Lord Tyrone's; near this place is Bovaugh Castle, situated on the banks of Agivey River.

BOUCHAIN, a fortified town of the French Netherlands, in the province of Hainault; divided into two parts by the river Scheld. It was taken by the French in 1676, and by the Allies in 1711; but retaken the year following. It is nine miles W. of Valenciennes, and 10 S. E. of Douay. Lon. 3. 21. E. lat. 50. 18. N.

*** BOUCHART**, a town of Touraine, in France, situated in a small island, formed by the river Vienne, 15 miles from Tours.

*** BOUDRY**, a small town of Switzerland, in the principality of Neuchâtel, and capital of a chatelainry of the same name. Lon. 6. 40. E. lat. 47. 1. N.

*** BOUFFLERS**, a town of France, in Beauvoisé, defended by a castle, before which is an equestrian statue of Lewis XIV. It is seated on the river Terraine, 8 miles from Beauvais.

*** BOUGHTON**, a village in Northamptonshire,

tonshire, England, 2 miles N. E. Kettering, with one fair for ready-made clothes.

* **BOVEY-TRACKY**, a village in Devonshire, England, 5 miles N. of Ashburton, with 2 fairs; on Holy Thursday, for sheep, and on July 7. for wool.

BOUILLON, a town of France, in the duchy of the same name, and in the territory of Luxemburg: it has a castle, seated on an almost inaccessible rock, near the river Semois, 12 miles N. E. of Sedan. Lon. 5. 20. E. lat. 49. 45. N.

* **BOVIN**, an isle of France, on the coast of Lower Poitou, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is five miles in length, and has one town.

BOVINES, a small town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Namur, seated on the river Maese, or Meuse, 10 miles S. of Namur, and 2 N. of Dinant. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 50. 19. N.

BOVING, an episcopal town of Italy, in the Capitanata, seated at the foot of the Appennine Mountains, seven miles S. of Troja, and 15 N. E. of Benevento. Lon. 15. 15. E. lat. 41. 17. N.

BOULOGNE, a large and handsome seaport town of France, in Picardy, capital of the Boulognois, and the see of a bishop. It is divided into two towns, the Higher and the Lower. The former is strong, both by nature and art; the latter is only surrounded with a single wall. The harbour has a mole for the safety of the ships. The lower town is inhabited by merchants, and consists of three large streets. It is seated at the mouth of the river Laine, 22 miles W. of St. Omer's, and 14 S. of Calais. Lon. 1. 42. E. lat. 50. 44. N. This place is commonly called by the English **BULLEN**.

* **BOULOGNOIS**, a territory of France, in the N. part of Picardy, about 30 miles long, and 20 broad; the principal trade consists in pit-coal, and butter. Its capital town is Boulogne.

BOURBON-LANCI, a town of France, in the duchy of Burgundy, and in the Autunnois. It is remarkable for its castle and baths. It is seated near the river Loire, 15 miles S. W. of Autun. Lon. 4. 6. E. lat. 46. 47. N.

BOURBON L'ARCHAMBAUD, a small town of France, remarkable for its baths, which are exceedingly hot. It is seated in a bottom 15 miles W. of Moulins, and 362 S. of Paris. Lon. 3. 5. E. lat. 46. 35. N.

BOURBONNE LE-BAINS, a town of France, in Champagne, and in the Bassigni, famous for its hot baths. It is 17 miles E. of Langres, and 25 S. E. of Chaumont. Lon. 5. 45. E. lat. 47. 54. N.

BOURBONNOIS, a province of France, with the title of a duchy, bounded on the

N. by Nivernois and Berri, on the W. by Berri and a small part of the Upper March, on the S. by Auvergne, and on the E. by Burgundy and Fores. It is fertile in every respect. Its principal town is Moulins, and the rivers are the Loire, the Allier, and the Chur.

BOURBOURG, a town in French Flanders, whose fortifications are demolished. It is seated on a canal that goes to Dunkirk, 13 miles N. W. of St. Omer's, and 10 S. W. of Dunkirk. Lon. 2. 14. E. lat. 50. 55. N.

BOURDEAUX, an ancient, large, handsome, and rich town of France, capital of Guienne, an archbishop's see, has an university, and an academy of Arts and Sciences. It is built in the form of a bow, of which the river Garonne is the string. This river is bordered by a large key, and the water rises four yards at full tide, for which reason the largest vessels can come up to it very readily. The castle, called the Trumpet, is seated at the entrance of the quay, and the river runs round its walls. Most of the great streets lead to the quay; but are all very narrow, except one. The town has 12 gates; and near another castle are fine walks under several rows of trees. The most remarkable antiquities are the palace of Galienas, built like an amphitheatre, and several aqueducts in different places. It is a town of very considerable trade: and they ship every year 100,000 tons of wine and brandy. This is the place where Edward the Black Prince resided several years; and his son, afterwards Richard II. was born here. There is a handsome square near the river, with an equestrian statue of Lewis XV. It is 8 miles S. of Rochelle, and 325 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 30. W. lat. 44. 50. N.

BOURDINES, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Namur, 10 miles N. E. of Namur, and 5 N. W. of Huy. Lon. 5. 0. E. lat. 50. 35. N.

BOURG, the capital town of the island of Cayenne, in S. America, and a French settlement on the coast of Guiana. - Lon. 52. 50. W. lat. 5. 2. N.

BOURGE-EN-BRESSE, a town in France, and capital of Bresse, in the province of Burgundy. It is seated on the river Resouffe, almost in the centre of Bresse, 20 miles S. E. of Macon, and 233 S. of Paris. Lon. 5. 19. E. lat. 46. 11. N.

* **BOURGNEUF**, a town of France, in La Marche, seated on the river Taurion, 20 miles N. E. of Limoges, and 200 from Paris. Lon. 1. 35. E. lat. 45. 59. N.

BOURGES, an ancient and large town of France the capital of Berri, is an archbishop's see and a famous university. It is

but thin of people, and their trade is very small. It is seated on the rivers Auron and Yever, almost in the center of France, 25 miles N. W. of Nevers, and 125 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 23. E. lat. 47. 5. N.

BOURGET, a town of Savoy, seated at the S. end of a lake of the same name, 6 miles N. of Chamberry, and subj. to the king of Sardinia. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 45. 41. N.

BOURGOGNE, or **BURGUNDY**, a considerable province of France, with the title of a duchy. It is about 112 miles in length, and 75 in breadth, and is bounded on the E. by the Franche Comté, on the W. by Bourbonnois and Nivernois, on the S. by Lyonnois, and on the N. by Champagne. It is fertile in corn, fruits, and especially in excellent wine. Dijon is the capital town.

BOURG-SUR-MER, a sea-port town of France, in Guienne, and in Bourdelois, with a tolerable good harbour; seated at the confluence of the rivers Dordogne and Garonne, 15 miles N. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 30. W. lat. 45. 5. N.

BOURMONT, a town of France, in Barrois, and the principal of a bailliwick; 10 miles from Neuf-Chateau, and 22 from Charmont. Lon. 5. 43. E. lat. 48. 14. N.

BOURN, a town in Lincolnshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and 3 fairs, on March 7, May 6, and October 29, for horses and horned cattle. It is seated near a spring called Burnwell-head, from which proceeds a river that runs through the town. It is noted for the coronation of king Edmund. It is 17 miles N. of Peterborough, 35 S. of Lincoln, and 93 N. of London. Lon. 0. 20. W. lat. 52. 42. N.

BOURO, an island in the East-Indian ocean, between the Moluccas and Celebes. It is well cultivated, and subject to the Dutch, who have built a fortress here. It produces nutmegs and cloves, as well as cocoa and banana trees. It is about 50 miles in circumference. Lon. 127. 25. E. lat. 3. 30. S.

* **BOUSSAC**, a town of France, in Berri, towards the frontiers of Bourbonnois, with a castle almost inaccessible.

BOUSSEVILLIER, a small town of France, in Alsace, capital of a canton of the same name, on the confines of Lorrain. It is seated in a very fertile country.

BOUTON, an island in the East-Indian Sea, about 12 miles distant from the S. E. part of Celebes, or Macassar. The principal town is Callasjung, which is about a mile from the sea, on the top of a small hill, and round it a stone-wall. The houses are built upon poles. Their religion

is Mahometanism. Lon. 123. 30. E. lat. 5. 0. S.

BOUTONNE, a river of Saintonge in France that rises at Chef-Boutonne. It becomes navigable St. Jean d'Angely, and at length joins the Charente between St. Savinian and Tonnay Charante.

* **BOW**, a village in Middlesex, England, 2 miles E. of London, with a fair on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, in Whitfun-week, for toys.

BOW, a town in Devonshire, England; a market on Thursdays, and two fairs on Holy Thursday, on November 22, for cattle. It is seated at the spring-head of a river that falls into the Taw. It is 14 miles N. W. of Exeter, 187 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 40. W. lat. 50. 50. N.

* **BOXTED**, a village in Suffolk, five miles N. E. of Clare, with one fair, on Whit-Tuesday, for cattle.

BOXTEL, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant seated on the river Bommel, 8 miles S. of Bois-le-duc. Lon. 5. 15. E. lat. 51. 32. N.

BOXTHUDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Bremen. It is seated on a brook which falls into the river Elbe, 12 miles S. W. of Hamburg, and 42 N. by E. of Bremen. Lon. 9. 45. E. lat. 53. 26. N.

** **BOYLE**. See **ABBEY BOYLE**.

** **BOYNE'S CROSS**, ST. this is a very old and curious cross, erected in a churchyard, about 3 miles from Drogheda, in the county Louth province of Leinster, it is about 18 feet high, on all sides full of sculpture, all of one stone, sent from Rome, and erected by order of a Pope. The whole seems to be a sort of history from the creation; but as the figures are old and imperfect, they are difficult to make out. Near the cross are the ruins of an old church, and also an old Danish tower, 110 feet high, beautifully diminishing from a base of 18 feet. See **MONASTERBOYCE**.

BOYNE, RIVER; it rises in the Queen's county, province of Leinster, runs N. E. by Trim and Navan, and falls into the Irish channel, a little below Drogheda; memorable for a battle fought upon its banks, 1 July, 1690, between king James II. and king William III. in which the latter was victorious. It gives the title of Viscount to a branch of the noble family of Hamilton. In remembrance of the victory above mentioned, a handsome obelisk, esteemed the grandest modern one in Europe, has been erected in 1736, on the banks of this river, about 2 miles from Drogheda. It stands on a rock, and is of square stone, 20 feet to each side at the base, and about 150 feet high. The duke of Dorset laid the first stone. This river is supposed

supposed to be the Buvinde or Bubinda of Ptolemy; the word Buvinde seems to be derived from the Cimbric-british words, Bu-u-en-dav, i. e. the clear rapid water; whence by the Irish Beand, or Bound, by corruption the Boyne.

BOYOLO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, capital of a territory of the same name; subject to the house of Austria, and lies 15 miles S. W. of Mantua. Lon. 10. 35. E. lat. 45. 6. N.

BRABANT, a large province of the Netherlands with the title of a duchy. It is bounded on the N. by the province of Holland and the duchy of Guelderland, on the E. by the same duchy and the bishoprick of Liege, on the S. by the province of Namur and Hainault, and on the W. by Brabant and Zealand. It is divided into Dutch Brabant and Austrian Brabant; watered by several rivers, of which the Scheld, the Ruppel, and the Dommel are the chief. The soil is very fertile; contains twenty-six fortified towns, of which Brussels is the capital.

BRACKENSTOWN, situated in the county Dublin, province of Leinster, within 6½ miles of the metropolis; half a mile from this place, are the ruins of the old family seat of the Boltons of Brazil.

BRACCIANO, a small handsome town of Italy, in the Patrimony of St. Peter, seated on a lake of the same name, 12 miles N. W. of Rome. Lon. 12. 24. E. lat. 42. 3. N.

BRACKLAW, a palatinate of Poland, forming the part called Lower Podolia; it is almost desolate on account of the neighbourhood of the Tartars.

BRACKLAW, a strong town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, in Podoli. It was taken by the Turks in 1672, and retaken by the Poles 3 years after. It is seated on the river Bog, 85 miles E. of Kamienieck, and 112 N. of Tchin. Lon. 28. 30. E. lat. 48. 49. N.

BRACKLEY, a corporation town of Northamptonshire, England, with a market on Wednesdays, and 5 fairs, on Wednesday after February 25, 3 Saturday in April, on Wednesday after June 22, on Wednesday before October 10, and December 11, for horses, cows, and sheep. It is seated on a branch of the river Ouse. It had formerly a college now turned into a free-school, and sends 2 members to parliament. It is 18 miles S. W. of Northampton, and 57 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 10. W. lat. 52. 2. N.

BRACKLOW INN, in the county Kerry, province of Munster, 158 miles from Dublin; 3 miles beyond this, and about 1 mile to the left, are the ruins of Minard castle.

BRAD, a town of Slavonia seated, on

the N. side of the river Save, 18 miles S. of Pofega. Lon. 18. 56. E. lat. 45. 19. N.

BRADFELD, a town in Essex, England, with a market on Thursdays, and 1 fair on June 24, for toys. It is 16 miles N. of Chelmsford, and 48 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 30. E. lat. 51. 58. N.

BRADFELD, a village in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, England, and in the wapentake of Strasforth, with 2 fairs, on June 17, and December 9, chiefly for hogs.

BRADFORD, a town in Wiltshire, England, with a market on Mondays, and 1 fair, on Trinity-Monday, for cattle and millinery goods. It is seated on the river Avon, on the descent of a hill, 11 miles W. of the Devizes, and 95 W. of London. Lon. 2. 20. W. lat. 51. 20. N.

BRADFORD, a small town in New England, province of Massachusetts bay, county of Essex; near a branch of the Merimack river below Mitchell's Falls.

BRADFORTH, a town in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, England, with a market on Mondays, and three fairs on March 14 and 15, and June 28, 29, 30, for horned cattle, and household furniture, and on December 20, 21, 22, very large, for hogs. It is seated on a branch of the river Aire, 36 miles S. W. of York, and 193 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 40. W. lat. 53. 49. N.

BRADNICH, a town of Devonshire, England, formerly a considerable place before a fire happened, which burnt it to the ground. It is 12 miles N. of Exeter, and 77 W. by N. of London. Lon. 3. 29. W. lat. 50. 57. N.

BRAB-MAR, a mountainous territory of Scotland, in the shire of Aberdeen, where the last earl of Mar began to raise a rebellion in 1715. It is 27 miles N. W. Aberdeen.

BRAB-MURRAY, a mountainous and woody tract of land, lying in the shires of Elgin and Nairn, in Scotland.

BRAGA, a town of Portugal, and capital of the province of Entre-Minho-e-Douro, the country about it abounds in corn, pulse, wine, fruits, sheep, and game. It is seated on the river Cavado, 32 miles N. of Porto, and 180 N. of Lisbon. Lon. 8. 29. W. lat. 41. 42. N.

BRAGAN'S TOWN, situated in the county Louth, province of Leinster, above 35 miles from Dublin.

BRAGANZA, a considerable town of Portugal, capital of the duchy of Braganza, in the province of Tra-os-Montes; divided into the Old and the New. The Old is seated on an eminence, surrounded with double walls; and the New stands in a plain, at the foot of a mountain, and is defended by a fort with four bastions.

B R A

It is seated on the river Sabor, near the frontiers of Galicia, 32 miles N. W. of Miranda, and 55 N. E. of Villa Real. Lon. 6. 30. W. lat. 42. 2. N.

BRAIDALBIN. See ALBANY.

BRAILA, a town of Turkey in Europe in Walachia, seated on the Danube. It has a fortified castle with 7 towers, and was taken by the Russians in 1711; but afterwards restored.

* **BRAILES**, a village in Warwickshire, England, 3 miles W. of Shipston, with 1 fair, on Easter Tuesday, for horses, cows, and sheep. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 52. 5. N.

BRAILOW, a town of Poland, in the province of Podolia, seated on the river Bog, 30 miles N. W. of Bracklaw. Lon. 28. 0. E. lat. 49. 12. N.

BRAINE, a town of France, in the Soissonnois, with a monastery. It is seated in a pleasant plain, on the river Veste.

BRAIN LE COMPTE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Hainault, 15 miles S. W. of Brussels, and 12 N. E. of Mons. Lon. 4. 6. E. lat. 50. 41. N.

BRAINTREE, a town in Essex, England, with a market on Wednesdays, and 2 fairs, on May 2, and October 2, for cattle, butter, cheese, and hops, for 3 days. It is a large town, seated on a hill, and has a good market for corn and provisions. It has one church, an Anabaptist and a Quakers meeting-house; and is 11 miles N. of Chelmsford, 32 S. of St. Edmund's-Bury, and 42 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 40. E. lat. 51. 55. N.

** **BRAINTREE**, or **BRANTREE**, a town in Suffolk county, Massachusetts Bay, at the bottom of a shallow bay, is watered by springs, and seated on the river Smelt.

BRACKEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the bishoprick of Paderborn, seated on the rivulet Brucht, 12 miles E. of Paderborn. Lon. 9. 12. E. lat. 51. 46. N.

BRAMANT, a town of Savoy, in the valley of Maurien, seated on the river Arch, 35 miles N. W. of Turin. Lon. 7. 5. E. lat. 45. 25. N.

BRAMBER, a small town of Suffex, England, sends 2 members to parliament. It is 19 miles S. of West-Grinstead, and 47 S. S. W. of London. Lon. 0. 12. W. lat. 50. 52. N.

** **BRAMHALL**, a fair town in the county Meath, province of Leinster; fairs 1 June and December.

BRAMPORR, a large town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and capital of the kingdom of Candish, with a castle, wherein the king resides. It is an inland place, and has a considerable manufacture in cottons; it is 220 miles E. of Surat. Lon. 77. 25. E. lat. 21. 10. N.

B R A

BRAMPTON, a town of Cumberland, England, market on Tuesdays, 2 fairs, on the second Wednesday after Whit-Sunday, and the last Wednesday in August, for horses and horned cattle. It is seated on the river Ithun, not far from the Picts wall. It is at present but a small place; and near it, on the top of a high hill, is a fortified trench, called the Mote. It is 8 miles N. E. of Carlisle, and 237 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 54. 58. N.

* **BRAMPTON**, a village in Herefordshire, England, 1 mile S. of Ross, with a fair, on June 22, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, and wool.

BRANCA, a small desert island or rock, of the Atlantic Ocean, and one of the Cape-de-Verdes, to the W. of St. Nicholas.

BRANCHON, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Namur, seated on the river Mehaigne, 8 miles N. of Namur, and 2 S. E. of Ramillies. Lon. 4. 40. E. lat. 50. 36. N.

BRANDEIS, a town of Bohemia, seated on the river Elbe, 10 miles N. E. of Prague. Lon. 14. 45. E. lat. 50. 15. N.

BRANDENBURG, THE MARCHE OF a large country of Germany, bounded on the N. by Pomerania and Mecklenburg, and the E. by Poland, on the S. by Silesia, Luface, Upper Saxony, and Magdeburg, and on the W. by the territory of Lunenburg. It is divided into five principal parts, namely the Old Marche, Fregnitz, the Middle Marche, Ukermarak, and the New Marche. Berlin is the capital town; and the principal rivers are the Elbe, the Havel, the Sprey, the Ucker, the Oder, and the Warthe; the court is Calvinist, but the greatest part of the inhabitants are Lutherans; the Papists are here tolerated. We must not confound the electorate of Branderburg with the countries subject to the Elector of Brandenburg, which comprehends, besides the Marche, the Farther Pomerania, the duchies of Magdeburgh and Cleves, the principalities of Halberstadt and Minden, the counties of Marche, Ravensburg, Lingen, Moers, and Tecklingburg, and lately Silesia and West-Friesland.

BRANDENBURG, a town of Germany, divided into 3 parts. The first is Burg-Brandenburg, where the cathedral now stands. The second is Alt-Brandenburg, seated near the river Havel, on the side of Westphalia: this is pretty large and populous, and is supposed to be the ancient Brennus. The third is new Brandenburg, which is a large well built town, opposite to the former, and is seated on the other side of the river. Great numbers of French refugees, having settled here,

here, have introduced their manufactures, and thus rendered it a prosperous trading place. It is 20 miles E. of Warin, and 26 W. of Berlin. Lon. 14. 5. E. lat. 52. 35. N.

BRANDON, a town of Suffolk, England, has 3 fairs, on February 14, for cattle and toys, on June 11, and November 11, for toys. It is seated upon the little river Ouse, over which it has a bridge, and a ferry at a mile's distance; whence it is divided into Brandon, and Brandon-Ferry; which last has the most business, because commodities are brought thither from the Isle of Ely. It is 12 miles N. of Bury, and 78 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 45. E. lat. 52. 30. N.

**** BRANDON-HARBOUR**, on the N. of Long Island, New-York, 9 miles W. of Smith's Town, and the same distance from Hempstead Plain.

**** BRANDON-HILL**, an high mountain in the county Kerry, province of Munster, situated near the sea-coast, 4 miles N. of Dingle. Here is an oratory or chapel, dedicated to St. Brandon, and also a fine spring of water, near the summit of the hill.

BRANSKA, a town of Transilvania, seated on the river Merish, 35 miles S. of Wissemburg, and 47 S. W. of Hermannstadt. It is subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 24. 15. E. lat. 46. 0. N.

BRASIL, a large country of S. America, with the title of a principality, which is given to the presumptive heir of the crown of Portugal. The most Eastern part of South America is comprehended under this name, and lies between the equinoctial line and the tropic of Capricorn, being about 1560 miles in length, and 1000 in breadth; but, measuring along the coast, it is near 2000 miles long, and is bordered with mountains that open from time to time, and form good harbours, where vessels may lie in safety. It was discovered by chance in 1500; for Alvarez Cabral, a Portuguese, was forced upon it by a tempest; and the kings of Portugal have continued masters of it ever since. Some time after the revolt of the United Provinces from the King of Spain, the Dutch drove away the Spaniards to whom it then belonged; but the Portuguese, in their turn, obliged the Dutch to leave it in 1655. The air of this country, though within the torrid zone, is pretty temperate and wholesome, inasmuch that people live there a long while. The waters in general are very good, and the soil fertile and excellent: there comes more sugar from thence, than all other parts of the world: besides this it produces tobacco, Indian corn, several sorts of fruits, and medicinal drugs. The wood brought

from Brasil, and hence so called, is of very great use in dying red; and within the country, there is gold, and several sorts of precious stones: likewise the cattle, carried over from Europe, increase prodigiously, inasmuch that there is no want of provisions. They have several sorts of animals not known in Europe; and among the rest, a bird called Colibri, whose body is not much larger than that of a May-bug, and it sings as harmoniously as a nightingale; it is a perfect beauty, and the neck is of such a lively red, that it might be mistaken for a ruby; the belly, and the upper part of the wings, are of the colour of gold, and the thighs are as green as an emerald; the legs and bill are as black as polished ebony, and the eyes resemble two oval diamonds, being of the colour of burnished steel; the head is green, with a mixture of gold, and of a surprising lustre; that of the cock is adorned with a small tuft: it is almost impossible to conceive how so small a bird can have so loud a note. The Portuguese chiefly inhabit the sea-coast, for they have not penetrated far into the country. The inland parts are full of people of different languages; but they all agree in wearing no sort of cloaths. They are of a copper-colour, with long coarse black hair on their heads, but without any on the other parts of their bodies, like the rest of the Americans. They are strong, lively, and gay; and, as they are subject to few diseases, they live a long time. They love to adorn themselves with feathers, and they are very fond of feasts, at which they dance and skip about immoderately. They have no temples, nor any other sign of religion; and they make no manner of scruple to marry their nearest relations. They have huts made of the branches of trees, and covered with palm-tree leaves. Their furniture consists chiefly in their hammocks, and dishes, or cups, made of calabashes, painted without of a red colour, and black within; their knives are made of a sort of stone and split canes; and they have likewise baskets of different sizes, chiefly made of palm-tree leaves. Their arms are only bows, arrows, and wooden-clubs. When they travel, they fasten their hammocks between two trees, and sleep all night therein. The Portuguese divide Brazil into fifteen governments or capitaniaries; 8 of which belong to the King of Portugal, and the rest to great men, who have peopled them at their own expence. They are all under a viceroy, who resides at St. Salvadore, the capital of the whole country.

BRASLAW, a considerable town of Poland, in Lithuania, and palatinate of Wilna, with a castle. It is seated on a small

B R A

small lake 75 miles N. of Wilna. Lon. 25. 43. E. lat. 55. 56. N.

BRASSAW, or **CRONSTAT**, a strong town of Transilvania, in Burczland, seated on the river Burzel, 50 miles E. of Hermanstadt, 5 N. of Tergowilk; and 5 S. E. of Chelburg. Lon. 25. 55. E. lat. 46. 30. N.

**** BRASS-ISLAND**, one of the smaller Virgin Islands, in the Western Ocean, near the N. W. of St. Thomas's, on which it depends.

*** BRASTEAD**, a village of Kent, 5 miles W. of Sevenoaks, with a fair on May 23, for horses, bullocks, and all sorts of commodities.

*** BRATSKI**, a people of Asia, in Great Tartary, and in Siberia, towards Tungusia, who are subject to the Russians. Father Avril is of opinion they are an horde of Calmuck Tartars.

*** BRAUBACH**, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a castle, seated on the Rhine, 8 miles S. of Coblentz.

*** BRAULIO**, one of the Alpine mountains, in the country of the Grisons, and on the frontiers of Tirol, near the town of Bormia. It is a large mountain, and the principal of the Rhetic Alps.

BRAUNAW, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, seated on the river Kun, 25 miles S. W. of Passaw. Lon. 13. 3. E. lat. 49. 10. N.

BRAUNSBURG, a town of Poland, in Regal Prussia, with a very commodious harbour, and belongs to the king of Prussia. It is seated near the Baltic Sea, 22 miles N. E. of Elbing, and 50 E. of Dantzick. Lon. 20. 6. E. lat. 54. 22. N.

*** BRAUNSFELD**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Solmes, with a handsome palace, or castle. It is 12 miles W. S. W. of Giessen, and 26 N. by W. of Frankfurt. Lon. 8. 32. E. lat. 50. 21. N.

BRAVO, one of the Cape-de-Verd Islands, on the coast of Africa, remarkable for its excellent wine, and inhabited by Portuguese. The land is very high, and consists of mountains, which look like pyramids. It abounds in Indian corn, gourds, water-melons, potatoes, horses, asses, hogs, and salt-petre; and there is plenty of fish on the coast. Lon. 24. 39 W. lat. 14. 52. N. It is opposite to Cape-Verd, in Africa.

*** BRAVO**, a town of Africa, on the coast of Ajan, with a pretty good harbour. It is an independent place, and is about 80 miles from Magadoxo. Lon. 43. 25. E. lat. 1. 20. N.

BRAY, a post, and sea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, and province of Leinster, seated on St. George's Channel, 10 miles S. of Dublin. Lon. 6.

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16. W. lat. 53. 12. N. Fairs 1 May, and 20 September.

BRAY-SUR-SEINE, a town of France, in Champagne, and in Senonois, on the confines of Brie. It is 16 miles N. of Sens. Lon. 3. 22. E. lat. 48. 28. N.

*** BRAY-SUR-SOMME**, a town of France, in Picardy, between Perone, Amiens, and Corbie.

BRAZZA, a town and island on the coast of Dalmatia, in the Gulph of Venice, opposite to Spalatto, and subject to Venice. Lon. 17. 35. E. lat. 43. 50. N.

BREBINE, a river of France, proceeding from the lake Longpendu, in Burgundy.

BRECHIN, a parliament-town of Scotland, in the county of Angus, 15 miles N. E. of Dundee, and 45 on the same point from Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 18. E. lat. 56. 40. N.

BRECON, or **BRECKNOCK**, a town of S. Wales, and capital of Brecknockshire. It is called by the Welch Aber-Honddey, and is seated at the confluence of the rivers Honddey and Uik. It is an ancient place, as appears by the Roman coins often dug up here. It is a large town, containing 3 churches, 1 of which is collegiate, and stands at the W. end. The assizes are kept here, and it has a good trade in cloathing; market on Saturdays, well supplied; 4 fairs, on May 4, July 5, September 10, and November 17, for leather, hops, cattle, and all sorts of commodities. It sends 1 member to parliament, and is 34 miles N. W. by W. of Monmouth, 34 S. E. by E. of Llanbeder, and 161 W. by N. of London. Lon. 3. 22. W. lat. 51. 54. N.

*** BRECKNOCKSHIRE**, a county of S. Wales, 39 miles long and 27 broad. It is full of mountains, some of which are exceedingly high, particularly Monuchdennv-hill, not far from Brecknock; there are large fertile plains and valleys; it has 61 parishes, and four market-towns. It is bounded on the E. by the counties of Hereford and Monmouth, on the S. by Glamorganshire, on the W. by Carmarthen and Cardiganshires, and on the N. by Radnorshire.

BREDA, a handsome and strong town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant. It has a Dutch garrison; but the property and government of right belongs to the Prince of Orange. It is seated on the river Merck, in a fertile pleasant plain, 22 miles W. by S. of Bois-le-duc, 22 N. E. of Bergen-op-zoom, 25 N. N. E. of Antwerp, 25 S. E. of Rotterdam, and 60 S. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 51. 35. N.

**** BREDAGH**, a parish in the county Down, province of Ulster, the church of which,

which, is perhaps one of the neatest of its kind in the kingdom; it was built at the sole expence of the Viscountess Dowager Middleton. 'Tis situated on an eminence, commanding a view of the bay and town of Carrickfergus, the town of Belfast, and great part of the country round about. Breda is the name also of a small river that rises in a mountain, near lough Foyle, and lough Swilly, in the barony of Inis Owen, and county Donegal, province of Ulster. After a short S. E. course, it falls into lough Foyle. Near this, St. Patrick founded the church of Dominach Bile, in the middle of the 5th century.

* **BREDE**, a village in Suffex, England, 5 miles N. W. of Winchelsea, with a fair on Easter-Tuesday, for cattle and pedlers ware.

* **BREDEFORT**, or **BREFORT**. See **BREVORDT**.

** **BREFNEY**, or **BREGHANE**, i. e. the country of the little hills; called also Hy Re Leigh, or the district of the country of the King, the chiefs of which were the O'Reilyes; the subordinate districts of this country, were each governed by their respective chiefs, viz. O'Rourc, O'Brady, O'Corry, O'Sherridan, Mc. Kiernan, and Mc. Gauroll, most of whom were in possession of their estates at the beginning of the last century. Brefney is now called the county of Cavan, in the province of Ulster, though formerly it took in Leitrim and part of Annaly, and was divided in E. and W. Brefney.

* **BREGANZON**, a strong castle of France, in Provence, seated on a rock, and in a small island, on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, between Toulon and St. Tropez.

BRENTZ, a town of Germany, and capital of a county of the same name, in the Tirol, and is subject to the house of Austria. It is seated on the lake Constance, on the frontiers of Suabia, 7 miles N. E. of Appenzel, and 17 S. of Waldburg. Lon. 9. 45. E. lat. 47. 27. N.

* **BREWAR**, one of the Scilly Islands, lying almost directly W. of the Land's End in Cornwall, about the distance of 30 miles. It lies between the isles of Micarlo, Guel, Trescaw, and Samson. It is the roughest and most mountainous of them all. Lon. 6. 42. W. lat. 50. 2. N.

BREMEGARTEN, a handsome and pretty considerable town of Switzerland, in the territory of Tyen-Aempter, between the cantons of Zurich and Bern. The inhabitants deal chiefly in paper; and their religion is the Roman Catholic. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Towns, and is very advantageously seated on the river Rufe, 10 miles W. of Zurich, and 11 N. of Zug. Lon. 8. 17. E. lat. 47. 20. N.

BREMEN, a large, populous, and very strong town of Germany, capital of a duchy of the same name, with an archbishop's see, secularized in favour of the Swedes, but now belongs to the Elector of Hanover. The river Weser runs through the middle, and divides it into the Old and New Town. This town is divided into four quarters, each of which has a burgo-master; and in the middle there is a large market-place, with the statue of Rolando. It is seated on the river Weser, 22 miles E. of Oldenburg, 90 N. W. of Brunswick, 70 W. by S. of Lunenburg, and 325 N. W. of Vienna. Lon. 8. 48. E. lat. 53. 6. N.

BREMEN, the duchy of a province of Germany, in the province of Lower Saxony, lying between the rivers Weser and the Elbe; of which the former separates it from the duchy of Oldenburg, and the other from that of Holstein. The air is cold; but the country is fertile and well peopled. It formerly belonged to the Swedes, but was afterwards sold to the King of Great-Britain, as elector of Hanover, in 1716. In the winter it is subject to inundations. Bremen is the capital town.

BREMENWOERD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen. It is 27 miles N. of Bremen. Lon. 8. 45. E. lat. 53. 33. N.

* **BRENNE**, a territory of France, in Touraine, on the confines of Berry, between Blanc sur la Creuse and Chatillon sur l'Indre. The town of St. Michael-le-Brenne is the principal place.

BRENT, a town of Devonshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and 2 fairs on May 13, and October 10, for horned cattle. It is a post town, 26 miles S. W. of Exeter, 17 N. E. of Plymouth, and 200 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 2. E. lat. 50. 33. N.

BRENTE, a river rising in the bishoprick of Trent, and running through the Venetian territory, falls into the Gulph opposite to the city of Venice.

BRENTFORD, a town in Middlesex, England, with a market on Saturdays, and 2 fairs, on May 17, 18, 19, and September 12, 13, 14, 15, for horses, cattle and hogs. That part in which the church and market-place stand is called New Brentford. It is 7 miles W. of London. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat. 51. 26. N.

** **BRENTFORD**, a town in Connecticut, county of New Haven, N. America; is situated on the side of a river of the same name, which runs into Long Island sound, 10 miles E. of New Haven. Lon. 55. 15. Lat. 41. 15.

BRENTWOOD, or **BURNTWOOD**, a town in Essex, England, with a market on Thursdays, and a fair on July 7, for horses

horses and horned cattle. It stands on a rising ground, in the road from London to Colchester, and has several good inns. It is 11 miles W. S. W. of Chelmsford, and 18 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 25. E. lat. 51. 38. N.

BRESCIA, a strong and handsome town of Italy, with a good citadel, and bishop's see. It is the capital of Bresciano, in the territory of Venice, and is seated in an agreeable plain on the river Garza, 27 miles S. E. of Bergamo, 23 N. of Cremona, 37 N. W. of Mantua, and 95 W. of Venice. Lon. 10. 5. E. lat. 45. 31. N.

BRESCIANO, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice; bounded N. by the Grisons, and the Bishopric of Trent; E. by the lake Garda, the Veronese, and the duchy of Mantua; S. by the duchy of Mantua, and the Cremonese, and W. by the Cremasco, the Burgomasco, and the Valtelina; is watered by several small rivers, very fertile, and full of towns and villages, of which Brescia is the capital.

BRESELLO, a small town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, seated on the river Po, 27 miles N. W. of Modena, 20 S. of Mantua, and 10 E. of Parma. Lon. 10. 41. E. lat. 44. 50. N.

* **BRESINI**, a town of Poland, in the Palatinate of Lencici, 15 miles S. E. of Rava. Lon. 20. 22. E. lat. 50. 2. N.

* **BRESLAW**, the duchy of a small province of Silesia, between those of Wolaw, Olffe, Brieg, Schweidnitz, and Lignitz. It contains no considerable town except Breslaw.

BRESLAW, a large, rich, and populous town of Germany, and capital of Silesia, with a bishop's see, an university, and the title of a principality. It is seated at the conflux of the rivers Oder and Ola, which last runs through several of the streets, and is of great use to those whose business wants water. All the houses are built with stone, and it is surrounded with strong walls. There are two islands near it, formed by the river Oder; in one of which is a church; in the other, called Thum, is the cathedral church. The royal palace was obtained by the Jesuits, where they founded an university in 1702. The two principal churches belong to the Protestants; near one of which there is a college, and a handsome library. It was taken by the king of Prussia in 1741, and retaken by the Austrians in 1757; the king of Prussia retook it again the same year. It is 40 miles N. of Glatz, 112 N. E. of Prague, 115 N. W. of Cracow, and 165 N. of Vienna. Lon. 17. 14. E. lat. 51. 3. N.

* **BRESLE**, a town of France, in Lorraine, seated on the small river Tardine, in a bottom among mountains.

* **BRESLE**, a river of France, that has its source in Normandy, above Aumale; and then it separates Normandy from Picardy, waters Eu, and then falls into the sea.

BRESSE, a province of France, bounded N. by Burgundy and the Franche Compté, E. by Savoy, S. by the Viennois, W. by the principality of Dombes and the Sonne. Bourg is the capital town.

BRESSEVIRE, a town of Poitou in France, 35 miles N. W. of Poitiers. Lon. 0. 25. W. lat. 46. 50. N.

BREST, a town of France, in Lower Brittany, with the best harbour in the kingdom, and a castle seated on a craggy rock by the sea-side. The key is above a mile in length, and is furnished with magazines full of all sorts of foreign commodities. There are 2 small bays, very commodious for building large ships; and the shops of the workmen, who make the tackling, are all round about them. The English attempted, in vain, to take this place in 1694. It is 30 miles S. E. of Morlaix, 30 N. W. of Quimper, and 325 N. of Paris. Lon. 4. 26. W. lat. 48. 23. N.

* **BRESTE**, the palatinate of, is 1 of the provinces of Cujava, in Poland, between the palatinates of Ploesko, Rava, and Lincici-Wiadislaw; is divided into 4 chatelannies, of which Breste is the capital.

BRESTE, or **BESSICI**, the capital of the palatinate of Bressici, and of Polesia, in Poland, seated on the river Bug, 100 miles E. of Warsaw, and subject to Poland. It is a fortified town, and has a castle built upon a rock. Here is a famous synagogue, resorted to by the Jews from all the countries in Europe. Lon. 24. 6. E. lat. 52. 4. N.

BRETAGNE, a considerable province of France, which is 150 miles long, and 112 broad. It is a peninsula, and on the E. it joins to Anjou, Maine, Normandy, and Poitou. It is divided into the Upper and Lower. It carries on a great trade, by reason of the many harbours on its coasts. It was united to the crown of France in 1532. Rennes is the capital town.

BRETEUIL, a town of France, in Normandy, with the title of a count. It is seated on the river Iton, 15 miles S. W. of Evreux, and 65 W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 0. E. lat. 48. 56. N.

BRETON, CAPE, an island so called, near the eastern continent of North America, between 45 and 58 degrees of latitude. It is separated from Nova Scotia by a narrow strait, called Canso, and is about 100 miles in length, and 50 in breadth.

breadth. It is a barren country, producing but little corn or grass, and subject to fogs throughout the year. It is covered with snow in winter, and is excessive cold. There is likewise an excellent fishery on this coast, from which we reap great advantage. It was taken by the English in 1745, and restored to the French in 1748, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. It was again retaken by the English, on July 26, 1758, when all the garrison, consisting of upwards of 5600 men, were made prisoners of war, while the loss of the English was very inconsiderable. There were 11 men of war in the harbour, which were all either taken, sunk, or destroyed; and it was ceded to England by the treaty of peace in 1763.

* **BRETTIGAW**, a territory, or valley, of the Grisons, lying between the Rhine and the county of Tirol, and along the river Lenbueth. The fortress of Castels is the principal town.

BREVORDT, a town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, seated 24 miles S. E. of Zutphen. Lon. 6. 25. E. lat. 52. 2. N.

BREUCH, a river of France, in Alsace, that rises in the county of Salm, and divides it into two arms in the territory of Dachstein; one of which receives the Mosley, and by means of a canal, made by Lewis XIV. runs into the Ill above Strasburg; the other passes through the last mentioned city, and falls into the Ill below it.

BREWERS-HAVEN, a good harbour, at the N. end of the island of Chiloe, on the coast of Chili in S. America, and in the S. Sea. Lat. 42. 30. S. Lon. 74. 0. W.

BREWOD, a small town in Staffordshire, England, with a market on Tuesdays, and 1 fair, on September 19, for horses and cattle. It is 10 miles S. by W. of Stafford, and 127 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 5. W. lat. 52. 43. N. The old nunnery is now a free-school.

BREV, a town of Germany, in the bishoprick of Liege, and on the frontiers of Brabant, seated on a rivulet, 10 miles W. of Maseick, and 14 N. of Maestricht. Lon. 5. 39. E. lat. 51. 4. N.

** **BRIAL-POINT**, in the barony of Great Ardes, in the county Down, province of Ulster, from this place, the coast berds in a little to the W. till you come to Green Island, about a mile and a half, which contains two acres, always green, and to which at low water, a man may walk dry. The approach to the harbour is guarded by very dangerous rocks, those on the North are called St. Patrick's rocks, from a flat of stone among them, called

St. Patrick's chair, from whence these rocks have taken this second name.

** **BRIAN'S-FORD**, otherwise called **TULLAMORE**, in the county Down, province of Ulster, within 2 miles W. of Newcastle, near which on the skirts of Slieve-neir and Slieve Suavan mountains are 2 deer-parks remarkable for excellent venison, distant 65 miles from Dublin. Fairs, on Ascension-day, and June 3.

BRIANZON, a town of France, in Upper Dauphiny, capital of Brianzonnois, with a castle seated on a craggy rock. It is remarkable for the manna gathered in its neighbourhood, which at first appears on the leaves and small branches of a sort of pine-tree; but they make incisions into the bark, to get larger quantities. It has a handsome church, and three monasteries; and is 17 miles N. W. of Embrun, and 27 W. of Pignerol. Lon. 6. 25. E. lat. 44. 46. N.

* **BRIANZONNOIS**, a territory of France, in Dauphiny, bounded by Grenobleis, Gapennois, Ambrunois, Piedmont, and Savoy. It comprehends several vallies, which lie among the Alps; and though extremely cold, yet fertile in corn and pastures. The inhabitants have a great deal of wood, yet they chuse to be in the stables with their cattle 6 months in the year to keep themselves warm. Brianzon is the capital town.

BRIARE, a town of France, in Gatinnois, seated on the river Loire, and remarkable for a famous canal of communication between the Loire and the Seine. It is 35 miles S. E. of Orleans, and 88 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 47. E. lat. 47. 40. N.

BRICKHILL, a village in Buckinghamshire, England, 3 miles S. E. of Fenny-Stratford, has 2 fairs, on May 1, and October 13, for cattle.

** **BRICK-RIVER**, in the county Kerry, province of Munster, it rises about a mile E. of Ardfert; and running easterly and then northerly, passeth by Lixnaw, and joins the Feal and Galey.

** **BRICKY-RIVER**, in the county Waterford, province of Munster, takes its rise near Clonkardine, and empties itself into the bay of Dungarvan, after a course of about 5 miles.

** **BRIDE-RIVER**, rises in the barony of Barrymore, county Cork, province of Munster, runs easterly through the bog of Kilrea, and passes through part of the county Waterford, and falls into the Blackwater.

* **BRIDFORD**, or **BIRDFORD**, or **BIRT-FORD**, a village in Wiltshire, England, 1 mile S. E. of Salisbury, with a fair on August 12, for sheep and horses.

BRIDGEND, a town of Glamorgan-shire, in S. Wales, with a market on Saturdays.

turdays, and 2 fairs, on November 17, and Holy-Thurday, for cattle, sheep and hogs. It is seated on the river Ogmore, which divides it into two parts, but they are joined together by a stone-bridge. The market is considerable for corn, cattle, and provisions. It is 7 miles W. by N. of Cowbridge, 27 W. of Cardiff, and 176 W. of London. Lon. 3. 38. W. lat. 51. 30. N.

BRIDGENORTH, a corporation town, in Shropshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and 4 fairs, on Thursday before Shrove-tide, and June 30, and August 2, for horned cattle, sheep, hogs, cheese, wick-yarn, wool, linen and woollen-cloth; and on October 29, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, salt butter, and cheese; is governed by 24 aldermen, 48 common-council, and consists of about 500 houses. It is seated on the river Severn, over which is a handsome stone-bridge; it has two parish-churches. It sends two members to parliament, and is 20 miles W. by N. of Birmingham, 20 S. E. of Shrewsbury, and 136 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 28. W. lat. 52. 36. N.

**** BRIDGETOWN**, a fair town in the county Cork, province of Munster, about a mile and half from which, is the ruined church of Monanimy, with a large chancel. Adjacent to it is a castle that in former times was a preceptory belonging to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem; round the castle are traces of very large buildings, the whole augustly situated on an high bank over the Blackwater. As there is no other mention of this house, than in the quit-rent books, the founder and time of the foundation, are uncertain. On the opposite side of the river, are large rocks of limestone, wherein are several subterraneous caverns. There is also another fair town of the same name, in the county Clare, province of Munster, distant above 90 miles from Dublin, where fairs are held on June 10, and November 3.

**** BRIDGETOWN**, the metropolis of the Island of Barbadoes, in the West-Indies; situated in the S. W. part of the Island, parish of St. Michael, and in the innermost part of Carlisle bay, large enough to contain 500 ships, but has a foul bottom, apt to cut ships cables. It has a college, founded and endowed by colonel Codrington, the only institution of the kind in the West-Indies. It has commodious wharfs, and some forts for its defence, and is subject to hurricanes. The royal citadel of St. Anne's fort cost the country 30,000l.; the governor's usual residence is at Font Abel. The church is as large as most of our cathedrals, with a noble organ. A packet and post-house

have been established here, where letters are received and dispatched monthly. Lat. 13. 20. lon. 60. 0.

**** BRIDGEWATER**, a small town in the county of Bristol, and colony of Plymouth, New-England, near Town River. 5 miles E. from Raynham, and 10 W. from Duxbury.

BRIDGEWATER, a large town of Somersetshire, England, with the title of a duchy, has 2 markets, on Thursdays and Saturdays, and 4 fairs, on the 2d Thursday in Lent, June 24, September 21, and December 29, for cattle, and all sorts of goods. It is seated on the river Parret, over which there is a stone-bridge, and near it ships of 100 tons burthen may ride. It sends two members to parliament. It is 8 miles S. of Bristol Channel, 18. S. W. of Wells, 31 S. S. W. of Bristol, and 143 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 10. W. lat. 51. 7. N.

BRIDLINGTON, or **BURLINGTON**, a sea-port town in the East-Riding of Yorkshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and 2 fairs, on Monday before Whitfuntide, and October 21, for linen-cloth and toys. It is seated on a creek near Flamborough-head, with a commodious key for ships, and is a place of good trade, with the title of an earldom. It is 35 miles N. of Hull, 40 N. N. E. of York, and 205 N. of London. Lon. 0. 5. W. lat. 54. 8. N.

**** BRIDLINGTON**, or **BURLINGTON**, the capital of West Jersey, in N. America, situated on an island in the middle of the Delaware river, opposite to Philadelphia. Here the courts and assemblies of West Jersey were held. The country about it abounds in provisions, which they supply to New York; it has also a trade in furs, whalebone, oil, pitch and tar, and carries on a brisk commerce with Philadelphia through the river Salem, which falls into the Delaware bay. Lat. 40. 5. lon. 74. 30.

BRIDPORT, a town of Dorsetshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, remarkable for hemp, and 3 fairs, on April 5, for bullocks and sheep, on Holy-Thurday, for cheese, bullocks and sheep, and on October 10, for pedler's ware, and cattle. It is seated in a low dirty country, between two rivers, and it had a harbour formerly, which is now choked up. It is a corporation, governed by two bailiffs, a recorder, 16 aldermen, (4 of whom are always justices) and a town-clerk: and it sends 2 members to parliament. Here is a large factory in spinning of twine, and making sail-cloth, and nets for all the large fisheries. It is 12 miles W. of Dorchester, and 145 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 52. W. lat. 50. 42. N.

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* BRIS,

* **BRIE**, a territory of France, bounded N. by the Isle of France and Soissonois, E. by Champagne, and S. and W. by the river Seine. It is 55 miles long, from E. to W. and one part of it is in the government of Champagne, and the other in that of the Isle of France. Meaux is the capital town.

* **BRIE COMTE-ROBERT**, a town of France in Brie, 15 miles S. E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 40. E. lat. 48. 40. N.

BRIEG, a handsome and strong town of Germany, in Silesia, and capital of a territory of the same name, with a handsome college, and an academy where the nobility learn their exercises. It belongs to the king of Prussia, and is seated on the river Oder, 20 miles S. E. of Br. law. and 15 N. E. of Oppelin. Lon. 17. 35. E. lat. 50. 50. N.

BRIEL, a maritime town of the United Provinces, and capital of the island of Voorn. It is one of the cautionary towns which was delivered into the hands of Queen Elizabeth, and garrisoned by the English during her reign and part of the next. The Dutch took it from the Spaniards in 1572, which was the foundation of their republic. It is seated at the mouth of the river Meuse, 13 miles S. W. of Rotterdam, 11 S. W. of Delft, and 12 S. of the Hague. Lon. 4. 23. E. lat. 51. 50. N.

* **BRIENNE**, a town of France, in Champagne, near the river Aube, which is divided into two towns that are a 1000 paces distant from each other.

BRIENNOIS, a territory of France, which lies on the river Loire, and in the south division of Burgundy.

BRIESCIA, or **BRESSICI**. See **BRESTE**.

BRIESCIA, or **POLESIA**, a palatinate so called, in the duchy of Lithuania, in Poland, bounded N. by Novogorode and Troki, W. by Bielsko and Lublin, S. by Chelm and Upper Volhinia, and E. by the territory of Rzeczica. This province is of considerable extent from E. to W. and it is watered by the rivers Bug and Pripele; it is full of woods and marshes, and has lakes that yield large quantities of fish which are salted by the inhabitants, and sent into the neighbouring provinces.

BRIEUX, a considerable town of France, in Upper Britany with a bishop's see, and a good harbour; seated in a country fertile in corn and fruits, about 1 mile and a half from the sea, and is 50 miles N. W. of Rennes, and 240 W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 38. W. lat. 48. 31. N.

* **BRIEV**, a town of France, in Lorraine, and in the bailiwick of St. Miciel; it is seated near the river Mance, 20 miles from St. Miciel.

BRIGG, a town in Lincolnshire, Eng-

land, with a good market on Thursdays for cattle and provisions, and a fair on August 16, for horses; seated on the river Anker. Some call it Glamford Bridges. It is 25 miles N. of Lincoln, 16 S. of Hull, and 153 N. of London. Lon. 0. 20. W. lat. 33. 40. N.

** **BRIGGS**, a range of black rocks, in the bay of Carrickfergus, county Down, province of Ulster, which run from the N. side of it into the sea, for 3 or 4 hundred yards.

BRIGHTHELMSTONE, or **BRIGHTON**, a sea-port town of Sussex, with a market on Thursdays, and 2 fairs, on Holy-Thurday and September 4, for pedler's ware. It is a large and populous town formerly, ill built, and inhabited chiefly by fishermen, but within these last few years very considerably improved, and become the most fashionable place for sea bathing in England, entirely owing to its having been chosen for the summer residence of the amiable and illustrious Prince of Wales, who has a beautiful lodge here called Marine Pavilion. It has a pretty good harbour, and is 9 miles W. by N. of Newhaven, 7 E. of New-Shoreham, and 56 S. of London. Lon. 0. 6. W. lat. 50. 52. N. It was at this place king Charles II. embarked for France in 1651, after the battle of Worcester.

* **BRIGNOLES**, a town of France, in Provence, famous for its prunes. It is seated among mountains, in a pleasant country, 325 miles S. S. E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 15. E. lat. 43. 24. N.

** **BRIGOWNE**, a fair town in the county Cork, province of Munster, situated 1 mile East of Michael's-town; fair day, December 6.

* **BRIGSTOCK**, or **BRICKSTOCK**, a village in Northamptonshire, 3 miles N. W. of Thrapston, with 3 fairs, on May 6, for horses and horned cattle, on September 5, for sheep, brass, and pewter, and on November 22, for black hats.

BRIHUGA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, where General Stanhope, with the English army, were taken prisoners, after they had separated themselves from that commanded by Count Staremberg. It is seated on the foot of the mountain Tajuna, 43 miles N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 4. 10. W. lat. 40. 50. N.

* **BRILINGEN**, a town of France, in Suabia, seated on the river Briget, in a peninsula; it has pretty good walls.

BRINDICI, an ancient and celebrated town of Italy, in the Terra d'Otranto, and in the kingdom of Naples, with an archbishop's see, a fortress, and a harbour, which has been partly spoiled by the Venetians. It is seated on the gulph of

of Venice, 32 miles E. of Tarento, 37 N. W. of Otranto, and 60 S. E. of Bari. Lon. 18. 15. E. lat. 40. 45. N.

BRINN, a strong town of Moravia, dependent on Bohemia, of which some say it is the capital. It is a place where the assembly of the states meet, and is of great importance. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Zwitza and Swart, 25 miles N. E. of Znaim, 53 N. of Vienna, and 27 S. W. of Olmutz. The castle of Spielberg is its principal defence, and is seated on an eminence without the town. Lon. 16. 40. E. lat. 49. 6. N.

**** BRINNY**, a village in the western extremity of the barony of Kinalea, county Cork, province Munster.

BRIONNE, a town of France, in Normandy, which gives title to a count; and is seated on the river Rille. Lon. 0. 51. E. lat. 49. 35. N.

BRIOUDE, a town of France, in Lower Auvergne. There are two towns about a mile's distance from each other; one of which is called Old Brioude, and the other Church Brioude, on account of a famous chapter, whose canons are obliged to prove their nobility before they are admitted. Old Brioude is seated on the river Allier, with a bridge, of one arch, of a wonderful structure. It is 16 miles S. of Issoire, 20 N. W. of St. Flour, and 225 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 50. E. lat. 45. 16. N.

BRIQUERAS, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, seated in the valley of Lucerne, 3 miles from the town of that name, and 4 S. of Pignerol. Lon. 7. 34. E. lat. 44. 56. N.

BRISACH, a town of Germany, formerly the capital of Brisgaw, belonging to Austria. It is seated on the river Rhine, over which there is a bridge of boats, 25 miles S. of Strasburg, and 43 N. of Basle. Lon. 7. 49. E. lat. 48. 8. N.

BRISACH, NEW, a handsome town of France in Alsace, built by the French, over against Old Brisach, and fortified by marshal Vauban. It is about a mile from the Rhine, and 23 S. of Strasburg. Lon. 7. 40. E. lat. 48. 5. N. Fort Mortier, which belongs to it, is seated on the Rhine.

BRISGAW, a territory of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, lying on the eastward side of the Rhine, which separates it from Alsace. One part belongs to the House of Austria, of which Freiburg is the capital; and the other to the house of Baden.

*** BRISSAC**, a town of France, in Anjou, seated on the river Aubence, near the Loire, 13 miles South of Anger, and 50. W. of Tours. Lon. 0. 27. W. lat. 47. 20. N.

BRISSEL, NEW, the capital town of the county of Bucks, in Pennsylvania, 20

miles N. of Philadelphia, seated on the river Delaware. Lon. 75. 8. W. lat. 40. 15. N.

**** BRISSON, ST.** an ancient town of France, in Berri, 3 miles from Gien. It is seated on an eminence on the farther side of the river Loire, with a remarkably strong castle, maintained a siege against Louis le Gros. Lon. 2. 40. E. lat. 47. 34. N.

BRISTOL, a sea-port town, which is partly in Gloucestershire, and partly in Somersetshire, with a bishop's see. It is now accounted the second town or city in England, both with regard to its magnitude, riches, and trade. It has 18 churches, besides its cathedral, and several meetings for Protestant Dissenters, among which the Quakers are a large body. The most remarkable church, besides the cathedral, is St. Mary Radcliff, just without the walls, in the county of Somerset, which some think is the finest parish church in the kingdom. There is a bridge over the river Avon, built but a few years ago. They have an exchange like that of London, which was opened in September 1743, the quay is on the river Frome, a little above its confluence with the Avon, over which there is a draw-bridge, for the admittance of ships that come up with the tide; and this lead is to the College-Green, where the cathedral stands. They have a prodigious trade; for it is reckoned they send 2000 ships yearly to several parts of the world. Here are no less than 15 glass-houses, they having plenty of coal from King's-wood and Mendips-hills. The hot-well is resorted to for the cure of several diseases, and is about a mile from the town, on the side of the river Avon. St. Vincent's Rock, above this well, is noted for a sort of soft diamonds, called Bristol-stones. Besides this well, there is a cold spring, which gushes out of a rock on the side of the said river, that supplies the cold bath. There are several manufactures, particularly woollen stuffs, carried on by the French refugees. From the College-green there is a delightful prospect over the city and harbour, and in it stands a stately high cross of Gothic structure, decorated with the effigies of several of the kings of England. Near Queen's-square, which is adorned with rows of trees, and an equestrian statue of King William III. stands the custom-house. The number of houses have been computed at 6082, and the inhabitants at 43,483. The walls have been demolished a long time ago; but there are several gates yet standing. They use sledges or sleds, instead of carts, because the vaults of the common sewers will not admit them. It has two markets,

on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and two fairs, on St. James's-day, and January 25. It sends two members to parliament, and has the title of an earldom. It is 40 miles W. S. W. of Cirencester, 40 S. of Hereford, 75 S. of Shrewsbury, 106 S. by E. of Chester, 60 N. E. of Exeter, 34 S. W. by S. of Gloucester, 50 S. S. W. of Worcester, 68 W. by S. of Oxford, 12 W. N. W. of Bath, and 115 W. of London. Lon. 2. 36. W. lat. 51. 28. N.

BRITAIN, NEW, called also Eskimaux, comprehending Labrador, which is now named North and South Wales, a country in North America, between the river St. Lawrence and Hudson's-bay. It is subject to Great-Britain; and lies between the latitudes of 50 and 70 N. about 1200 miles, and between 50 and 100 W. lon. about 1500 miles. There are innumerable lakes, bogs, and morasses all over this country, which are covered with ice and snow for a great part of the year. The principal settlements belonging to the English Hudson's-Bay company are Churchill, Nelson, New Severn, and Albany, on the W. side of Hudson's-Bay. The natives live a wandering life, and subsist by hunting and fishing. Their only trade is in fur and skins.

**** BRITAIN LITTLE**, a village in Orange county, province of New York; situated in a fertile country.

*** BRITAIN, NEW**, is situated to the north of New Guinea. By whom this land was first discovered is uncertain. Dampier first sailed through the strait which separates it from New Guinea; and captain Carteret, in 1767, sailed through another strait, which divides into two islands, the northernmost of which he called **NEW IRELAND**. New Britain on the N. and W. extends to 4. S. and 152. 19. W. but its southern and eastern limits are not so well ascertained. New Ireland extends from latitude 20. 30. S. lon. 149. 2. E. The shores of both are rocky, the inland parts high and mountainous, but covered with trees of various kinds, among which are the nutmeg, the cocoa-nut, and different kinds of palm. The inhabitants are black, and woolly-headed, like negroes, but have not their flat noses and thick lips.

BRITANY, See **BRETAGNE**.

*** BRIVES-LA-GALLARD**, an ancient and handsome town of France, capital of Limosen, with a general hospital, a handsome college, and several religious communities. It is seated in a fertile plain, over against an island formed by the river Corez; over which there are two fine bridges. A delightful walk planted with trees, surrounds this place. It is 37 miles S. of Limoges, and 220 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 25. E. lat. 45. 15. N.

BRIXEN, a handsome town in Germany, in the Tirol, with a bishop's see; seated at the confluence of the river Rientz and Eisoch, in a fertile country, noted for excellent wine, 15 miles E. of Tirol, and 40 N. of Trent. Lon. 11. 47. E. lat. 46. 45. N.

*** BRIXEN**, the bishoprick of a territory of Germany, inclosed in the Tirol, between Tirol Proper, the bishoprick of Trent, the state of Venice, and the archbishoprick of Salzburg. It is extremely mountainous, but produces excellent wine. The bishop is the sovereign, under the protection of the Counts of Tirol, and is a prince of the empire.

*** BRIXWORTH**, a village in Northamptonshire, England, 7 miles N. of Northampton, with a fair on Whit-Monday, for linen and woollen-cloth, hard-ware, and toys.

**** BRIZE**, a town in the county Mayo, province of Conaught; fairs 11 August.

*** BRIZEN, or BRIETZEN**, a town of Germany, in the Middle Marche of Brandenburg, seated on the river Adah, 12 miles N. E. of Wittenberg. Lon. 13. 4. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

**** BROADFORD**, a fair town in the county Clare, province of Munster, above 95 miles from Dublin; fair days, 21 June and November.

**** BROADWAY**, a fair town in the county Wexford province of Leinster; fairs on Thursday after Trinity-Sunday, and 18 October.

BROD, or BRODT, a strong place of Hungary, in the county of Possega, seated on the river Save, in Schivonia, famous for a battle gained by the Turks in 1688. It is 20 miles S. E. of Possega. Lon. 19. 25. E. lat. 45. 20. N.

*** BROD NEMEKI, or TEUTSCH-BROD**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaclaw, seated on the river Sozawa, near the frontiers of Moravia, 20 miles S. by E. of Czaclaw. Lon. 15. 40. E. lat. 49. 33. N.

**** BRODAGH**, a fair town in the county Clare, province of Munster; fairs held 20 May, 15 August.

*** BRODRA**, a town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, near the gulph of Cambray, 8 miles S. of Amadabad. Lon. 72. 22. E. lat. 23. 2. N.

*** BRODZIRC**, a town of Poland, in the duchy of Lithuania; seated on the river Bereinza, in the palatinate of Minski 100 miles S. of Poloczki. Lon. 28. 5. E. lat. 54. 8. N.

*** BROEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg; seated on the river Roer, 11 miles N. of Duffeldorp. Lon. 6. 53. E. lat. 51. 23. N.

**** BROGHILL CASTLE**, situated about a mile

a mile S. W. of Charleville, in the county Cork, province of Munster; formerly belonging to the Fitzgeralds.

BROMESGROVE, a town of Worcestershire, England, with a market on Tuesdays, and 2 fairs, on June 24, and October 21, for linen-cloth, cheese, and horses. It is seated on the river Salwarp, and is a pretty good town; has a considerable trade in clothing, and a good market. It is 15 miles N. E. by N. of Worcester, and 118 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 50. W. lat. 52. 25. N.

BROOMFIELD, or **BRUMFIELD**, a village in Somersetshire, England, 5 miles N. of Taunton, with a fair on November 3, for cattle, harts, and all sorts of pewter. Lon. 3. 17. W. lat. 51. 4. N.

BROMLEY, a town in Kent, England, with a market on Thursdays and 2 fairs on February 3, and July 25, for cattle. It is seated on or near the river Ravensborn, 6 miles S. of Croydon, and 12 S. S. E. of London. Lon. 0. 6. E. lat. 51. 23. N.

BROMLEY, a town of Staffordshire, England, with a market on Tuesdays, and 3 fairs, on Thursday before Mid-Lent-Sunday, May 22, and August 24, for cattle; it is but a poor place, and the land about it barren. It was formerly called Abbots-Bromley, but of late Paget-Bromley, being given to lord Paget at the time of the reformation. It is 7 miles E. of Stafford, and 128 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 53. W. lat. 52. 50. N.

BROMYARD, a town of Herefordshire, England, with a market on Mondays, and 5 fairs, on Thursday before March 2, for horned cattle and horses, on May 3, Whit-Monday, Thursday before July 25, and Thursday before October 29, for black cattle and sheep. It is 18 miles W. of Worcester, and 124 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 20. W. lat. 52. 8. N.

BRONNO, or **BRON**, a small town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and in the Pavese, where the Imperialists beat the French in 1703. It is 10 miles S. E. of Pavia. Lon. 9. 26. E. lat. 45. 6. N.

**** BROOKHAVEN**, a town in New York, province and county of Suffolk, in Long Island.

**** BROOK'S-BOROUGH**, a fair town in the county Fermanagh, province of Ulster, near 87 miles from Dublin. A mile beyond which on the right, is Aghavea church. Fairs held 4 May, 31 July, 3 November, and 11 December.

BRÖS, a free and royal town of Transylvania, in the Saxon territory, seated on the river Maros. It is the capital of a district of the same name.

**** BROSNEY**, a fair town, in the King's county, province of Leinster. Fairs, 8 May, and 4 August. Also the name of a river in the county Westmeath, province

of Leinster which rises in Lough Foyle, passes through Cullenmore, and thence to Mullingar; it runs through the King's-co. into the Shannon, near Bannagher.

BROUAGE, a strong town of France, in Saintonge. The salt-works here are the finest in the kingdom, and bring in a good revenue; and the salt is called Bay-salt, because it lies on a bay of the sea. It is 17 miles S. of Rochelle, and 170 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 4. W. lat. 45. 52. N.

BROUERSHAVEN, a sea-port town of the United Provinces of Zealand, and in the island of Sconen, seated on a bay of the sea, on the N. side of the island, 9 miles S. W. of Helvoetsluys. Lon. 4. 15. E. lat. 51. 40. N.

*** BROUCK**, a town of Swisserland, in Argow, of which it is the third free city. It is seated on the river Aar, over which there is a handsome bridge; there is likewise a college, with a publick library. It is 22 miles S. E. of Basil. Lon. 8. 4. E. lat. 47. 21. N.

*** BROUCA**, a town in the island of Sicily, in the Val di Noto, seated on the S. side of the Gulph of Catania; 20 miles N. of Syracuse, and 15 S. of Catania. Lon. 15. 30. E. lat. 37. 25. N.

BRUCHSAL, a town of Germany, in the palatinate and bishoprick of Spire; seated on the river Satz, 5 miles S. E. of Philippsburg. Lon. 8. 36. E. lat. 49. 11. N.

**** BROUGHSANE**, a fair town, in the county Antrim, province of Ulster; 95 miles distant from Dublin; where fairs are held on 17 June and 1 September.

**** BRUFF**, a fair town in the county Limerick, province of Munster, 103 miles from Dublin. Fairs, on the day before Ascension, 23 July, 18 October, 28 November. Half a mile beyond this are the ruins of a castle.

**** BRURY**, a fair town, in the county Limerick, province of Munster; fairs, 9 May, 25 June, 14 September, 25 November. It is otherwise called **BRURBE**, and is a handsome village, 15 miles S. W. of Limerick; having a good bridge over the river Meage or Meige which meanders through a most fertile and beautiful country, until it empties itself into the river Shannon. Brury is remarkable for the sessions held here every half year by the Irish Bards; which according to Mr. O'Halloran were continued down to the year 1746.

BRUGES, a large handsome episcopal town of the Austrian Netherlands, capital of a territory of the same name. In the great market place there is a house founded in 1411, where they educate 130 orphans. It was often taken and retaken in the late wars, particularly in 1745 by the French.

French. It belongs to the house of Austria, and formerly was the English staple for wool, and still has a very good trade for foreign commodities, being seated on a fine canal, navigable from Ostend. It is 8 miles from the sea, and as much E. from Ostend. Lon. 3. 15. E. lat. 51. 12. N.

* **BRUGES**, the quarter or district of, is part of Spanish Flanders; and bounded by the ocean, the burgraviat of Ghent, the chatelanies of Courtray and Ypres, and bailiwick of Furnes. Bruges is the capital town; besides which, there are Ostend, Newport, Dixmude, &c.

CRUGGE, or **BRUGGEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the bishoprick of Hildesheim, 6 miles from the city of that name. It is so called from a bridge over the river Leyne. Lon. 10 5. E. lat. 52. 6. N.

BRUGNETO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the territory Genoa, seated at the foot of the Appenine mountains, 35 miles S. E. of Genoa. Lon. 9. 30. E. lat. 44. 15. N.

* **BRUNETTO**, a very strong and important place of Piedmont near the city Susa, which it defends.

BRUNSBUTTLE, a sea-port town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Holstein, seated at the mouth of the river Elbe, 13 miles N. W. of Glückstadt, subject to Denmark. Lon. 9. 2. E. lat. 54. 2. N.

BRUNSWICK, a large and strong town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Brunswick. It was formerly an Imperial and Hanziatic town, till it was taken by the duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle in 1671, who built a citadel to keep it in awe. In the square before the castle is a famous stone statue, with a lion made of block-tin, done after the life. Here is also a rich monastery of St. Blaife, whose prior is a prince of the house of Bevern; and in the arsenal is a great gun, 10 feet long, and three in diameter. This town is famous for the well known liquor called Mum, which has hence the name of Brunswick Mum. It is seated on the river Ocker, 55 miles W. of Magdeburg, 85 W. by S. of Brandenburg, and 35 N. W. of Halberstadt. Lon. 10. 42. E. lat. 52. 25. N.

BRUNSWICK, the duchy of, is a country of Germany, bounded on the N. by the duchy of Lunenburg, on the W. by the circle of Westphalia, from which it is separated by the river Weser, on the S. by Hesse, and the little territory of Peichfeld, and on the E. by Thuringia, with the principality of Anhalt and Halberstadt, and the duchy of Magdeburg. The rivers are the Weser, the Ocker, and the Lyne; and it is fertile both in corn and pastures.

It is divided into three principalities, Wolfenbuttle, Grubenhagen, and Calenberg, which also comprehend the duchy of Göttingen. The principality of Wolfenbuttle has its own dukes; but the other two belong to the elector of Hanover. The territories of the house of Brunswick are more extensive; the principal of which are the duchies of Brunswick and Lunenburg, with the county of Danneburg, which is annexed thereto. The rest are Blankenburg, Dieport, and Hoya, besides two or three smaller districts.

* **BRUNSWICK, NEW**. In the year 1784, the province of Nova Scotia was divided into two governments. The province and government now stiled New Brunswick, is bounded, on the westward of the river St. Croix, by the said river to its source, and by a line drawn due north from thence to the southern boundary of the province of Quebec; to the northward, by the same boundary as far as the western extremity of the bay of Chaleurs; to the eastward, by the said bay to the gulph of St. Laurence to the bay called Bay Verte; to the S. by a line in the centre of the Bay of Fundy, from the river S. Croix aforesaid to the mouth of the Musquat river, by the said river to its source, and from thence by a due E. line across the isthmus into the Bay Verte, to join the eastern lot above described, including all islands within 6 leagues of the coast. Since the conclusion of the American war, the emigration of loyalists to this province from the United States, has been very great. By them new towns have been raised, as Shelburne, which extends 2 miles on the water-side and is said to contain already 9000 inhabitants. See **ACADIA**.

* **BRUSSELS**, the quarter or district of Brussels, is one of the four parts of the duchy of Brabant. This quarter is bounded on the E. by that of Louvain, on the N. by that of Antwerp, on the W. by Flanders, and on the S. by Hainault. Brussels is the capital city of this quarter, and of all Brabant.

BRUSSELS, the finest and richest city of the Netherlands, the capital of Brabant, and the seat of the governor of the Austrian Low Countries, to whom they pay almost the same honours as to their sovereign. The ducal palace, where the governor resides, the town-house, and the arsenal, are superb structures. The academy is famous, where young gentlemen perform their exercises, and they have dug a fine canal to Antwerp. The trade and manufacture of the inhabitants is in camblets, laces, and fine tapestry, which are exported all over Europe. It was bombarded by the French in 1695.

In 1708 it was besieged by the elector of Bavaria. It was taken by the French in 1746, but was rendered back again soon after by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle. It is seated on the river Senne, 22 miles S. of Antwerp, 26 S. E. of Ghent, 148 N. by E. of Paris, and 172 E. of London. Lon. 4. 28. E. lat. 50. 51. N.

BRUTON, a town of Somersetshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, but no fairs. It is seated on the river Brew; has a handsome church, a free-school, and a stately alms-house, and has a manufacture in serges and stockings. It is 12 miles S. E. of Wells, and 115 W. of London. Lon. 2. 38. W. lat. 51. 7. N.

* **BRUYERS**, a town of Lorrain, in Vosque, with a provostship, 22 miles S. by E. from Luneville. Lon. 6. 50. E. lat. 48. 18. N.

** **BRYANSTON**, situated in the county Dublin, a few miles from the metropolis. Here is a Cromlech, by some supposed to have been an altar, by others a grave of the Druids: It consists of six stones placed upright, and another laid on the top of them, this last is 14 feet long, 12 broad, and 2 to 5 thick; by the specific gravity of like solids it is computed to weigh upwards of 26 tons.

** **BUAN-RATH**, situated near the city of Limerick, in the province of Munster. It is the remains of an ancient monastick building, where is a princely hall and spacious chambers, the fine stucco in many of which is still visible, though uninhabited for above a century.

* **BUA**, an island of the gulph of Venice on the coast of Dalmatia, near the town of Trau, called also the Partridge-Island, because frequented by those birds.

* **BUANES**, a town of France, in Gascony, and in the diocese of Aire, seated on the river Bahus, 7 miles W. of Aire. Lon. 5. 23. E. lat. 43. 32. N.

* **BUARCOS**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, 27 miles S. of Aveira. Lon. 8. 30. W. lat. 40. 13. N.

BUCHAN, a district of Scotland, the greater part lying in the shire of Aberdeen, and the rest in that of Banff.

BUCHANNESS, a promontory of Scotland, which is the farthest point of Buchan, not far from Peterhead, and the most eastern of all Scotland. Lon. 1. 26. W. lat. 57. 28. N.

BUCHAW, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, seated on the river Tedersee, 27 miles S. W. of Ulm. Here is a monastery whose abbess has a voice in the diets of the empire. Lon. 9. 40. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

* **BUCHAW**, a small territory of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which comprehends the district of the abbot of Flud.

BUCHOREST, a large and strong town of Turkey in Europe, and in Walachia; where the Hospodar of Walachia commonly resides. It is 45 miles S. E. of Tergowisto. Lon. 26. 27. E. lat. 45. 7. N.

BUCHORN, a free and imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, seated on the lake of Constance, 18 miles E. of the town of Constance. Lon. 9. 42. E. lat. 47. 41. N.

BUCKENHAM, a town of Norfolk, England, with a market on Saturdays, but no fairs. It is 12 miles E. by N. of Thetford, and 90 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 6. E. lat. 52. 34. N.

* **BUCKFASTLIGH**, a village in Devonshire, England, 3 miles S. W. of Ashburton with 2 fairs, on July 29, for sheep, and August 24, for horned cattle.

BUCKINGHAM, the chief town of Buckinghamshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and 8 fairs, on Monday-sevennight after Epiphany, March 7, May 6, Thursday in Whitfun-week, July 10, September 4, October 2, and November 8, for cattle. It is seated on a low ground, on the river Ouse, by which it is almost surrounded, and over it are three handsome stone bridges. There is a county jail. It is a corporation, sends 2 members to parliament, had the title of a duchy, and is 25 miles N. E. of Oxford, and 60 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 58. W. lat. 51. 56. N.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the N. by Northamptonshire, on the E. by Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, and Middlesex, on the W. by Oxfordshire, and on the S. by Berkshire, from which it is separated by the river Thames. It is about 39 miles in length, and 18 in breadth containing 85 parishes and 15 market-towns, whereof six send members to parliament. The air is healthy, and the soil is rich, being mostly chalk or marle. The most general manufacture is bone-lace and paper. The principal rivers, besides the Thames, are the Ouse and Colne; the chief town is Buckingham.

BUCKOR, a province of Aina, lying on the river Sinde, or Indus, having Multan to the N. and Tatta to the S. and is subject to the Great Mogul. The principal town is of the same name, which is seated in an island surrounded by the above river, 65 miles S. W. of Multan. Lon. 71. 52. E. lat. 29. 25. N.

BUDA, the beglerbeglic of, was formerly one of the chief governments of the Turks in Europe, including all the countries of Upper Hungary between the rivers Teisse and Danube, and between Agria and Novigrad, all Lower Hungary from Gran and Canica, the eastern part of Sclavonia, and almost all Servia: but a good part

part of this government now belongs to the queen of Hungary.

BUDA, a large, strong, and famous town, and the capital of Lower Hungary. The churches and public buildings are very handsome, and the situation agreeable, being on the side of a hill, on the S. W. banks of the river Danube. In the adjacent country there are vineyards, which produce excellent wine; and baths so hot, that they will boil an egg in a very short time: these baths were in excellent order, with magnificent rooms, while the Turks had possession of this place. It was taken by the Turks in 1526, and retaken by the Austrians the same year. The Turks took it again in 1529, and it was afterwards besieged several times by the Christians to no purpose, till 1686, when it was taken by the Germans, commanded by the duke of Lorraine, since which time it has continued in the hands of the house of Austria. It is 105 miles S. E. of Vienna, 172 N. by W. of Belgrade, and 560 N. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 18. 22. E. lat. 47. 25. N.

BUDDESDALE, a town of Suffolk, England, with a market on Thursdays, and a fair on Holy Thursday for cattle and toys. It is seated in a valley, and has a small chapel, and an endowed grammar-school. It is 15 miles N. E. of Bury, and 81 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 4. E. lat. 52. 28. N.

* **BUDELICH**, a town of Germany, in the electoral circle of the Rhine, and in the archbishoprick of Triers, or Treves. It is seated on the little river Traen, 10 miles E. of Triers. Lon. 6. 55. E. lat. 49. 50. N.

BUDINGEN, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, and in the county of Hsenburg, or Budingon, with a cattle. It is seated near a large forest, 20 miles N. E. of Frankfort.

BUDOA, a small but strong episcopal town of Dalmatia, subject to the Venetians. It was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1667, and is 30 miles S. E. of Ragusa, and 15 N. W. of Antivari. Lon. 18. 58. E. lat. 42. 30. N.

* **BUDRIO**, a town of Italy, in the Bolognese, whose adjacent fields produce large quantities of fine hemp. It is 8 miles E. of Bologna. Lon. 11. 37. E. lat. 44. 30. N.

BUDWEIS, a town of Germany, in Bohemia, taken several times in the war of 1741. It is 70 miles S. of Prague, and 85 N. W. of Vienna. Lon. 14. 52. E. lat. 48. 55. N.

* **BUDWORTH**, a village in Cheshire, England, 4 miles N. of Northwich, with 3 fairs, on February 13, April 5, and October 2, all for cows, horses, hogs, and pedler's ware. Lon. 2. 36. W. lat. 53. 20. N.

BUDZIAC TARTARY, lies on the river Niester, Bog, and Nieper, having Poland and Russia on the N. Little Tartary on the E. the Black Sea on the S. and Bessarabia on the W. The chief town is Oczakow and is subject to Turkey.

BUEN RETIRO, a place belonging to the king of Spain, seated on the E. side of Madrid; it is a perfect square, and at each angle is a pavilion. This is generally the residence of the king in the spring, and a great part of the summer.

BUENOS AYRES, or **CIVIDAD DE LA TRINIDAD**, is one of the most considerable sea-port towns in the province of La Plata, on the E. coast of S. America; with a bishop's see. It is well fortified, and defended by a numerous artillery; and hither is brought a great part of the treasures and merchandizes of Peru and Chili by the river Plata and other rivers, which are exported to Spain. When the English had the advantage of the Asiento contract, negro slaves were brought hither by factors, and sold to the Spaniards, who sent them to their settlements in Peru and Chili. It was founded by Mendosa, in 1535, but afterwards abandoned. In 1544 another colony of the Spaniards came here, who left it also; but it was rebuilt in 1582, and is at present inhabited by Spaniards and the native Americans. It is seated on the banks of the river Plata, 50 miles from the sea, though the river there is 21 miles broad. Lon. 58. 26. W. lat. 34. 35. S.

BUG, a large river of Poland, which has its source near the river Lemberg, runs northward to Bresse, and then turning westward, falls into the Vistula, between Bostz and Warsaw.

BUGEV, a territory of France, bounded on the E. by Savoy, on the W. by Bresse; on the S. by Dauphiny, and on the N. by the territory of Gex and the Franche Comte. It is about 40 miles long, and 25 broad. Beiley is the capital town.

* **BUGIA**, a kingdom of Africa, now a province to Algiers in Barbary. It is bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean Sea, on the S. by Biledulgerid, on the W. by the province of Algiers, and on the E. by that of Constantine.

BUGIA, a strong populous sea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, seated at the mouth of the river Major, on a bay of the Mediterranean Sea. It has a strong castle, which, however, was not able to defend the shipping against Sir Edward Spragge, who took and destroyed several Algerine men of war under its walls in 1671. It is 75 miles E. of Algiers. Lon. 3. 58. E. lat. 36. 49. N.

BUGIE, a sea-port town of Africa, in Egypt,

Egypt, on the western coast of the Red Sea; the sea-port town belonging to Mecca, and about 110 miles to the W. of it. Lon. 38. 40. E. lat. 22. 15. N.

* **BUILTH**, or **BEALT**, a town of South Wales, in Brecknockshire, pleasantly situated on the river Wye, over which there is a wooden bridge into Radnorshire. It is at present but a small place, though it has 2 markets, on Mondays and Saturdays, and three fairs on June 27, October 2, and December 6, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It is 12 miles N. of Brecknock, and 157 W. by N. of London. Lon. 3. 14. W. lat. 52. 8. N.

* **BUIS**, a territory of France, in Dauphiny, called the *Barronnies*; bounded on the N. by the *Diois* and *Gapennois*, on the W. by the *seneschalty* of *Monthemar* and part of the county of *Venaissin*. It is a small mountainous country, but pretty fertile, and *Buis* and *Nions* are the principal places.

BULL, a little fortress, on the lines of *Stolhoffen* in *Suabia*, 6 miles E. of *Stolhoffen*, and 19 N. E. of *Strasbourg* in *Germany*.

BUKARI, a small town of *Hungarian Dalmatia*, with a harbour. It is seated on the *Golfo di Bikeriza*, near the *Gulph of Venice*, 10 miles N. E. of *Veglio*, and 35 E. by N. of *Rovigno*. Lon. 14. 59. E. lat. 45. 29. N.

BULAC, a town of *Egypt*, in *Africa*, seated on the E. shore of the river *Nile*, 2 miles W. of *Grand Cairo*, being the sea-port town of that city, and is said to contain about 400 families. On the N. side of it is the *Calisch*, whose banks are cut every year, to convey the waters of the *Nile*, by a canal to *Grand Cairo*. All the vessels going up and down the river *Nile* make some stay here. Lon. 31. 22. E. lat. 30. 2. N.

* **BULAM**, an island of *Africa*, near the coast of *Guinea*, to the eastward of the island of *Bisagos*. The soil is good, but it is not inhabited.

* **BULGAR**, a kingdom of *Muscovite Tartary*, lying along the eastern banks of the river *Volga*, having the kingdom of *Casan* to the N. and *Astracan* on the S. It has neither town nor villages; the inhabitants live in tents, and wander about from place to place.

BULGARIA, a province of *Turky* in *Europe*, bounded on the N. by *Walachia*, on the E. by the *Black Sea*, on the S. by *Romania* and *Macedonia*, and on the W. by *Servia*. It is divided into 4 *sangiacates*, which have the name of the capital places, namely, *Viddin*, *Sophia*, *Nicopoli*, and *Silistria*. The 3 first lie on both sides the river *Danube*; but the last is wholly on this side, and is partly inhabited by *Tartars*.

BULLINBROKE. See **BOLINBROKE**.

** **BULLOCK**, an ancient village, situated within 6 miles and 3 quarters of the city of *Dublin*, in the province of *Leinster*; near which is a fine Gothic castle, and a singular piece of *Druidical antiquity*, called a *rocking stone*.

** **BUNCLOADY**, a fair town, in the county *Wexford*, province of *Leinster*; fairs 29 April, 17 and 18 June, for frize and linen; 20 August, 14 September, 4 and 30 November.

** **BUNCRANA**, a fair town, in the county *Donegal*, province of *Ulster*; fairs 9 May and 27 July.

BUNGAY, a town in *Suffolk*, *England*, with a market on *Thursdays*, and 2 fairs, on May 14, for horses and lean cattle; and on September 25, for hogs and petty chapmen. It is seated on a spot watered by the river *Waveny*, which separates it from *Norfolk*. It has two parish churches, one of which is handsome, and in the midst of the town are the ruins of a famous nunnery. Here is also a dissenting meeting-house, and a grammar-school. Here are likewise the remains of a castle supposed to be built by *K. John*. About 60 years ago it was burnt; and the records of the castle and convent consumed. It is 36 miles N. by E. of *Ipswich*, 15 S. of *Norwich*, and 101 N. E. of *London*. Lon. 1. 30. E. lat. 52. 35. N.

* **BUNGO**, a kingdom of *Japan*, in the island of *Ximo*, whose capital is *Lunay*. The king of this country was converted to *Christianity*, and sent an embassy to *pope Gregory* in 1683; but there is not now one Christian in all *Japan*.

* **BUNIVA**, a mountain of *Greece*, between *Thessaly* and *Achaia*, extending as far as the *Gulph of Zeiton*. The ancient name was *Oeta*, and is famous for the narrow pass called the *Thermopyles*, and for the death of *Hercules*.

** **BUNNIDANE**, a fair town, in the county *Sligo*, province of *Conaught*; fairs, 20 May, 6 August, 9 October, 27 November.

** **BUNSLADES**, a fair town, in the county *Mayo*, province of *Conaught*; fairs, May 24, July 7, November and December 15.

BUNTINGFORD, a town of *Hertfordshire*, with a market on *Mondays*, and 2 fairs, on June 29, and November 30, for *pealer's ware*. It is a large thoroughfare on the N. road, 7 miles S. of *Royton*, and 31 N. by W. of *London*. Lon. 0. 6. E. lat. 51. 58. N.

* **BUNTZLAW**, or **BUNTZEL**, two towns in the kingdom of *Bohemia*, one on the river *Elbe*, and the other in *Silesia*, on a branch of the *Oder*; the latter is 20 miles

20 miles W. of Lignitz. Lon. 16. 6. E. lat. 51. 11. N.

BUOY OF THE NORR, is a buoy placed at the conflux of the Thames and Medway, to direct mariners how to avoid a dangerous sand.

* **BUNAGRAG**, a river of Barbary, in the kingdom of Fez, has its source on the confines of Chaus, runs along the borders of Fez and Temefna, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean at the town of Sallee.

* **BURRELL**, or **CIVITA BURRELLE**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Abruzzo Citra, near the river Sangro, 20 miles S. of Lanciano. Lon. 14. 48. E. lat. 41. 53. N.

BUREN, a town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, and gives the title of Count de Buren to the Prince of Orange. It is 22 miles W. of Nimeguen. Lon. 5. 12. E. lat. 51. 58. N.

BUREN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishoprick of Paderborn. It is seated on the river Alme, 10 miles S. of Paderborn. Lon. 8. 53. E. lat. 51. 36. N.

BURFORD, a town of Oxfordshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and 2 fairs, on July 5, for cattle and small wares, and on September 25, for cheese and toys. It is seated on the river Windrush, and is chiefly noted for the making of saddles. The Downs near it, noted for horse-races, are of great advantage to the town. It is 23 miles W. N. W. of Banbury, and 85 W. of London. Lon. 1. 37. W. lat. 51. 46. N.

* **BURG**, a town in Lincolnshire, England, with a market on Thursdays, and 3 fairs, on May 12, for sheep, horses and cattle; on August 16, for toys; and on October 2, for cattle, and clothing of all sorts. It is seated in a marsh, 12 miles N. N. E. of Boston, and 127 N. of London. Lon. 0. 10. E. lat. 53. 12. N.

BURG, a town of the Dutch Netherlands, in Zutphen, seated on the Old Ifsel; 18 miles E. of Nimeguen. Lon. 6. 15. E. lat. 52. 59. N.

BURG-CASTLE, or **BOROUGH-CASTLE**, a fortress in the county of Suffolk, England, 3 miles W. of Yarmouth, where the rivers Yare and Waveny meet. It was formerly a delightful castle, but now only the ruins of its walls remain; near which Roman coins are often dug up.

BURGAW, a town and castle of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and capital of a margraviate of the same name. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is 26 miles W. of Augsburg. Lon. 10. 25. E. lat. 48. 28. N.

* **BURGAW**, the margravate of, is a small territory of Germany, in Suabia, between the bishopric of Augsburg, and the

Danube. It is a fertile populous country, and the capital town is of the same name.

* **BURGDORF**, a handsome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, and in the Argow, with a castle. It is pretty large, and is seated on an eminence, 8 miles N. E. of Bern. Lon. 7. 19. E. lat. 46. 58. N.

BURGLES, a town of Transilvania, subject to the house of Austria, 30 miles N. of Clausenburg. Lon. 23. 20. E. lat. 47. 23. N.

BURGOS, a rich town of Spain, the capital of Old Castile, and an archbishop's see. The squares, the public buildings, and the fountains, are very fine. It is seated partly on a mountain, and partly on the river Aranzon, 95 miles E. by S. of Leon, and 117 N. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 30. W. lat. 42. 20. N.

BURGUNDY. See **BOURGOGNE**.

BURICK, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Cleves, subject to the king of Prussia. It is agreeably seated on the river Rhine, over-against Wesel, 17 miles S. E. of Cleves, and 40 N. W. of Cologne. Lon. 6. 18. E. lat. 51. 32. N.

* **BURKHAUSEN**, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, seated on the river Saltz, 27 miles N. by W. of Saltzburg, and 50 E. of Munich. Lon. 12. 50. E. lat. 40. 17. N.

BURLINGTON. See **BRIDLINGTON**.

BURLINGTON, NEW, the capital town of New-Jersey, one of the United States of North-America, seated on Delaware river, 20 miles N. of Philadelphia. Ships of burthen come up to the quays, and the courts of justice are held here. Lon. 75. 10. W. lat. 40. 17. N.

** **BURNCHURCH**, a fair town, in the county Kilkenny, province of Leinster, fairs, 25 July, and 18 October.

** **BURNHAM**, a castle in the county Kerry, province of Munster, on the S. W. side of Dingle harbour; 'tis now a pleasant seat, and was formerly called Ballingolin Castle, destroyed in 1641, and belonged to the family of Rice.

* **BURNHAM**, a village of Buckinghamshire, England, 3 miles E. of Maidenhead, with 3 fairs, on February 25, and May 1, for horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, and September 21, for horses, cattle, hogs, and hiring servants. Lon. 0. 36. W. lat. 51. 32. N.

* **BURNHAM**, a village in Somersetshire, England, 3 miles N. of Hunsbil, with 1 fair, on Trinity-Monday, for horses, cattle, and sheep. Lon. 3. 12. W. lat. 51. 14. N.

BURNHAM, a town of Norfolk, England, with a market on Saturdays, and 2 fairs, on March 15, for cheese; and August 1, for horses and other things. It is seated

seated near the sea, 29 miles N. W. of Norwich, and 128 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 48. E. lat. 53. 4. N.

BURNLEY, a town of Lancashire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and 5 fairs, on March 6, Easter-Eve, May 13, July 10, and October 11, all for horned cattle, horses, and sheep. It is 35 miles S. E. of Lancaster, and 204 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 15. W. lat. 53. 46. N.

BURNT-ISLAND, a parliament-town on the Frith of Forth, in Fife, 10 miles N. W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 5. W. lat. 56. 8. N.

BURNTWOOD. See **BRENTWOOD**.

**** BURREN-CASTLE**, situated near the church of Rathelarin, in the county Cork, province of Munster.

**** BURRIS**, a small town in the county Carlow, province of Leinster, 54 miles distant from Dublin; situated on a branch of the Barrow, over which it has a decent bridge.

**** BURRISAKANE**. See **BORRISAKANE**.

**** BURROSALEIGH**, situated in the county Tipperary, province of Munster; above 78 miles from Dublin. Four miles beyond which are the ruins of Lathragh castles.

**** BURRIS-IN-OSSORY**. See **BORRIS-IN-OSSORY**.

BURSA, is one of the largest and finest towns of Turkey in Asia, the capital of the ancient Bithynia, and extends itself from E. to W. at the foot of Mount Olympus, and on the edge of a large fine plain full of mulberry and other fruit-trees. There are so many springs proceeding from the Mount, that every house has its own fountain. The mosques are very elegant, covered with lead, and adorned with domes; as are also the caravanfaries, which are very fine and commodious. The bezestine is a large structure full of warehouses and shops, containing all the commodities of the East, besides their own manufactures in silk. Here are the best workmen in all Turkey, and are excellent imitators of the tapestry of Italy and France. This place is in general very pleasant, and the quarter of the Bazar is particularly well paved and neat. It contains above 40,000 Turks, 400 families of Jews, 500 of Armenians, and 300 of Greeks. None but Musselmans are permitted to dwell in the city; but the suburbs, which are vastly finer, and better peopled, are filled with Jews, Armenians, and Greeks. The Jews came hither from Granada in Spain, and speak good Spanish to this day. They have excellent wine and other provisions in great plenty; this was the seat of the Turkish

empire before they passed into Europe. It is 99 miles S. of Constantinople. Lon. 29. 5. E. lat. 39. 22. N.

BURTON UPON TRENT, a town of Staffordshire, England, with a market on Thursdays, and 4 fairs, on April 5, for horned cattle and horses; on Holy Thursday, for horned cattle; on July 16, for toys; and on October 29, which is considerable, for horses and horned cattle. It had formerly a large abbey; and over the river Trent it has now a famous bridge of free-stone, about a quarter of a mile in length, supported by 37 arches. It consists chiefly of one long street, which runs from the place where the abbey stood to the bridge; and has a good market for corn and provisions. Burton-ale is accounted the best of any brought to London. It is situated N. E. of Litchfield, and is 123 miles N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 40. W. lat. 52. 48. N.

BURTON, a town of Lincolnshire, England, with a market on Mondays. It is seated on a hill, near the river Trent, and is but a small place. It is 30 miles N. of Lincoln, and 150 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 36. W. lat. 53. 40. N.

BURTON, a town of Westmoreland, England, with a market on Tuesdays. It is seated in a valley near a hill called Farleton-Knothill. The town is pretty well built, but the market is very small, and it is on the great road from Lancaster to Carlisle. It is 11 miles N. of Lancaster, and 244 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 50. W. lat. 54. 10. N.

**** BURTON**, in the county Cork, province of Munster; formerly a noble seat of the Percival family, burned down in the late wars by the same party of king James's forces who burned Charleville.

*** BURWASH**, a village in Suffex, England, 8 miles W. of Battle-Abbey, with 2 fairs, on May 12, and September 4, for cattle and pedler's ware.

BURY-ST. EDMUND'S, a town of Suffolk, England, with a market on Wednesdays, and 2 fairs, on September 21, which lasts 3 weeks, and on December 3, which continues 3 days, for horses, butter, and cheese. The situation is exceedingly pleasant, and the air is supposed to be the best in England, for which reason it is frequented by the better sort of people. It was formerly of great note for its abbey, which was said to be the finest and richest of any in England, and stood between the two churches, which are both very large, and seated in one churchyard. In St. Mary's, 1 of these churches, lies Mary, Q. of France, who was married to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk. It sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a recorder, 12 aldermen, and

and 24 common-council. It contains about 1000 houses generally well-built, and 7000 inhabitants. The town took its name from St. Edmund the King, who was buried here after being murdered in a wood, and his head severed from his body. Besides the above churches, there are one Presbyterian, one Independent, and one Quaker's meeting. Here is a spacious market hall, a grammar-School, a fine fair-ited and a beautiful cross. The market is very large for corn, fish, and fowl. The assizes for the county are held here. It is 14 miles E. of New-market, and 75 N. N. E. of London. - Lon. o. 46. E. lat. 52. 22. N.

BURY, a town of Lancashire, Eng'land, with a market on Thursdays, and 2 fairs, on August 22, and April 22, for horned cattle, horses, and woollen-cloth. It is 36 miles S. E. of Lancaster, and 195 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 24. W. lat. 53. 36. N.

**** BUSHMILLS**, situated in the county Antrim, province of Ulster; 120 miles distant from Dublin. Fairs, 28 March, 24 June, 21 October, and 12 December. Above 5 miles beyond this are the ruins of a castle.

BUSSARAH, or **BASSRAH**, a sea-port town of Turkey in Asia, and Irac Arabi, about 40 miles N. W. of the gulph of Persia. It stands between the river Euphrates, and the desert, on the W. side of the river which comes close up to the walls. Some geographers place this town at a distance from that river; but it is a mistake; for the E. end is on the side of the river; and there is a canal from the Euphrates, which runs from the one end of the city to the other, and divides it into two parts; and over it there is a bridge of boats, to keep up a communication between them. The houses are generally two stories high; flat on the top, constructed with bricks burnt in the sun. The ramparts are very much out of repair, and on the walls are a great number of bastions, or round towers. This city is governed by a Turkish bashaw, has a mausoleum, and a garrison, consisting of 3000 Janisaries. Here are many Jews; but kept very poor for political reasons. There are but a very few Christians of the Greek church, and these have no priest of their own. In 1691 it was visited with the plague, which destroyed 80,000 of the inhabitants; but it was afterwards repeopled by the wild Arabs, who were soon reduced to subjection by the Turks. It is 240 miles S. by E. of Bagdad. Lon. 44. 52. E. lat. 29. 26. N.

**** BUSTARD RIVER**, in the province of Ouebec, which runs into the river St. Laurence in a bay of the same name. It

runs a great way inland, and communicates with several lakes; and at its mouth lie the Ozier Islands.

**** BUTE**, a county in North Carolina, in the district of Hallifax, to which it is the southern boundary.

BUTESHIRE, in Scotland, consists of the islands of Arran and Bute, which lie in the Frith of Clyde, to the S. of Argyleshire. They are fertile in corn and pastures, and there is a considerable herring-fishery. This shire, together with Caithness, sends one member to parliament.

**** BUTLER'S-BRIDGE**, situated in the county Cavan, province of Ulster, 57 miles distance from Dublin.

*** BUTRAGO**, a town of Spain in New-Castile, formerly a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Lozoya, 30 miles N. by E. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 5. W. lat. 40. 46. N.

BUTRINTO, a sea-port town of Albania, seated on a canal of Corfu, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour. It stands at the entrance of the gulph of Venice 30 miles S. of Chimear. Lon. 20. 9. E. lat. 39. 49. N.

**** BUTTEVANT**, situated in the county Cork, province of Munster; 73½ miles distant from Dublin, on the New turnpike road from Cork to Limerick. It is called in the Ecclesiastical books Bothon, by the Irish and Spencer Kilnemullagh; and was formerly an ancient corporation, being once governed by a mayor and aldermen, but by the wars gone to decay. There are still to be seen the remains of a wall that surrounded the town; in this place are the remains of a sumptuous ruin of Buttevant Abbey; founded by David de Barry (who lies buried therein) in the reign of Edward I. He was Lord Justice of Ireland, and his tomb remains in the choir opposite the great altar. The walls of the choir and the nave of the church, and several other buildings remain entire. Also the steeple which is a high square tower erected on a large gothic arch: to the S. of Mary's chapel in which are several tombs of ancient Irish families; on the N. W. side of the abbey stands a ruined tower said to have been erected by an earl of Desmond who retired here; it is called **CUMLIN**. On each hand of the W. entrance of the abbey are large piles of skulls; which some say were brought thither after the battle Knockanois, which was fought but 5 miles from hence. Near this abbey stands part of another ruin, said to have been a nunnery dedicated to St. Owen, or according to others to St. John Baptist. The name **BUTTEVANT**, according to tradition, takes its rise from a word given in a battle fought near this place by David de Barry, who

who overthrew the Macartys and cried out *Boutez en avant*, i. e. push forward; which is the present motto of the Barrymore family, who take the title of Viscount from this place. To the E. of the town stands the church which is a modern building, but the ancient remains of two churches, one dedicated to St Bridget, and the other to the Virgin Mary, are still visible, both having stood in the same church-yard which is very uncommon. There are also the ruins of a chapel of ease at Spittle-bridge 1 mile E. of Buttevant, and about 2 miles from Buttevant, on the right, are the ruins of a castle of Kilcolman, famous for having been the residence of the celebrated Spencer, and where he completed the celebrated poem of "the Fairy Queen." This whole place seems to have been formerly an assemblage of churches and religious houses, which being dissolved, consequently went with them to ruin. Near Kilmaclemine, 2 miles S. W. of Buttevant, there is a pit of good Yellow ochre, used for painting. The fairs of Buttevant are held 27 March and 14 October.

BUTTON'S-BAY, is the N. part of Hudson's-bay, in N. America, through which attempts have been made to discover a N. W. passage to China. It is so called from Sir Thomas Button, who here lost his ship and came back in a sloop built in the country. It lies between 60 and 66 degrees of N. latitude.

* **BUTZAW**, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony and in the bishoprick of Schwerin, 17 miles S. W. of Rostock, and 30 E. N. E. of Schwerin. Lon. 11. 55. E. lat. 54. 0. N.

* **BUKSTEAD**, or **BUCKSTEAD**, a village in Suffex, England, ten miles S. S. E. of East-Grinstead, with one fair on June 40, for cattle and pedler's ware.

BUXTON-WELLS, in Derbyshire, England, at a village of the same name; formerly noted for two springs which were near each other, one of which was very hot, and the other very cold; but the wonder is now lost, for they are both blended together. There is a public inn, very large; much good company resort there in summer, for air, exercise, and bathing. There is plenty of feathered and water game, as grouse, trouts, and grey-lings; and diversions of all sorts cheap. The water is not now so warm as the hot-well at Brittol. It is 32 miles N. W. of Derby, and 160 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 52. W. lat. 53. 22. N.

* **BUZBACH**, a town of Germany in Weteravia, and in the county of Solmes, on the confines of Hanau; 8 miles S. of Giessen, and 29 N. by E. of Franckfort. Lon. 8. 44. E. lat. 50. 23. N.

BYCHOW, a town of Poland in Lithuania, and in the palatinate of Miskislaw, seated on the river Nieper, 32 miles from Mohilaw, and 180 S. W. of Wilna. Lon. 30. 0. E. lat. 53. 38. N.

BYZANTIUM, the ancient name of the city of Constantinople.

BYZIA, or **VIZA**, a town of Romania, now a small place; but was anciently the seat of the kings of Thrace, and still an archbishop's see.

C.

* **CAANA**, a handsome town of Egypt, on the E. bank of the Nile, whence they transport corn and pulse to Mecca. Several fine monuments, covered with hieroglyphical characters, have been found here. It is 320 miles S. of Cairo. Lon. 30. 23. E. lat. 26. 30. N.

* **CABECA-DE-VIDE**, a small town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with good walls, and a strong castle. It is 12 miles S. W. of Port-Alegro, and 30 N. of Estremos. Lon. 6. 43. W. lat. 39. 10. N.

CABENDA, a sea-port town of Congo, in Africa, 100 miles S. E. of Loanga, and subject to Portugal. Lon. 12. 2. E. lat. 4. 5. S.

* **CABES**, or **GABES**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, near the gulph of the same name, seated on a river. Lon. 10. 55. E. lat. 33. 40. N.

CABO-CORSO. See **CAPE-COAST CASTLE**.

CAPO DE ISTRIA, the capital town of the province of Istria, in the territory of Venice. See **CAPO D'ISTRIA**.

* **CABRA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tombut. It is a large place, but without walls, and is seated on the river Niger, 12 miles from Tombut. The houses are built in the shape of bells, the walls are stakes or hurdles plaistered over with clay, and the coverings of reeds. They make a great deal of cotton-cloth themselves; but woollen-cloths and stuffs are brought from Barbary. The people are Mahometans; and it is frequented by a great number of Negroes. It is governed by a viceroy, and is 1200 miles S. of Algiers. Lon. 0. 50. E. lat. 15. 10. N.

** **CABRAGH**, situated within 2 miles of the city of Dublin, in the province of Leinster. It is the ancient seat of the Seagrave family. The name Cabragh or Cabaragh, is of great antiquity and said to be derived from the Cobiri, (in Irish Cabhar,

har, i. e. aid, assistance) or the gods with the Corybantes, who were the priests of the Irish, as well as the Greeks, invoked on sudden emergencies. Hence Cabaragh seems still to retain the name, from having been a seminary for these Corybantes.

CABRERIA, a small island in the Mediterranean Sea, to the S. of Majorca, from which it is distant 7 or 8 miles. It has a large secure harbour defended by a castle.

CABUL, a large town of Asia, in India, and capital of Cabulistan, with two strong castles, and many palaces. This, together with the province, were ceded to Kuli-Khan by the Great Mogul, on his quitting the rest of his Indian conquests in 1739. It is on the road from Lahor to Samarcand, about 100 miles E. of Candahar in Persia. Lon. 69. 40. E. lat. 33. 22. N.

* **CABULISTAN**, a province of Asia, formerly in the territories of the Great Mogul, but now in those of Persia. Bounded N. by Tartary, E. by Cashmire, W. by Sablestan and Candahar, and S. by Mulsan. This country not very fertile, is rich in trade. Cabul is the capital town.

* **CACACA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, near Malilla. The Moors retook it from the Spaniards in 1534; and it has a fort upon a rock. Lon. 2. 55. W. lat. 35. 2. N.

CACERES, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, near the confines of Portugal. It is famous for its fine wool, and is seated on the river Sabrot, 22 miles S. E. of Alcantara. Lon. 5. 44. E. lat. 39. 11. N.

CACERES-DE-CAMARINHA, a town of Asia, in the isle of Luzon, with a bishop's see, and subject to Spain. Lon. 124. 0. E. lat. 14. 35. N.

CACHAN, or **CASHAN**, a considerable town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, where they carry on a considerable trade in silks, silver and gold brocades, and fine earthen ware. It is seated in a vast plain, 55 miles from Ispahan, and in the road to Kom. Lon. 51. 55. E. lat. 33. 20. N.

CACHAO, a large town of Asia, in the East-Indies, and capital of a province of the same name, in the kingdom of Tonquin, about 80 miles from the sea, and on the west-side of the river Aoti. It contains about 20,000 houses, with mud-walls thatched, and each have a yard, in which is a small arched brick building, like an oven, with the mouth to the ground; in these they put their goods, to secure them from fire. The English factory is at the north end of the town, fronting the river. The traders are civil to strangers, but the great men haughty, and the poor thievish. They are Pagans, and have a great number of Pagods. The factories

purchase silks and lacquered ware, as in China. It is 100 miles N. W. of the mouth of the river. Lon. 105. 31. E. lat. 22. 10. N.

CACHEO, a town of Africa, in Negroland, on the river of St. Domingo. It is subject to the Portuguese, who have three forts; and carry on a great trade in wax and slaves. Lon. 14. 55. E. lat. 12. 0. N.

CACHMIRE. See **CASHMIRE**.

* **CACONGO**, a small kingdom of Africa, on the river Zaire. Their manners, religion, and government are the same as in Loango. Malemba is the capital town.

* **CACORLA**, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the rivulet Vega, between two mountains, 2 miles from the source of the Gaudalquivir, on the frontiers of Granada. It belongs to the archbishop of Toledo, and is 15 miles E. S. E. of Ubeda. Lon. 2. 55. E. lat. 37. 40. N.

* **CADAN**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Zats, seated on the northern bank of the river Egra, 18 miles W. by N. of Zits. Lon. 12. 44. E. lat. 50. 20. N.

* **CADEA**, or **THE LEAGUE OF THE HOUSE OF GOD**, is one of those that compose the Republic of the Grisons, and the most powerful and extensive of them all. It contains the bishoprick of Coire, the great valley of Engadine, and that of Bragaille, or Pregel. Of the 11 great, or 21 small communities, there are but two that speak the German language: that of the rest is called the Rhetic, and is a dialect of the Italian. The Protestant religion is the most predominant in this League, which is allied to the Seven Swiss Cantons, ever since the year 1498. Coire is the capital town.

* **CADENAC**, a town of France, in Querci, on the confines of Rouergue, seated on the river Lot, 27 miles E. N. E. of Cahors. Lon. 2. 0. E. lat. 44. 32. N.

* **CADENET**, a town of France, in Provence, and in the viguirie of Apt, 28 miles S. E. of Avignon, and 10 S. of Apt. Lon. 5. 30. E. lat. 43. 42. N.

* **CADILLAC**, a town of France, in Guienne, and in Bazadois, near the river Garonne, with a handsome castle, 15 miles S. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 22. W. lat. 44. 40. N.

CADIZ, a handsome, large, strong, rich, and famous city of Spain, in Andalusia, with a good harbour, frequented by merchant ships from all parts. It is a bishop's see, and seated on an island, about 18 miles long, and 9 broad; but the N. W. end, where the town stands, is not two broad. It has a communication with the continent, on the opposite shore, by a bridge. The bay formed by it is 12 miles long

long and 6 broad. The S. side is inaccessible by sea, because it is edged with craggy rocks, and the 2 forts, called Puntal and Matogorda, command the passage into the harbour. It is a very ancient place, built by the Phœnicians, and was afterward a Roman town; there are still several remains of Roman antiquities. The inhabitants have no water but what they get from wells. All the Spanish ships go from hence to the West-Indies, and return hither. It was taken and plundered by the English in 1596; and attempted again in 1702, but not with success. It contains about 5000 houses, and 50,000 inhabitants; and the cathedral is a very handsome structure. It is 20 miles W. of Medina-Sidonia, 45 N. W. of Gibraltar, 90 W. by S. of Malaga, and 65 S. by W. of Seville. Lon. 6. 6. W. lat. 36. 31. N.

* CADIZ, THE ISLE OF: lies off the mouth of the river Guadalquivir, near the coast of Andalusia, whence it is separated by a channel, over which there is a bridge called Suaco. There are two old towers, the remains of a building called the Columns of Hercules. It is exceedingly rich in pastures; but has no place of note in it, except Cadiz; there are a great number of salt-works round the harbour.

* CADORE, or PIEVE DI CADORE, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and capital of a district called Cadorino, famous for the birth of Titian the painter. It is 15 miles N. of Belluno. Lon. 12. 9. E. lat. 46. 23. N.

CADORINO, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice; bounded E. by Proper Friuli, S. and W. by Bellunese, and by the bishoprick of Brixen N. It is a very mountainous country, but pretty populous. The only town is Pieve di Cadore.

CADSAND, an island on the coast of Dutch Flanders, at the mouth of the river Scheld, which gives the Dutch the command of that navigable river.

* CAEGWRLEY, a village of North Wales, in Flintshire, 7 miles S. by W. of Chester, with 4 fairs, on Shrove-Tuesday, May 16, August 12, and October 27, all for cattle.

CAEN, an handsome, and considerable town of France, capital of Lower Normandy, with a celebrated university, and an academy of literature. It contains 60 streets, and 12 parishes. Here are nine convents for men, and seven for women; to each of which there is a church: the most handsome among them are the Cordeliers, the Ursuline Nuns, and the Visitation. The castle has 4 towers built by the English. The town-house is a large building, with 4 great towers. The Royal Square is the handsomest in all Norman-

dy, and has fine houses on three sides of it; and in the middle is the statue of Lewis XIV. in a Roman habit, on a marble pedestal. It is seated in a pleasant country on the river Orne, 8 miles from the sea. William the Conqueror was buried here, in the abbey of St. Stephen, which he founded. It is 65 miles W. by S. of Rouen, and 125 W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 17. W. lat. 49. 11. N.

CAERFILLY, a town of Glamorganshire, in South-Wales, with a market on Thursdays, and 5 fairs, on March 25, Thursday after Trinity, July 29, August 14, and Thursday before Christmas, all for cattle and stockings. It is seated between the rivers Taff and Rumney. It is thought the walls now in ruins were built by the Romans, there being often Roman coins dug up here. It is 5 miles N. of Landaff, and 122 W. of London. Lon. 3. 18. W. lat. 51. 33. N.

CAERLEON, a town of Monmouthshire, England, with a market on Thursdays, and 3 fairs, on May 20, July 20, and September 21, for cattle. It was a Roman town, as is evident from the many Roman antiquities found here. It is seated on the river Ulfk, over which there is a large wooden bridge. It is 19 miles S. W. of Monmouth, and 141 W. by N. of London. Lon. 3. 0. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

CAERWIS, a town of Flintshire, in N. Wales, with a market on Tuesdays, and 6 fairs, on March 16, the last Tuesday in April, Trinity-Thursdays, the 1st Tuesday after July 7, September 9, and November 10, all for cattle. It is 5 miles E. of St. Asaph, 5 W. of Flint, and 192 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 30. W. lat. 53. 12. N.

CAFFA, or KAFFA, an ancient and considerable town, capital of Crim Tartary, with an excellent harbour; and their only trade now is in slaves, which are brought from the neighbouring countries, and sold to the Turks. It is inhabited by Jews, Mingrelians, Armenians, Greeks, Roman Catholics, and Turks, who have all liberty of conscience; and the Turks have always a strong garrison here. It is seated on the Black Sea, 150 miles N. E. of Constantinople. Lon. 35. 45. E. lat. 45. 8. N.

CAFRARIA, a large country of Africa, bounded N. by Negerland and Abyssinia; W. by a part of Guinea, Congo, and the sea, S. by the Cape of Good Hope, and E. by the sea. It is divided into several territories and kingdoms.

* CAGEAN, a province of Asia, in the northern part of the Isle of Louzen, seated on a river of the same name. It is so fertile and full of bees, that the poor burn nothing but wax candles.

** CAGHYARIFF,

**** CAGHYARIFF**, situated in the county Clare, province of Munster, 125 miles from Dublin; within 2 miles of which, are the ruins of a church.

CAGLI, an ancient episcopal town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, seated at the foot of the Appenine Mountains, 20 miles S. of Urbino. Lon. 12. 42. E. lat. 43. 26. N.

CAGLIARI, an ancient, large, and rich town of Italy, capital of Sardinia, with an archbishop's see, and university, a castle, and a good harbour. It is the seat of the viceroy, and was taken, with the whole island, by the English in 1703, who transferred it to the emperor Charles VI. but it was retaken by the Spaniards in 1717, and, about two years afterwards, ceded to the duke of Savoy, in lieu of Sicily, and hence he has the title of king of Sardinia. Lon. 9. 14. E. lat. 39. 27. N.

**** CAHIR**, or **CAHIER**, a village in the county Tipperary, province of Munster, which gives title of baron to a branch of the noble family of Butler, descended from the house of Ormond. It is situated about 8 miles S. E. of Cashel, and above 85 S. W. of Dublin; this is a small but neat town, and on the opposite banks of the river Suir, are the remains of Cahier-abbey; fairs, 27 May, 20 July, 18 September, and 7 December. Cahier is also the name of a place in the county Kerry, province of Munster, which lies N. E. of Valentia-island; its church is the only one in repair in the same barony; and opposite to Cahier, stand the ruins of Ballycarberrv. See **BALLYCARBERRY**.

**** CAHIRCANAWAY**, certain very high hills, in the barony of Glanbchy, county Kerry, province of Munster, called Drung and Cahircanaway, through which the road runs from the other parts of Kerry, into this barony, and hangs in a tremendous manner over the bay of Castlemayn; and is not unlike the road at Penmenmaure, in North Wales, but more stoney, and less secure for a traveller.

**** CAHIRCONLISH**, a fair town in the county Limerick, province of Munster, above 100 miles from Dublin; fairs, 16 May, 20 August, 17 October, 5 December; also a fair town in the King's county, province of Leinster, wherein fairs are held on the 20th of August.

**** CAHIR-CONRIGH**, i. e. the fortrefs of **CON-RIGH**, or **KING CON**, a considerable mountain in the barony of Corkaguiny, county Kerry, province of Munster; on the top of which is a circle of massy stones, in the manner of a Danish intrenchment. Several of them are from 8 to 10 cubical feet, all very rude. From the situation of this place it resembles a Beacon, or place of guard to alarm

the country: but from the prodigious size of the stones, it rather seems to be a monument of some great action near this place; or a sepulchral trophy over some eminent person. The mountain is conical and more than 700 yards above the level of the sea, forming a kind of peninsula between the bays of Castlemain and Tralee.

**** CAHIRDONEL**, situated in the parish of Kildraghan, county Kerry, province of Munster, where there is a circular fortification of large stones 7 feet high, and said to be the work of the Danes. At Aghamore, towards the western extremity of this parish, are the remains of a small abbey of canons regular of St. Augustine, founded by the monks of St. Finbar, near Cork, in the 7th century. It stands in a small island near the mouth of the river Kenmare, having its walls so beaten by the sea, that it must soon be entirely demolished.

**** CAHIRDOWGAN CASTLE**, situated about 3 miles N. of Mallow, in the county Cork, province of Munster. This place formerly belonged to the family of the Roches. The lands about here are but indifferent, notwithstanding they are all a limestone bottom.

**** CAHIRDRINY**, a castle, 1 mile S. of Michael's-town, in the county Cork, province of Munster, commanding a very extensive prospect, it was built by the Roches, and may be seen from every part of the adjacent country. The name signifies Fort-prospect.

**** CAHIRELLY-WEST**, a fair town in the county Limerick, province of Munster; fairs, 14 May, 26 August, and 6 November.

**** CAHIRKEGAN**, situated in the parish of Clondrohid, in the county Cork, province of Munster; the soil here, is cold, mountainous, rocky and boggy, and fitted for tillage with only the greatest industry. Upon the larger rocks they kindle turf fires, and keep them burning till the rock grows hot; after which it easily splits, and the readier if cold water be poured on it before it cools. This labour is not unlike Hannibal's in passing the Alps.

**** CAHIRMER**, situated in the county Cork, province of Munster, above 114 miles from Dublin.

**** CAHIRMORRES**, situated in the county Galway, province of Conaught, 142 miles from Dublin; 3 miles beyond which is Cregg Castle. See **CREGG CASTLE**.

**** CAHIR-TRANT**, the western point of Ventry harbour, in the county Kerry, province of Munster, where there is an old Danish intrenchment.

CAHORS,

CAHORS, a considerable fortified town of France, in Querci, in Guienne, with a bishop's see, and an university. It is seated on a peninsula made by the river Lot, and built partly on a craggy rock; there is a large stone-bridge over the river, besides two other bridges, and several mills. The cathedral is a Gothic structure, and has a large square steeple. It is 50 miles N. W. of Albi, and 287 S. of Paris. Lon. 1. 32. E. lat. 44. 26. N.

CAJANABURG, the capital town of the province of Cajania, or East Bothnia, in Sweden, seated on the N. E. part of the lake Cajania, 300 miles N. E. of Abo. Lon. 27. 45. E. lat. 64. 13. N.

CAJAZZO, or **CAJIZZO**, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, 8 miles N. E. of Capua, and 22 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 14. 34. E. lat. 41. 10. N.

* **CAICOS**, islands of America, to the N. of St. Domingo, which take their name from the principal. Lon. from 75. to 70. W. lat. 21. 40. N.

CAIFONG, a large, rich, and populous town of Asia, in China, seated in the middle of a large and well cultivated plain. It stands in a bottom; and when besieged by the rebels in 1642, they ordered the dykes of the river Hohang-ho to be cut, which drowned the city, and destroyed 300,000 of the inhabitants. Lon. 113. 27. E. lat. 35. 0. N.

CAIMAN ISLANDS, in the West-Indies, lying between 81 and 86 degrees of W. lon. and in lat. 21. 0. N. They are frequented by the inhabitants of Jamaica, who come hither to catch tortoises, which they carry home alive. They lie to the S. of Cuba, and to the N. W. of Jamaica.

** **CAIRN-HILL**, situated in the county Meath, province of Leinster, above 31 miles from Dublin.

** **CAIRNLOUGH**, situated in the county Antrim, province of Ulster, distant from Dublin, above 14½ miles.

CAIRO, a large city of Africa, and capital of Egypt, built in 795. It consists of 3 towns, or cities, about a mile apart; Old Cairo, Cairo properly so called, and the port termed Bulac. The ancient town had the name of Mesra. Old Cairo is reduced to a very small place, being not above 2 miles in circumference, tho' the harbour for boats that come from Upper Egypt. Some of the Beys have country houses here, to which they retire when the country is overflowed by the Nile. New Cairo is seated about a mile from the river, and extends near it about 7 miles in circumference. It has 3 or 4 grand gates, of excellent workmanship; but the streets are very narrow. The finest houses are built round a court, in

which they make the best appearance; but there are few or no windows next the street, which render them very disagreeable to strangers. The castle stands upon a rock. From Joseph's Hall, there is a most delightful prospect over the city, the pyramids, and all the country round. It was probably a terrace to that magnificent room which is now open on the top, and is adorned with very large beautiful pillars of red granite. There are several public bagnios, which are very handsome within, and are used as places of refreshment and diversion, especially for the women, who go there twice a week; but the wives of great men are deprived of this pleasure, by having baths at home. This city is so exceedingly populous, and in the busy time of the day, the streets are so crowded, that it is difficult to pass along. The women have greater liberty here than in other parts of Turkey; and there are particular streets, where the courtezans sit at the doors, richly dressed, to invite in customers. Here are likewise many caravansaries, for lodging strangers. The Calish is a canal, which conveys the waters of the Nile into the city; it is 15 or 20 feet broad. The mouth of Joseph's Well is 60 feet in circumference, and in depth 276, being cut in a rock; and there are oxen in proper places employed in drawing up the water. This city was formerly a place of much greater trade than at present, since a passage was found to the East-Indies by the Cape of Good Hope. The principal exports are flax, thread, cotton, leather, callicoos, yellow wax, sal almoniac, and saffron. Besides these, there are prodigious quantities of coffee, from Mocha, drugs, spices, callicoos, and other merchandizes, from the East-Indies. Joseph's Granary is in Old Cairo, and is surrounded by a square wall. Here they lay up the corn that is paid as a tax to the Grand Seignior. Notwithstanding its name, it was certainly built in the time of the Saracens. The Europeans still have their consuls and factors here, for the protection and management of the Turkey trade on that side. It is seated near the Eastern bank of the Nile, about 100 miles S. of its mouth. Lon. 51. 23. E. lat. 30. 3. N.

CAIROAN, or **KAIROAN**, a town of Tunis, in Africa, seated on the river Magrida, 80 miles S. of Tunis. It has been long the seat of the Arabian princes. Lon. 10. 12. E. lat. 35. 20. N.

CAKET, a town of Asia, in Persia, and in the province of Gurgistan, near Mount Caucasus. Its trade consists chiefly in silks. Lon. 46. 15. E. lat. 33. 0. N.

* **CALA**, ST. a little town and barony of

of France, in Maine, with a Benedictine abbey.

CALABRIA, a country of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, divided into Calabria Ultra, and Calabria Citra. Calabria Citra is one of the 12 provinces of the kingdom of Naples, and bounded on the S. by Calabria Ultra, on the N. by Basilicata, and on the W. and E. by the sea; Cosenza is the capital. Calabria Ultra is washed by the Mediterranean Sea on E. S. and W. and bounded by Calabria Citra on the N. Reggio is the capital town. In the beginning of the year 1783, a great part of Calabria, as well as of Sicily, was destroyed by an earthquake, than which there are few more dreadful upon record. It destroyed many cities and villages, farms out of number, and above 40,000 inhabitants. Mountains were levelled, and vallies were formed in an instant; new rivers began to flow, and old streams were sunk into the earth and destroyed; plantations were removed from their situations, and hills carried to places far distant. Curingu, Maidu, Cortale, Giritalco, Borgia, St. Floro, Settignano, Marcellinara, Thiole, and other countries of less importance, were destroyed. The greatest mortality fell upon the towns and countries in the plain on the west side of the mountains Driz, Sacro, and Caulone. At Casal Novo, the Princess Grace, and upwards of 4000 inhabitants lost their lives; at Bagnara, 3017; at Radicina, and Palmi, 6000; at Terra Nova, about 1400. At Scilla, a wave, which had swept the country for 3 miles, carried off, on its return, 2473 of the inhabitants, with the prince at their head. The part of Calabria, which was most affected by this grievous calamity, was that which is comprehended between 33 and 39 degrees: and the earthquakes, for there were several different shocks, seemed to have vented their greatest force from the foot of those mountains of the Appenines, called the Monte Dejo, Monte Sacro, and Monte Caulone, extending westward to the Tyrrhene Sea. In all which vast tract of country was not a single village or town, which was not either totally destroyed, or very much damaged. In Sicily, among other places, Messina suffered dreadfully, and considerable damages were done at other neighbouring places. It is, however, impossible to attempt here a description of the various calamities, to which a great part of Calabria and Sicily were exposed during these terrible earthquakes.

CALAHORRA, an episcopal town of Spain, in Old Castile, 70 miles E. of Burgos, and 62 N. W. of Saragossa. Lon. 2. 7. W. lat. 42. 12. N.

CALAIS, a strong town of France, in Lower Picardy, with a citadel, and a fortified harbour. It is built in the form of a triangle, one side of which is towards the sea. The citadel is as large as the town, and has but one entrance. It is a trading place, with handsome streets, and several churches and monasteries; the number of inhabitants is reckoned to be 4000. It was taken by king Edward III. in 1347; and was lost in queen Mary's time in 1557. It was bombarded by the English in 1696, without doing much damage. The fortifications are good; but its greatest strength is its situation among the marshes, which may be overflowed at the approach of an enemy. In times of peace there are packet-boats, going backward and forward twice a week, from Dover to Calais, which is 21 miles distant. It is 25 miles W. of Dunkirk, and 152 N. of Paris. Lon. 1. 56. E. lat. 50. 58. N.

CALAMATA, a considerable town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, and province of Belvedere, stands on the river Spinarza, 8 miles from the sea. Lon. 21. 55. E. lat. 37. 0. N.

* **CALAMIANES**, an island of Asia, in the East-Indies, between Borneo and the Philippines.

* **CALAMO**, or **CALAMINE**, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Asia. It has a town of the same name, and is subject to the Turks.

** **CALARY**, a fair town in the county Wicklow, province of Leinster; where fairs are held 12 February.

CALATA BELLOTA, a town of Sicily, seated on a river of the same name, at the foot of a mountain in the valley of Mazara.

* **CALATA FIMI**, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara.

* **CALATA GIRONA**, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto, seated on a craggy mountain, near the river Drillo.

CALATAJUD, a large and handsome town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon; seated at the confluence of the rivers Xalon and Xiloca, with a good castle on a rock, 37 miles S. W. of Saragossa. Lon. 1. 9. W. lat. 41. 42. N.

* **CALATA NICETTA**, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto, seated on a mountain near the river Salso.

* **CALATA XIBETO**, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto, seated between the mountains, near the source of the river Ditano.

CALATRAYA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, the chief place of the military order of the knights of Calatrava, instituted by Sancho II. king of Castile, in 1153. It is seated in a fertile plain, near the river Guadiana, 5 miles N. of Ciudad

Ciudad Real, and 80 S. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 20. W. lat. 39. 4. N.

* CALBARY, a territory, river, and village of Africa, in the kingdom of Benin. The Dutch carry on a considerable trade here.

* CALBEN, a town of Germany, in the Old Marche of Brandenburg, between Domitz and Magdeburg, 32 miles from each, with a pretty good castle.

CALCADA, or ST. DOMINGO CALCALDA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the river Laglera, 40 miles W. of Calahorra, and 41 E. of Burgos. Lon. 2. 35. W. lat. 42. 30. N.

CALCAR, a very strong town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Cleves. It belongs to the king of Prussia, and is seated near the Rhine, 8 miles S. E. of Cleves. Lon. 5. 55. E. lat. 51. 40. N.

CALCEDON, a town of Bithynia, in Lesser Asia, and capital of that country. It is now remarkable for Scutari, a ferglio of the Grand Seignior.

CALCINATO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, remarkable for a victory gained over the Imperialists by the French in 1706. It is 5 miles S. E. of Bergamo, and 25 N. E. of Milan. Lon. 9. 52. E. lat. 45. 45. N.

CALCUTTA, See WILLIAM'S-FORT.

** CALEDONIA, a port in the lithmus of Darien, in the Gulph of Mexico, 25 leagues N. W. from the river Attrato. It was attempted to be established in the year 1698, but the badness of the climate destroyed the infant colony.

CALBDONIA, NEW, the largest island in the South Pacific ocean, except New Holland and New Zealand. It extends from the lat. 19. 37. to 22. 30. S. and from lon. 163. 37. to 167. 14. E. It was discovered by captain Cook in 1774. It is full of hills and vallies. From the hills spring vast numbers of little rivulets, which contribute greatly to fertilize the plains, and the flat lands bordering on the coast. Among the trees, are a sort of pine, very fit for masts or yards, the wood being close-grained, tough, and light. The inhabitants are strong, active, robust, and well made; their hair is black, and very much frizzled, but not woolly; their beards are crisp and thick, and they besmear their faces with black pigment; and their only covering is a wrapper, made from the bark of a tree, or of leaves. They subsist chiefly on roots and fish. Plantains and sugar-canes are not plenty, bread-fruit is very scarce, and the cocoa-nut trees are but thinly planted; but their yams and taras are in great abundance. Their houses are like beehives, framed of small spars, reeds, &c. covered with coarse

grass. They inter their dead, and decorate the graves of their chiefs with spears, darts, paddles, &c. all stuck upright in the ground about it. They are of a pacific disposition, and their women are far more chaste than those of the more eastern islands.

CALENBERG, a castle of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and duchy of Brunswick, seated on the river Leine, 10 miles S. of Hanover, and subject to the duke of Brunswick-Lunenbourg, elector of Hanover, and king of England. It is the capital of the principality of Calenberg, Lon. 10. 5. E. lat. 52. 15. N.

CALENBERG, a principality of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and one of the three parts of the duchy of Brunswick, belonging to the elector of Hanover.

* CALETURE, a fort on the island of Ceylon, at the mouth of a river of the same name. The Dutch became masters of it in 1655; but were obliged to leave it. Lon. 80. 51. E. lat. 6. 38. N.

* CALI, a town of S. America, in Popayan, and in a valley of the same name, seated on the river Cauca. The governor of the province generally resides there. Lon. 77. 5. W. lat. 3. 15. N.

CALICOULAN, or QUILON, a town on the coast of Malabar, in the East-Indies, and in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, where the Dutch have a factory. It is 150 miles S. of Calicut. Lon. 74. 21. E. lat. 8. 2. N.

CALICUT, a town of Asia, in the E. Indies, seated on the Malabar coast, 300 miles S. of Goa, and 320 S. W. of Fort St. George, subject to its own prince. The English have a factory here; whence they export pepper and other Indian merchandizes. This was the first place the Portuguese discovered, when they came to the E. Indies by the Cape of Good Hope 1498. It is seated on the sea-side, and contains about 7000 houses. Lon. 74. 24. E. lat. 10. 31. N.

* CALICUT, a kingdom of Asia, in the E. Indies, on the coast of Malabar, 62 miles long, and about as much broad. It is full of woods, rivers, and marshes, and produces pepper, ginger, aloes, and rice, and the trees are always green. There is a particular sort of a tree, which produces a kind of dates, from which they obtain sugar and oil. The king is very powerful, and assumes the title of Samerin, or Emperor. Contrary to the custom of most other countries, the women have several husbands, and the sisters children always inherit. The inhabitants go almost naked; and write upon palm-tree leaves. Their religion is not very well known; but it is said they believe in One God, who commits the government

of the world to inferior beings, to whom they offer sacrifices. They have temples, but neither large nor beautiful, and the images are black and deformed. Calicut is the principal town.

CALIFORNIA, a peninsula of North America, lying on the S. Sea, formerly supposed to have been an island. It was visited by Sir Francis Drake in 1578, who called it New Albion, and took possession of it in the name of queen Elizabeth. In summer the heats are very violent along the sea coasts, for it seldom rains during that season; but up the country, the air is more temperate. In winter the rains are excessive; and, when they are over, there is a great dew every morning. It is very healthy, for strangers, who have been there for five years together, never had any sickness. It abounds with wide extended plains, pleasant vallies, and excellent pastures, full of fine springs; the rivers and rivulets are beset with willows, reeds, and wild vines. In short, California is very fruitful, and has several trees and fruits peculiar to the country. They have fourteen sorts of grain, which the inhabitants feed upon; and they make bread of the roots of trees and plants. They have two kinds of four-footed animals peculiar to the country, one of which is about the size of a calf of 2 years old, with a head like a stag, and horns like a ram; their hair is long, and the hoofs like oxen. The others are a kind of sheep, some white and others black; but they differ from the European in several respects. The other animals are like those of Mexico. The inland country, especially northward, is very populous; but they have no houses, for they live in a sort of arbours, made of the boughs of trees, in summer; and in winter they creep into caves dug in the earth. The men go quite naked, except a piece of fine linen about their heads; and they have ornaments made of shells, mixed with little round berries, about their neck and arms. Their weapons are bows, arrows, and javelins, which they always carry in their hands; for they are often at war with each other. The women wear a sort of apron made of plaited reeds, and cover their shoulders with the skins of beasts, with a sort of net-work on their heads. They have also necklaces and bracelets like the men; they make these ornaments of a kind of grass; as also bags for different uses, and fishing-nets; with this grass they also make cups, plates, dishes, and sometimes umbrellas for women. They have no form of government, and very little religion. They are of a red copper colour, with coarse black hair, and no beards like the rest of the native Americans. If this country can

be said to belong to any, it must be to the Spaniards; because no other people have ever made any stay here.

CALHETA, a considerable town in the island of Madeira. See **MADEIRA**.

* **CALLAA**, a town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Tremesen. It is seated on the side of a hill between two mountains.

CALLAO, a sea-port town of South America, in Peru. The harbour is large, and accounted the best in the South-Sea; for which reason it has a good trade. The governor is sent from Spain, and is changed every five years. It is five miles from the city of Lima; but was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake in the year 1746. Lon. 76. 53. W. lat. 12. 2. S.

* **CALLA SUSUNG**, a town of Asia, in the island of Bouton, in the East-Indies. It is a large town, seated within 3 miles of the anchoring-place, and about a mile from the sea, on the top of a small hill, encompassed with cocoa-nut trees. There is a strong stone wall round the town, and the houses are built upon posts. The religion of the inhabitants is the Mahometan, and they speak the Malayan language. The people are small, well-shaped, and of a dark olive colour. Lon. 123. 45. E. lat. 5. S.

** **CALLAGHAN'S-MILLS**, situated in the county Clare, province of Munster, about 98 miles from Dublin; fairs, 8 May, 27 June, and 15 November.

** **CALLAGHMORE**, a fair town in the county Fermanagh, province of Ulster; fairs August 2.

** **CALLAN**, a borough in the county Kilkenny, province of Leinster, about 65 miles distant from Dublin. It sends two members to parliament. Patronage in the Agar family. This place seems to be in the same ruined state in which Cromwell left it, though it was formerly a town of some note; here are the remains of three castles and an old church of the gothic building; this place lies on a stream called King's-river in an agreeable situation; within a mile and half of Callan, are the ruins of Eve-Castle. This is a post-town, having fairs on 10 July, 21 August, and 10 October. There is a place also of this name in the county Kerry, province of Munster; where the Mc. Carties gained a complete victory over the Fitzgeralds, anno 1261; this defeat so reduced the Fitzgeralds, that none of that name durst put a plough in the ground for 12 years, until dissensions arising among the Irish chiefs, they again recovered their former patrimony.

** **CALLAN-MOUNTAIN**, in the co. Clare, province of Munster. Here is a large stone or monument with an inscription

tion in Ogham characters, denoting it to be the burial place of the famous Conan, one of the Conaught knights who fell in battle. The stone is 11 feet 6 inches long, and 3 broad, its greatest thickness 1 foot; it was discovered by the Rt. Hon. W. B. Conyngham, in company with Mr. O'Flannegan, in 1785, the latter gentleman being sent from Dublin for that purpose, by the Royal Irish Academy. The stone lies on an eminence above a small lake, facing the S. on a soft flat quarry about 8 miles W. of the town of Ennis. It is of granite, and the lines on and within which the Ogham is inscribed are 9 feet long. The Ogham line is prolonged beyond the other two; the stone is rude, the surface uneven, and with natural wormlike irregularities.

CALLEGO, a river of Spain, in Arragon, that rises in Mount Gayas, near the county of Bigorre.

CALLIAQUA, a town and harbour at the S. W. end of St. Vincent, one of the Caribbees. It is the best harbour in the island.

* **CALLINGTON**, or **CALINGTON**, a village in Cornwall, England, 15 miles N. by W. of Falmouth, with 3 fairs, on May 4, September 19, and November 12, all for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth and hops.

CALLOO, a fortress of the Netherlands, in the territory of Waes, on the river Scheld, subject to the house of Austria. It is 5 miles W. of Antwerp. Lon. 4. 20. E. lat. 51. 13. N.

CALMAR, a strong sea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, divided into two towns, the Old and the New; but of the former there remains only the church and a few houses. The New Town is built a little way from the other, and has large handsome streets. It lies 150 miles S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 16. 27. E. lat. 56. 40. N.

CALMUCKS, a people of Asia, in Great Tartary, between the rivers Mongul and Wolga. They are of the middle size, robust and well set, with broad heads, flat faces, and olive-coloured complexions. Their eyes are black and sparkling, far asunder, and narrow; the bridge of their noses is so flat, that there is nothing to be seen but a bit at the end; their ears very large, beards thin, hair black, and strong as horse-hair; and the women have the same features, but not so large, and are well shaped. Their shirts are of a sort of callicoe, and their other garments of sheep-skins. They never cultivate the ground, living upon their cattle and sheep; but they neither touch hogs nor poultry. They are of the Pagan religion, divided into several hordes; live in tents, and wander from place to place in search of

food. They traffick for what they want with the Russians.

** **CALLIDON**, a fair town in the county Tyrone, province of Ulster, 70 miles from Dublin, fairs, 21 June and August, near it is a fine seat of Lord Belmore, called Aghinnas.

** **CALLOW-HILL**, a fair town in the county Fermanagh, province of Ulster, fairs, 28 March, 2 August, and 11 December.

CALNE, a town of Wiltshire, England, with a market on Tuesdays, and 2 fairs, on May 6, for cattle and sheep, and cheese, and on August 2, for toys. It is seated on the river Calne, sends 2 members to parliament; is 25 miles E. of Bristol, and 38 W. of London. Lon. 1. 59. W. lat. 51. 30. N.

CALPE, a mountain, at the foot of which Gibraltar is seated, in the province of Andalusia in Spain. It is supposed to be one of the pillars of Hercules.

** **CALTRAGH**, a fair town in the county Galway, province of Conaught, 79 miles from Dublin; fairs, 14 May, 1st Monday after 12 July, 21 September, and 14 December.

CALVARY, a mountain of Palestine, where JESUS CHRIST was crucified.

** **CALVERSTOWN**, a fair town in the county Kildare, province of Leinster; fairs, 1 May, 21 September.

** **CALVERT**, a county in the province of Maryland, bordering on Charles county in the same province, from which it is divided by the river Paluscent, as also from Prince George's county. The capital of this county is called Abington.

** **CALVES-ISLANDS**, situated in the county Cork, province of Munster, midway N. W. between Cape-clear and the main.

CALVI, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and the Terra-di-Lavora, 8 miles N. of Capua. Lon. 14. 19. E. lat. 41. 15. N.

CALVI, a town in Corsica, seated on a craggy mountain and gulph of the same name, with a strong fortress, and a good harbour. It is 32 miles S. W. of Bastia, and 40 N. of Ajazzo. Lon. 9. 16. E. lat. 42. 26. N.

CALZADA. See **CALCADA**.

CAM, a river rising in Hertfordshire, England, and running N. E. by Cambridge, northward to the Isle of Ely, falls into the river Ouse.

CAMA, a considerable river of Russia, in Europe, which falls into the Volga.

CAMARANA, an island of Arabia, in the Red-Sea, whose inhabitants are little and black. It is the most fertile island in all the gulph, and here they fish for white coral, and pearl oysters.

* **CAMARET**,

* **CAMARET**, a sea-port town of France, in Lower Bretagne. The English made a descent here in 1694, by which they lost a considerable number of men.

CAMARGUE, a fertile island of France, in Provence, at the mouth of the river Rhone. It is properly an assemblage of several islands, separated from each other by narrow channels.

* **CAMARINES**, a country of Asia, in the island of Luzon, one of the Philippines. Here is a mountain, with several springs of hot water, one of which petrifies every thing that falls into it.

* **CAMBAIA**, or **CAMPAY**, a town of Asia, in India, and in the peninsula on this side the Ganges; capital of a province of the same name, but more commonly called Guzarat. It is seated at the bottom of a gulph of the same name, on a small river; is a large place with high walls, and has a pretty good trade. The product and manufactures are inferior to few towns in India; for it abounds in corn, cattle, and silk, and cornelian and agate stones are found in its rivers. The inhabitants are noted for embroidery; and some of their quilts have been valued at 40l. It is subject to the Great Mogul. Lon. 72. 0. E. lat. 22. 30. N.

CAMBODIA, a kingdom of Asia, in the East-Indies, bounded on the N. by the kingdom of Laos, on the E. by Cochinchina, and Chiapa, and on the S. and W. by the gulph and kingdom of Siam; divided by a large river called Mecon. The capital town is of the same name, seated on the western shore of the said river, about 150 miles N. of its mouth. This country is annually overflowed in the rainy season, between June and October; and its productions and fruits are much the same with those usually found between the Tropics. Lon. 104. 5. E. lat. 13. 10 N.

CAMBRAY, a handsome, large, and very strong town of the Netherlands, capital of Cambresis, with an archbishop's see, a citadel and a fort. It is well built, and stands in a fruitful country, and is considerable for its linen manufactory, and especially cambricks, which took their name from this city, and the country about it may be overflowed upon occasion. It was taken by the French from the Spaniards in 1677. It is seated on the river Scheld, which divides it in two, and is 22 miles S. E. of Arras, 15 S. E. of Douay, and 102 N. of Paris. Lon. 3. 20. E. lat. 50. 11. N.

CAMBRESIS, a province of France, in the Netherlands, 25 miles long, bounded N. and E. by Hainault, S. by Picardy, and W. by Artois. It is a very fertile,

populous, and industrious country. The trade consists principally in corn, sheep, very fine wool, and fine linen cloth. Cambray is the capital town.

CAMBRIDGE, the county-town of Cambridgeshire, England, with the title of a duchy, and an university, which is one of the most ancient and flourishing in Europe, and it is thought to have been founded during the Saxon heptarchy. The town consists of 14 parishes, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, a bailiff, and a town-clerk, 12 aldermen, and 24 common-council; and the mayor, when he enters upon his office, takes an oath to maintain the privileges, liberties, and customs of the university, to which he is subservient. Its situation is low, and consequently the air is not so good as that of Oxford. It has a market on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and a very large fair, called Sturbich, is held, about a mile from the town, on September 18, which lasts 14 days, and is famous for hops, leather, wool, cheese, and many other commodities: another fair is held on Midsummer-day, for horses, earthen ware, and wood, which holds 7 days. The town sends 2 members to parliament, and there are also 2 sent by the university. It consists of 16 colleges and halls, and about 1500 students. It has about 2500 middling houses, and the inhabitants are computed at 6000. The streets are generally narrow, though pretty well paved, yet lying low, makes them very dirty. In the midst of the market-place is a very good conduit continually running, and a navigable river runs through the town from Lynn; but it is a dull place for trade. It is 80 miles E. N. E. of Oxford, 55 E. by N. of Buckingham, 28 on the same point from Bedford, 50 E. of Northampton, 81 E. S. E. of Coventry, 17 S. of Ely, and 52 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 9. E. lat. 52. 13. N.

** **CAMBRIDGE, NEW**, a town in the county Middlesex, province of Massachusetts-bay, in New-England; stands on the N. branch of Charles-river, near Charles-Town, 7 miles N. W. of Boston. It has several fine houses, but is irregularly built. It has an university, consisting of 4 colleges, viz. Harvard, Hollis, Stoughton, and Massachusetts; raised to much eminence by liberal donations. There was an additional college erected for Indians, but the plan being found impracticable was abandoned, and the building converted to a Printing-house. Lon. 71. 11. lat. 42. 25.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE, an inland county of England, 47 miles long, and 18 broad, bounded E. by Suffolk and Norfolk, S. by Essex and Hertfordshire, W. by Bedford

ford and Huntingdonshire; and N. by Lincoln and part of Huntingdonshire. It contains 8 market-towns, 163 parishes, about 17,000 houses; and 140,000 inhabitants, and sends 5 members to parliament. The principal river is the Ouse, which runs through the county from W. to E. The air and soil of the S. part is very good; but the N. fenny and aguish; and where there are large wares and meads full of fish. The capital town is Cambridge: besides which there is Ely, a bishop's see.

* CAMBRIDGE, a village in Cornwall, 5 miles W. of Redruth, with 3 fairs, on February 29, June 29; and November 11, all for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

** CAMDEN-DISTRICT, in S. Carolina.

** CAMDEN-TOWN, in Fredericksburg Township, on the N. side of the Wateree-river, which runs into the Santee-river, and by that carries on a trade with different parts of Carolina.

CAMELFORD, a town of Cornwall, England, with a market on Fridays, and 4 fairs, on Friday after March 10, May 26, July 17, and September 17, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is seated on the river Camelf, and sends 2 members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, aldermen, and recorder. It has 1 church, situated half a mile out of the town, and about 160 houses badly built, but the streets are broad and well paved. Here is a large market for yarn; a great quantity of which is spun in this place and its neighbourhood. It is 24 miles W. of Launceston, and 250 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 55. W. lat. 50. 42. N.

CAMERET-BAY is in the province of Brittany, in France, and forms the harbour of Brest.

CAMERINO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope, with a bishop's see. It is ancient, strong, and pretty well peopled, seated on a mountain, near the Apennines and the river Chiento. It is 25 miles N. E. of Spoleto, and 37 S. W. of Ancona. Lon. 13. 6. E. lat. 43. 15. N.

CAMERON-CAPE, a promontory on the N. part of the province of Honduras, in North-America.

* CAM-ISLAND, one of the smaller Virgin Isles, in the West-Indies, situated N. of S. John's, in the King's channel. Lon. 63. 25. lat. 18. 20.

CAMINHA, a sea-port town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Duero-e-Minho, with the title of a duchy. It is seated at the mouth of the river Minho, 12 miles N. of Viana. Lon. 8. 29. W. lat. 41. 50. N.

CAMMIN, a sea-port town of Germany, in Farther Pomerania, seated on the eas-

tern mouth of the river Oder, opposite to the isle of Wollin, 30 miles N. of Stettin. Lon. 14. 55. E. lat. 54. 4. N.

** CAMOLIN, a fair town, in the county Wexford, province of Leinster; fairs, 9 June, August and November.

CAMPAGNA, or CAMPANIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Principato, with a bishop's see. It is 17 miles E. of Salerno, 25 S. W. of Conza, and 40 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 19. E. lat. 40. 35. N.

CAMPAGNA DI ROMA, anciently LATIUM, a province of Italy, bounded W. by the river Tiber and the sea, S. W. by the sea, S. by Terra di Lavoro, E. by Abruzzo; and N. by Sabina. Though the soil is good, it produces little or nothing, on account of the heavy duties upon corn; and though the waters are good, the air is unwholesome. It is subject to the Pope, and is about 60 miles in length on the Mediterranean Sea.

CAMPBELTON, a parliament-town of Scotland, with a harbour, seated on the eastern coast of Cantire, in Argyleshire, 10 miles W. of the Isle of Arran. Lon. 5. 42. W. lat. 53. 29. N.

CAMPDEN, a town in Gloucestershire, England, with a market on Wednesdays, and 4 fairs, on Ash-Wednesday, April 23, July 25, and November 3, for horses, cows, sheep, linen-cloth, and stockings. It is a large but poor town, and contains about 200 houses. It gives title to a viscount, and sends 2 members to parliament. It is 22 miles S. E. of Worcester, 22 N. E. of Gloucester, and 87 N. W. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 50. W. lat. 52. 4. N.

CAMPEACHY, a town of South America, in New Spain, in the peninsula of Yucatan, on the western coast of the bay of Campeachy, defended by good walls and strong forts. It is not so rich nor trading a town as formerly, and is noted for logwood, though it does not grow very near it. It was taken by the English in 1659, by the buccanniers in 1678, and by the freebooters of St. Domingo in 1685, who burnt it, and blew up the citadel. Lon. 90. 57. W. lat. 20. 0. N.

CAMPEN, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Overijssel, with a citadel, and a harbour almost choked up with sand. It was taken by the Dutch in 1578, and by the French in 1672; but they abandoned it in the following year. It is seated near the mouth of the river Yssel and Zuider Zee, twenty miles N. W. of Deventer, and forty-four N. E. of Amsterdam. Lon. 5. 55. E. lat. 52. 38. N.

* CAMPINE, a territory of the Netherlands, partly in the United Provinces, and partly in the bishopric of Liege.

* CAMPLI,

* **CAMPLI**, or **CAMPOLI**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the farther Abruzzo, 28 miles N. by E. of Aquila. Lon. 13. 57. E. lat. 42. 42. N.

* **CAMPO BASSO**, a town of Italy, in the Capitanata, which is rich and populous, and where there is held a famous fair.

CAMPO MAJOR, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, ten miles N. of Elvas. 17 N. W. of Badajoz, and 100 E. of Lisbon. Lon. 7. 4. W. lat. 38. 53. N.

* **CAMPO SANTO**, a place of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, lying on the left bank of the river Panaro, and remarkable for a battle fought there in 1743, between the Spaniards and Austrians.

CAMPREDON, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated at the foot of the Pyrenean Mountains. The fortifications were demolished by the French in 1691. It is seated on the river Ter, 45 miles N. of Barcelona. Lon. 2. 16. W. lat. 42. 0. N.

* **CAMRAS**, a village in Pembroke-shire, 3 miles N. W. of Haverfordwell, with 2 fairs, on February 13, and November 12, for cattle, horses, and sheep.

* **CAMUL**, a town of Asia, standing on the eastern extremity of the kingdom of Cialus, on the frontiers of Tangut, in Tartary. Lon. 94. 5. E. lat. 39. 25. N.

CANADA, a large country of North America, bounded on the W. by the Ocean, on the S. by the Mississippi, on the E. by the northern parts of the United Provinces, and on the N. by the river St. Lawrence, and the territory of the Hudson's Bay company. It was discovered by John and Sebastian Cabot, father and son, in 1497. This country in general is pretty good; but the winter continues for six months very severe. The land that is cleared of trees is very fertile, and the wheat sowed in May is reaped the latter end of August. Pulse in general, and especially pease, thrive very well, and are very good. The woods are full of wild vines, game, and animals peculiar to North America; but the beaver is the most useful and curious of them all. The rivers and lakes are numerous and full of fish, and there are a great number of trees unknown in Europe. Canada turpentine is greatly esteemed for its balsamic qualities, and for the disorders of the breast and stomach. The original natives of this country speak 4 different languages and may be divided into as many different tribes, viz. the Siouise, the Algongiere, the Hautonne, and that of the Ekimaux. Most of them live a wandering life, and maintain themselves by hunting. Their complexion is of a red copper colour, like the rest of the Americans, with coarse hair, and no beards, except the Ekimaux, who are a hairy,

cruel, savage nation. They are very fond of brandy, and, when they are drunk, they become almost mad. They all seem to worship the sun, and acknowledge tutelary gods, as well as the First Being. Their wars are bloody, and at present they make use of fire-arms. The French inhabitants are about 30,000, who have a governor, an intendant, and a bishop. Quebec is the capital town; which was taken by the English on the 18th of September in the year 1759; at the siege of which the brave General Wolfe lost his life, but not before he perceived that the English forces were victorious. The whole country was afterwards reduced and ceded to the English by the peace of 1763.

CANAL ROYAL, or, **THE CANAL OF LANGUEDOC**, so called, because it passes through the S. part of Languedoc, and maintains a communication between the Mediterranean and the Ocean. It is 170 miles long, 30 feet wide, and is a wonderful work; but that which is most surprising is the place called Malpas, where a very hard rock is pierced through, to make a passage for the water. This canal was begun in 1666, and finished in 1681.

* **CANANOR**, a large maritime town of Asia, on the coast of Malabar, in a kingdom of the same name, with a very large and safe harbour. It formerly belonged to the Portuguese, and had a strong fort to guard it, but in 1683, the Dutch and natives drove them away. They have but a very small trade; but there is a town at the bottom of the bay, independent of the Dutch, whose prince can bring 20,000 men into the field. Lon. 74. 10. E. lat. 12. 0. N.

CANANOR, a small kingdom of Asia, on the coast of Malabar, whose king can raise a considerable army. The natives are generally Mahometans, and the country produces pepper, cardamums, ginger, mirobolans, and tamarinds, in which they drive a considerable trade.

* **CANARY**, a kingdom of Asia, on the coast of Malabar. The inhabitants are Gentoos, or Pagans; and there is a pagod, or temple, called Ramtrut, which is visited every year by a great number of pilgrims. Sometimes they carry the image in procession, which is more like a monkey than a man; and it is put into a vehicle like a tower, 15 feet high, at which time the streets are prodigiously crowded with people, who come to behold the ceremony. Here the custom of burning the wives with their husbands had its beginning, and is practised to this day. This country is generally governed by a woman, who keeps her court at a town called Baylor, two days journey from the sea.

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She may marry whom she pleases, and is not obliged to burn with her husband, like her female subjects. They are such observers of their laws, that a robbery or murder is scarcely ever heard of among them. None but the principal men are suffered to ride upon horses, mules, or elephants; and therefore the common people make use of oxen and buffaloes. The Canarins have forts built of earth along the coast, which are garrisoned with 2 or 300 soldiers, to guard against the robberies of their neighbours. The lower grounds yield every year two crops of corn or rice; and the higher produce pepper, beetle-nuts, sandal-wood, iron, and steel.

CANARY-ISLANDS, were anciently called the Fortunate Islands, and are seven in number, lying in the Atlantic Ocean, near the continent of Africa. Their names are Palma, Ferro, Gomera, Teneriff, the Grand Canary, Fuerteventura, and Lancerota; to which may be added several smaller isles, as Graciosa, Roccas, Allegranza, St. Clare, Inferno, and Lobos. They belong to the Spaniards, and produce barley, sugar-canes, and excellent wine; and it is from thence that the Canary birds originally came. Lon. from 12. to 21. W. lat. from 27. 30. to 29. 30. N.

CANARY, Grand or Proper, gives name to the other Canary Islands; being about 120 miles in circumference. It abounds in corn, wine, fruit, cattle, poultry, and game, but wants wood. The capital town is of the same name. Lon. 15. 34. W. lat. 28. 14. N.

* CANARY, or CIDAD DI PALMAS, the capital town of Grand Canary, with a bishop's see, a tribunal of the Inquisition, and the Supreme Council of the Seven Islands. The castle is seated on a hill but is very mean and despicable. Most of the houses are well built, 2 stories high, and flat-roofed, and the cathedral is very handsome. The inhabitants are gay and rich; and, as the soil is sandy, the streets are always very clean. The air is very temperate, and free from the extremes of heat and cold. They have two wheat harvests, in February and May, and the corn makes bread as white as snow. They have also 12 sugar-houses, in which a great quantity of sugar is made. The wine called Palm Sack has its name from hence, as well as common sack, often termed Canary. It is computed that 10,000 hogheads are sent annually from hence to England in time of peace. The original inhabitants had no resemblance, either in language, manners, or customs, to their neighbours on the continents of Europe or Africa, and

their complexion was of an olive colour. The French have a consul at this place. Lon. 15. 50. W. lat. 28. 4. N.

CANCALLE, a town of France, in Upper Brittany, by the sea-side. It was here the English landed in 1758, in their way to St. Maloe's, where they burnt a great number of ships in the harbour, and then retired without loss. This town was in their power; but they acted like generous enemies, and did no hurt to this nor any other town on the coast. It is 10 miles E. of St. Maloe's, and 200 W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 47. W. lat. 48. 39. N.

CANDAHAR, a very rich, trading town of Asia, capital of a province of the same name, in India, with 2 citadels. This is almost the only passage from Persia to India by land, and now belongs to Persia. It is extremely strong by situation, and is surrounded on all sides by fens and rocks. Lon. 67. 35. E. lat. 33. 6. N.

* CANDAHAR, a province of Asia, bounded on the N. by Balk, on the E. by the province of Cabul, on the S. by that of Bukor and Sagestan, and on the W. by other provinces of Persia.

CANDIA, an island in the Mediterranean, formerly called Crete, and lies to the S. of the Archipelago. The capital town is of the same name, which, is now little better than a desert, there being nothing more than the bazar or market-place; the harbour of Candia is now fit for nothing but boats: however, the walls of the town are yet standing, which are pretty strong; and it is the see of a Greek archbishop. It was taken by the Turks in 1669, after above a three years siege. It was attempted to be retaken by the Venetians in 1692, but without effect. The product of this island is corn, wine, oil, wool, silk, and excellent honey. The air and water are good, and it is chiefly inhabited by Greeks. It is divided into three parts, the principal of which is Candia, where the beglerbeg resides; the second is Canea, where there is a bashaw, and the third is that of Retimo, where there is another bashaw. Mount Ida, so famous in history, is in the middle of this island, and is nothing but a huge, overgrown, ugly, sharp-pointed eminence, with not the least shadow of a landscape; no delightful grotto, no public spring, nor no purling rivulet are to be seen thereon. It is about 200 miles in length, 50 in breadth, and 500 in circumference. It is 1250 miles from Marseilles, 500 from Constantinople, 325 from Dalmatia, in Egypt, and 250 from the island of Cyprus. Lon. 25. 23. E. lat. 35. 10. N.

CANDISH, a considerable rich and populous province of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, bounded by

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Chytor and Malva N. Orixia E. Decan S. and Guzarat W. abounds in cotton, rice, and indigo. Brampore is the capital town.

* **CANDY**, a large kingdom of Asia, in the island of Ceylon. It contains about a quarter of the island; and as it is encompassed about with high mountains, and covered with thick forests, through which the roads and paths are narrow and difficult, the king has them guarded, to prevent his subjects from going into other countries. It is full of hills, from whence rivulets proceed, which are full of fish; but as they run among the rocks, they are not fit for boats; however, the inhabitants are very dexterous in turning them to water their land, which is fruitful in rice, pulse, and hemp. The king is absolute, and his subjects are idolaters. The capital town, which is very poor, is of the same name.

CANEA, a strong and considerable town of the island of Candia, where a bashaw resides. The harbour is pretty good; but the fortifications are much out of repair. The environs of the town are adorned with forests of olive-trees mixed with fields, vineyards, gardens, and brooks, bordered with myrtle-trees and laurel-roses. The chief revenue of this town consists in olive oil. Lon. 24. 15. E. lat. 35. 20. N.

* **CANELLE**, or **CANE-LAND**, a large country in the island of Ceylon, called formerly the kingdom of Cota. It contains a great number of cantons, the principal of which are occupied by the Dutch. The chief riches of this country consist in cinnamon, of which there are large forests. There are five towns on the coast, some forts, and a great number of harbours. The rest of the country is inhabited by the natives; and there are several rich mines from whence they get rubies, sapphires, topazes, cats-eyes, and several other precious stones.

CANETO, a strong town in Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, seated on the river Oglio, which was taken by the Imperialists in 1701; by the French in 1702; afterwards by the Imperialists; and then by the French in 1705. It is 20 miles W. of Mantua, and 17 E. of Cremona. Lon. 10. 22. E. lat. 45. 9. N.

CANIGAU, the highest peak of the Pyrenean mountains, said by some to be 1440 fathoms above the level of the sea.

CANINA, the North part of the ancient Epirus, a province of Greece, which now belongs to the Turks, and lies off the entrance of the Gulph of Venice. The principal town is of the same name, and is seated on the sea-coast, 3 miles N. of Valona, at the foot of the mountains of Chimara. Lon. 19. 25. E. lat. 41. 12. N.

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* **CANNARES**, a savage people of S. America, in the audience of Quito, in Peru. They are handsome and well-made, tho' of a red copper complexion; and the country abounds in several sorts of game; if it were cultivated, it would produce grapes, wheat, and barley.

* **CANNAT, ST.** a town of France, in Provence, and in the diocese of Marseilles.

CANNE, anciently **CANNÆ**, the ruins of an ancient city of that name in Italy, and in Bari, a province of the kingdom of Naples. They may be seen between the mouth of the river Ofanto and the town Camosa. It was rendered famous by Hannibal, who here vanquished the Romans, and killed 50,000 men, among whom were a great number of Roman knights.

* **CANNES**, a town of France, in Provence, and in the viguerie of Grasse, seated on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, with a harbour and a castle. It is five miles W. of Antibes. Lon. 7. 7. E. lat. 43. 34. N.

* **CANO**, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroeland, with a town of the same name. It is bounded by Zara N. by the river Niger S. the kingdom of Agades W. and that of Cassina E. It produces corn, rice, cotton, wild citrons and lemons. The walls and houses are of clay, and the principal inhabitants are merchants. It is 700 miles S. of Tripoli, in Barbary. Lon. 13. 10. E. lat. 21. 55. N.

CANOBIA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, seated on the western bank of Lago Maggiore, or the Greater Lake, 35 miles N. N. W. of Milan. Lon. 8. 44. E. lat. 45. 55. N.

* **CANOURGE**, a town of France, in Gevaudan, and in the diocese of Mente, from which it is 8 miles.

CANSO, a sea-port town of Arcadia, or Nova Scotia, in North America, seated on a narrow strait which separates Nova Scotia from Cape Breton. Near this town is a fine fishery for cod, and another for salmon, esteemed the best in the world. Lon. 60. 55. W. lat. 45. 20. N.

* **CANSTAT**, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the river Neckar, 2 miles N. E. of Stutgard. Lon. 9. 14. E. lat. 48. 53. N.

* **CANTAL**, a high mountain of France, in Auvergne, near St. Flour and Aurillac, almost always covered with snow. The summit is almost 2500 yards above the level of the sea.

* **CANTAZARO**, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Hither Calabria. It is seated near the sea, 20 miles E. of Nicastro. Lon. 16. 47. E. lat. 39. 3. N.

CANTECROIX, a small territory of the Netherlands.

Netherlands, in Brabant, and in the quarter of Antwerp, with the title of a principality; there is a town of the same name, but Lire is the capital.

CANTERBURY, the capital of the county of Kent, England, with an archbishop's see, founded by Augustine the monk. The cathedral is a large superb structure, and was once very famous for the shrine of Thomas Becket. Besides this it has 14 parish churches, and the remains of many Roman antiquities. Here is a castle much like that at Rochester, and the walls of the same thickness; there are also walls round the town, a deep ditch and a great rampart of earth within: it is a large, populous, trading place, and has a good silk manufactory, which was introduced by the Walloons in the reign of queen Elizabeth. It has 2 markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and 1 fair, on September 29, for toys. It sends 2 members to parliament, and is seated on the river Stour, 26 miles S. E. by E. of Rochester, and 56 on the same point from London. Lon. 1. 4. E. lat. 51. 19. N.

**** CANTERBURY**, a town in Connecticut, New-England, 1 mile E. from the river Thames, and 2 miles N. E. of Plainfield, both in Windham county.

CANTIN CAPE, a promontory of the Atlantic Ocean, on the coast of Morocco, in Africa. Lon. 9. 5. W. lat. 32. 49. N.

CANTIRE, a peninsula of Scotland, stretching into the Irish sea, W. of the isle of Arran.

CANTON, a large, populous, wealthy city and sea-port town of the province of Quantong in China. It is seated on the banks of one of the finest rivers in the empire, deep enough for large vessels to come up to this place, where all the curiosities of China are brought. They have manufactures of their own, especially in silk stuffs, and the number of tradesmen is incredible. It consists of 3 towns, divided by very high walls, and is about as large as Paris. The streets are long and straight, paved with flag-stones, and adorned with several triumphal arches. There are also bazars, or covered market-places, full of shops. The houses are only a ground floor, built with earth, and covered with tiles; however, the shops give it a very neat look. The better sort of people are carried about in chairs; but the common sort walk bare-footed and bare-headed; and their goods are carried by porters, for they have no waggons. At the end of every street is a barrier, which is shut every evening, as well as the gates of the city; so that people are obliged to be at home early. The river is covered with barks, which have apart-

ments in them for families, where many reside. The number of inhabitants are computed at 1,000,000. Lon. 113. 7. E. lat. 23. 8. N.

CANTZ, a town of Silesia, 6 miles W. of Breslaw. Lon. 16. 36. E. lat. 51. 6. N.

CAORLO, a small island in the gulph of Venice, on the coast of Friuli, 20 miles S. W. of Aquileia, subject to Venice. It has a town of the same name, with a bishop's see.

CAPACIO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, 16 miles S. of Salerno. Lon. 15. 0. E. lat. 40. 20. N.

* **CAPALITA**, a large town of North America, and in the province of Guaxaca. The country round about it is full of sheep, cattle, and excellent fruit.

* **CAPDENAC**, a town of France, in Quercy, seated on a craggy rock, and almost surrounded by the river Lot.

CAPE BRETON. See **BRETON**, **CAPE**

**** CAPE CLEAR**, situated in the county Cork, province of Munster, deemed the most southern land in Ireland; it is a parish of itself, containing 12 ploughlands. In the ecclesiastical books, it is called insula sancta Clara; and in the old Irish MSS. Inis-Dambly; on the N. W. point, stands the ruin of a castle, built on a rock in the sea, called Dunanore, i. e. the Golden Fort; there is a very narrow passage about a yard broad, and 10 yards in length to this castle; an island also, called Cape Clear island, lies at a small distance from Baltymorehaven, in which there is a lough, the waters of which, having a deterfive and saponaceous quality, the inhabitants who are very poor, apply them to the washing and cleansing their flax of which they raise a considerable quantity for so small a place. The castle and island, formerly belonged to O'Driscoll, and were taken on 27 March, 1601, by captain Harvey, who soon after obliged Sir Fineen O'Driscoll, to submit to queen Elizabeth. A little to the East of the castle, is a Cove called, Tra Kieran, or St. Kieran's-strand; and near it the walls of a ruined church dedicated to the same saint. In the S. Cove, there are from 7 fathom to 18 feet water. Many of the rocks of this island are composed of an excellent white free-stone, resembling Portland stone; they have also a black kind proper for flags and hearthstones, which they carry by sea to Cork.

CAPE COAST CASTLE, a strong fortress of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, and the chief that the English have in these parts. Near it is a round tower seated on a hill, and furnished with great guns. Just by the castle is a negroe town, which is the best built of any upon the coast;

coast; the inhabitants here as well as in other parts, go naked. Lon. 6. 10. W. lat. 4. 56. N.

* **CAPE COD**, a promontory, which forms a fine harbour on the coast of Massachusetts bay, and forms Barnstable county; it is named from the vast quantities of cod fish caught on its coast, and its bay is capable of containing 1000 large vessels with safety.

CAPE-DESEADO, a head-land in Terra del Fuego. Lon. 74. 18. W. lat. 55. 43. S. See **TERRA DEL FUEGO**

* **CAPE DOUGLAS**, so named by captain Cook in his last voyage. It is a very lofty promontory, whose elevated summit appears above the clouds, forming two exceedingly high mountains. Lat. 58. 56. N. lon. 206. 10. E.

** **CAPE FEAR**, an head-land in North Carolina, near which is Johnson's-Fort. Lon. 78. 25. lat. 33. 40.

* **CAPE FLATTERY**, so named by Captain Cook, on account of its promising at a distance what it denied on a nearer approach. Lat. 48. 15. N. lon. 235. 30. E. In this very latitude, geographers have placed the pretended strait of Juan de Fuca; but nothing of that kind presented itself to the view of Captain Cook, nor is it probable that any such thing ever existed.

CAPE of GOOD HOPE, which is the southern extremity of Africa, lies in 81. 23. E. lon. 34. 29. S. lat. Here is a neat, well built town; all white, rising in the midst of a desert, surrounded by black and dreary mountains; or, in other words, the picture of successful industry. But its appearance towards the sea is not quite so picturesque as that of Bunchal, in Madeira. The store-houses of the Dutch East-India company are all situated next the water, and the private buildings lie beyond them on a gentle ascent. The fort which commands the road, is on the E. side of the town, but seems of no great strength; there are batteries on both sides. The streets in the town are broad and regular; all the principal ones are planted with oaks, and some have in their middle a canal of running water, which they are obliged to husband by sluices, so that parts of it are sometimes entirely drained, and occasion no very pleasant smell. The houses are built of brick, and many of them are white-washed on the outside. The rooms are in general lofty and spacious, and very airy, which the hot climate requires. There is but one Calvinist church in the whole town, and that is extremely plain. The spirit of toleration, which has been so beneficial to the Dutch government at home, is not to be met with in their colonies. It is but very lately that

they have suffered even the Lutherans to build churches at Batavia and at this place; and at the present time a clergyman of that persuasion is not tolerated at the Cape, but the inhabitants are obliged to content themselves with the chaplains of Danish and Swedish East-India men, who give them a sermon, and administer the sacrament once or twice a year. The religion of the slaves is as little regarded here as in the colonies of other European christian states. The slaves belonging to the company, who amount to several hundreds, are lodged and boarded in a spacious house erected for that purpose, where they are likewise kept at work. Another great building serves as an hospital for the sailors belonging to the Dutch East-India ships, which touch here, and commonly have prodigious numbers of sick on board, on their voyage from Europe towards India. The vast number of men, sometimes 6, 7, or 8 hundred, which these ships carry out to supply the military in India, the small room to which they are confined, and the short allowance of water and salt provision they receive on a long voyage through the Torrid Zone, generally make considerable havock among them: it is therefore no uncommon circumstance at the Cape, that a ship on her passage thither from Europe, loses 80 or an 100 men, and sends between 2 and 300 others dangerously ill to the hospital. Nothing is more common, in this and other Dutch colonies, than to meet with soldiers in the company's service, who, upon enquiry, acknowledge that they have been kidnapped in Holland. There is an apothecary's shop belonging to the hospital, where the most necessary remedies are prepared, but no expensive drug is to be found there. Patients, who are able to walk, are ordered to go up and down the streets every fair morning; and all kind of greens, pot-herbs, sallads, and antiscorbutics are raised for their use in an adjacent garden belonging to the company. Almost every inferior officer of the Dutch company's government, the members of the council excepted, let their supernumerary apartments to the officers and passengers in the various English, French, Danish, and Swedish ships, which annually put in here, either on their voyage from or back to Europe. The ground behind the town gradually rises on all sides towards the mountain, called the Table-mountain, which is the highest, the Sugar-loaf, so named from its form, the Lion's-head, Charles-mount, and James-mount, or the Lion's-rump. From these mountains descend several rivulets which fall into the different bays, as Table-bay, False-bay, &c.

&c. The higher grounds are covered with an immense variety of plants, amongst which are a prodigious number of shrubs. Abundance of insects of every sort, several species of lizards, land-tortoises, and serpents, frequent the dry shrubbery, together with a great variety of small birds. Some antelopes, howling baboons, solitary vultures, and toads, are sometimes to be met with on the Table mountain. The view from thence is very extensive and picturesque, and all along the vallies and rivulets among these mountains, is a great number and variety of delightful plantations, of which that called Paradise is the most remarkable and enchanting.

* **CAPE FRANCOIS**, a harbour on the North side of the island of St. Domingo, belonging to the French; and near it there is a very flourishing town. Lon. 72. 5. W. lat. 19. 57. N.

** **CAPE HATTERAS**, an head-land on a bank of the same name, off North-Carolina, which bank incloses Pamlico-Sound. Lon. 76. 10. lat. 35. 5.

CAPE HORN, a cape at the extremity of Terra del Fuego. Situated in 55. 58. S. lat. and 67. 26. W. lon.

** **CAPE MAY LOOK OUT**, an head-land off the county of Carteret, district of New Bern, North America, on a bank of the same name, inclosing Core Sound. Lon. 77. 10. lat. 34. 30.

* **CAPE NEWENHAM**, discovered by Captain Cook in 1778. It is a rocky point of considerable height, and stands in lon. 197. 36. E. and lat. 58. 42. N. Over it, or within it, two lofty hills rise one behind the other. This country produces not a single tree or shrub. The hills were naked; but on the lower ground there grew grass and plants of various kinds. They met with no other animals than a doe and her fawn, and a dead sea-horse or cow that lay upon the beach, of which latter they saw a considerable quantity.

CAPE NOIR, a cape at the southern extremity of Terra del Fuego. Lon. 73. 3. W. lat. 54. 33. S.

CAPE PALMAS, a promontory on the Ivory coast of Guinea, in Africa. Lon. 6. 10. W. lat. 4. 10. N.

* **CAPE PRINCE OF WALES**, discovered by Captain Cook, and so named by him, in 1778. This point of land is the western extreme of all America hitherto known. Lon. 191. 45. E. lat. 65. 46. N.

CAPE-THREE-POINTS, a promontory on the Gold coast of Guinea, in Africa. Lon. 1. 16. W. lat. 4. 15. N.

CAPE VERD ISLANDS, islands situated between 22. and 26. W. lon. and between 14. and 18. N. lat. upwards of 300 miles W. of Cape Verd, in Africa; many of them are only barren rocks. The chief

of them are St. Jago, Bravo, Fuego, Mayo, Bonavilla, Sal, St. Nicholas, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Santa Cruz, and St. Antonio. St. Jago the largest, is about 150 miles in circumference, a mountainous and rocky country; but has some fruitful vallies in it, which produce Indian corn, cocoa-nuts, cotton, palms, oranges, sugar-canes, bananas, guava, and papaw-trees. Here is a tolerable river that runs into the sea at Ribeira Grande, a town that takes its name from thence; but most of these islands are ill supplied with water, which is only found in pits and wells. The natives of St. Jago are few in number, of a middle stature, ugly, and almost perfectly black, with frizzled woolly hair, and thick lips, like the most ill-looking kind of Negroes. There is a company of merchants at Lisbon, who have the exclusive right to trade to all the Cape Verd Islands, and keep an agent there for that purpose. The company perfectly tyrannizes over the inhabitants, and sell their wretched merchandize at exorbitant prices. The better sort wear ragged European clothes, but the rest content themselves with a few separate articles of dress, either a shirt, or a waistcoat, or a pair of breeches, or a hat, and seem to be well pleased with their own appearance. Children go perfectly naked, till the age of puberty. The soil, which is fertile enough in the vallies, consists of a kind of rubbish of cinders, and ochreous ashes; and the rocks upon the sea-shore, as well as the stones upon the mountains, appear black and burnt. These islands were discovered by Auiverio Nolli, a Genoese, in the service of Portugal, about the middle of the 15th century.

** **CAPE RAY**, on the S. W. point of Newfoundland, 20 leagues from Cape Breton, and 22 from the Bird Islands. Lon. 59. 18. lat. 47. 40.

** **CAPE ST. NICHOLAS**, a town and fine harbour on the N. W. side of the island of Domingo, in the West-Indies; 500 negroes are constantly employed on the fortifications. Its environs produce sugar, indigo, cotton and coffee.

* **CAPRELLA**, a town of France, Picardy, and in the Tierache, 8 miles N. E. of Guise: It was taken by the Spaniards in 1636; but retaken the year after. Lon. 3. 50. E. lat. 49. 58. N.

* **CAPESTAN**, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, and in the diocese of Narbonne, near the river Aude, and the royal canal. Lon. 3. 8. E. lat. 43. 21. N.

CAPITANATA, one of the twelve Provinces of the kingdom of Naples, in Italy, bounded N. by the Gulph of Venice, E. by the Terra-di-Barri, S. by the Basilicata and the Further Principato, and W.

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by the county di Molise and a small part of Hither Abruzzo. It is a level country, without trees, a sandy soil, and a hot air; the land, however, near the rivers, is fertile in pastures. The capital town is Manfredonia.

CAPO FINO, a large barren rock in the territory of the Genoese, which has a castle on its eastern peak. Near it is a small harbour of the same name, 13 miles E. by S. of Genoa.

* **CAPO D'ISTRIA**, a considerable town of Italy, in Istria, on the Gulph of Trieste, with a bishop's see, and subject to the Venetians. The air is wholesome and temperate; its principal revenue consists in wine and salt. It is 8 miles S. of Trieste, and 25 N. W. of Pisino. Lon. 14. 6. E. lat. 45. 49. N.

** **CAPPA**, situated on the N. side of the parish of White-church, in the county Waterford, province of Munster. Near which are the remains of an ancient building, said to have belonged to the Knights Templars; excellent marl has been found lying deep in an adjacent bog.

CAPPADOCIA, was anciently part of Lesser Asia, now called Natolia. It has no modern name in general; but the Turks have four beglerbeglics, called Siwas, Trebizond, Marasch, and Cogni.

** **CAPPAGHTAGGEL**, a fair town in the county Galway, province of Conaught, fair 13 May.

** **CAPPAH**, a fair town in the county Tipperary, province of Munster; fairs, 4 June, 27 July, 29 September, 16 November, and 21 Decemoer.

** **CAPPANACUSHY**, the ruins of a castle so called, in the parish of Templenoe, county Kerry, province of Munster; it belonged to a younger branch of O'Sullivan More's family; and is said to have been built by Mc. Crath, brother to O'Sullivan More, from whom the Macraths of this place had their name.

** **CAPPANENSHY CASTLE**, situated on the N. bank of Kenmare river, in the county Kerry, province of Munster.

CAPREL CUNNON, a village in Cardiganshire, in S. Wales, 15 miles E. by N. of Cardigan, with 2 fairs, on Holy Thursday, and the Thursday after Michaelmas, for cattle, horses, and sheep.

CAPRALA, a small isle of Italy, in the Tuscan Sea, to the N. E. of Corsica, on which it depends. It is pretty populous, and has a strong castle for its defence. Lon. 10. 0. E. lat. 43. 5. N.

** **CAPPERNANE**, a fair town in the county Mayo, province of Conaught; fairs 27 June, 7 September, and 3 December.

** **CAPPOQUIN**, a fair town in the county Waterford, province of Munster; near 98 miles from Dublin. Here is a

horse barrack, and a bridge over the Blackwater; near it is Kilbree, formerly belonging to the Knights Templars. The castle of Cappelquin was built by the family of the Fitzgeralds, but at what time is uncertain. In the time of the rebellion, the castle was mottly in the hands of the English, being garrisoned for the Earl of Cork, by one Captain Hugh Croker. It was taken in 1645, by Lord Castlehaven, after an obstinate resistance. Fairs, 17 March, 31 May, 5 July, 20 September, and 14 October.

CAPRI, an island of the Mediterranean in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, over-against Sorento, famous for being the retreat of the emperor Tiberius. A vast quantity of quails come here every year, which makes the principal revenue of the bishop, who is hence called the Bishop of Quails. It is 5 miles in length, and 2 in breadth. Capri is the capital town.

CAPRI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in an island of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a strong castle garrisoned by the inhabitants. It was once a delightful place, and embellished with variety of magnificent works, which were demolished after the death of Tiberius. Lon. 14. 8. E. lat. 40. 11. N.

CAPUA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavoro, with an archbishop's see. It is 2 miles from the ancient Capua, and was built out of its ruins. It is the place where Hannibal and his officers trifled away their time in pleasures, during which the Romans recovered from their consternation after the battle of Cannæ. It was taken by the allies in 1707; and is seated on the river Volturno, 15 miles N. of Naples, and 80 S. E. of Rome. Lon. 14. 19. E. lat. 41. 7. N.

CAPUL, one of the Philippine islands in Asia, 8 miles in compass. It is both fertile and pleasant.

CARACAS, **CARACOS**, or **St. JOHN DE LEON**, a considerable town of South America, in Terra-Firma, and in the province of Venezuela. It is rich, and seated in a plain abounding in cattle, and cocoa-nuts, of which chocolate is made. It was plundered by the French in 1679. Lon. 64. 48. W. lat. 9. 32. N.

CARAMANIA, a considerable province of Turkey in Asia, and in the S. part of Natolia. Most of the houses have turrets so contrived, as to cool the rooms in summer. Saralia is the capital town.

* **CARAMANTA**, a town in South America, capital of a province of the same name, in Terra-Firma. Lon. 75. 15. W. lat. 5. 18. N.

* **CARAMANTA**,

* **CARAMANTA**, a province of South America, lying on the river Cauca; bounded N. by the district of Carthagena, E. by New Granada, S. and W. by Popayan, and the audience of Panama. It is a valley surrounded by high mountains, and there are rivulets from whence the natives get very good salt.

CARARA, a small town of Italy, in the duchy of Massa, between the towns of Massa and Sarzana, and 5 miles from each. Near this place there are several quarries of marble, of divers colours, from whence it probably took its name. Lon. 9. 55. E. 44. 5. N.

CARASU-MESTRO, a river of Romania, in Turkey, which takes its rise in Mount Rhodolpho, and falls into the Archipelago.

CARASU, a river of Natolia, which rises in Great Carmania, crosses part of Aladula, and at length falls into the Mediterranean Sea. The water of this river is so cold, that when Alexander the Great bathed in it, it threw him into a dangerous disease. The emperor Barbarossa was killed by it on his return from the Holy Land, in the year 1100.

* **CARASUI**, a famous lake in Bulgaria, and in the country of the Dobushian-Tartars. It is said to be 55 miles in circumference, and to contain several small islands. It is formed by a branch of the river Danube, not far from the place where it falls into the Black Sea.

* **CARAVACCA**, or **THE CROSS OF CARAVACCA**, a town of Spain, seated among the mountains near the river Segura, in Murcia, on the confines of Andalusia and New Castile. They pretend to have a cross here, which was brought by an angel to a priest who was going to say mass to a Moorish king. It is 50 miles N. W. of Carthagena. Lon. 2. 5. W. lat. 38. 5. N.

** **CARBERRY**, or **CARBURY**, a large barony in the county Cork, province of Munster; which gives title of Baron to the noble family of Evans. It was formerly called Core-cael-luigh, i. e. the woody morass on the lake, the ancient chiefs of which were called Mac Cor Teagh; or the chief of the habitation of the morass, by corruption Mac Carty, by which means they have been confounded with the Mac Cartys of Kerry. The lesser districts of this country were under the dominion of their respective chiefs O'Leary, O'Mahony and O'Driscoll, all dynasts or subordinate chiefs to Mac Carty, king of Corcaluighe, who in process of time became the sovereign of all the petty states in the present county of Cork, and was therefore denominated Mac Cartyreagh or Macarty the King;

some of whose descendants were in possession at the commencement of the last century; though the English families of the Courcies and Barries had estates therein. Some Irish antiquarians allow but eight families of royal extraction in Munster, of whom they place four in Carbery, under the names of Mac Carty, O'Mahon, O'Donovan and O'Driscoll: according to them there were three brothers; 1 Carbry Riada; 2 Carbry Musc; 3 Carbry Balcoin; who was brother to Eana Aighnach, monarch of Munster; from the first of these, this barony is (by them) said to take its name. Another barony of the same name in the county Kildare, gives title of Baron to the family of Bermingham; and has fairs 26 May, and 2 October.

CARBON, antiently the Alpheus, one of the principal rivers of the Morea, in European Turkey.

CARCASSONNE, an ancient and considerable town of France, in Lower Languedoc, with a bishop's see. It is divided into the Higher and Lower town by the river Aude. In the Upper there is a strong castle and the cathedral church. The Lower is almost square, and very regularly built. They have manufactures of all sorts of cloth, which makes the inhabitants very rich. It is 15 miles W. of Narbonne, and 400 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 25. E. lat. 43. 14. N.

CARDIFF, a town of South Wales, in Glamorganshire, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and 3 fairs, on June 29, September 8, and November 30, for cattle. It is seated on the river Tawe, over which there is a handsome bridge, and is a large, compact, well-built town, having a castle, a wall, and 4 gates. It has a considerable trade with Bristol; for vessels of smaller burden may come to the bridge. At present it has but 1 church, the water having destroyed the other. The constable of the castle is the chief magistrate, whom they call mayor: beside him, there are 2 bailiffs, a recorder, 12 aldermen, 12 common council-men, 2 serjeants at mace, and 8 constables. It contains 2 parishes, and about 300 houses, formed into broad paved streets. Here the assizes and sessions for the county are held; and it sends 1 member to parliament. Near it are some iron-works. It is 12 miles E. of Cowbridge, and 163 W. of London. Lon. 3. 12. W. lat. 51. 30. N.

CARDIGAN, the shire town of Cardiganshire, in South Wales, with a market on Saturdays, and 4 fairs, viz. on February 13, and April 5, for small horses, and pedler's ware; September 8, and November 19, for the same and cattle. It is pleasantly

pleasantly situated on the river Tivy, over which there is a handsome stone-bridge; assizes are held, and the county gaol kept here; it sends one member to parliament, and has the title of an earldom. It is 33 miles N. E. by E. of St. David's and 191 W. N. W. of London Lon. 4. 38. W. lat. 52. 10. N.

* **CARDIGANSHIRE**, a county in South Wales, 42 miles long, and 20 broad lying on the coast of the Irish sea, which bounds it W. Radnorshire E. Merionethshire N. and Carmarthenshire S. The air is milder here than in other parts of Wales; and to the W. and S. are plain, fruitful in corn. It contains 3150 houses, 35,380 inhabitants, 64 parishes, and 4 market-towns; and sends one member to parliament. There are several small rivers, which, rising in the mountains, fall into the sea, but the Tivy is the principal. It abounds with veins of lead and silver ore; a ton of which last will yield 70 or 80 ounces of silver. The mines have been worked several times to great advantage; and particularly Sir Hugh Middleton cleared 2000l. a month for several years together, which enabled him to bring the New-River water to London. Some private adventurers have attempted to work them, but have failed for want of a sufficient stock.

CARDONA, a handsome strong town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a strong castle, and the title of a duchy. Near it is an inexhaustible mountain of salt, of several colours, as red, white, carnation, and green: but when washed it became white. There are also vineyards which produce excellent wine, and very lofty pine-trees: It is seated on an eminence near the river Cardenero, 40 miles N. E. of Taragona, and 30 N. W. of Barcelona. Lon. 1. 30. E. lat. 41. 36. N.

CARDUEL, or **CARDUELIA**, a country of Asia, lying between the Black and the Caspian Seas. Teflis is the capital town.

CARELIA, the eastern province of Finland; divided into Swedish Carelia, and Muscovita Carelia. The capital of the latter is Povenza, and of the former Weiburg. The Swedes and Muscovites have often disputed about this country, but almost all now belongs to the latter.

CARELSKROON, a sea-port town of Sweden, in Blekingia, or Bleking, on the Baltic Sea, with a very good harbour, defended by two forts. It was built in 1679, and is very populous, with arsenals for the marine: the house of the director-general of the admiralty is in this town, and here the Swedes lay up their royal navy. Lon. 15. 25. E. lat. 56. 20. N.

CARENTAN, a town of France, in Lower Normandy, and in the Contentin, with

an ancient castle: eight miles from the sea, and 95 W. of Kouen. Lon. 1. 4. W. lat. 49. 16. N.

* **CAREX**, an island of Asia, in the Persian Gulph, about ten miles in circumference. It is 125 miles S. of Bullarah.

** **CAREY'S FORT**, a small village in the county Wicklow, province of Leinster; about 7 miles S. W. of Wicklow. It gives title of Baron to the noble family of Proby; and returns two members to parliament. Patrons, Lords Carysfort and Newhaven.

** **CAREY'S-VILLE**, a seat of the Carey family, near Fermoy, in the county Cork, province of Munster. Where is the castle of Ballymacpatrick, built by the Condons, on a rising ground above the river Blackwater. In January 1642 this castle was taken by David earl of Barrymore, after an obstinate resistance; the garrison were all made prisoners, and afterwards put to death.

CARGAPOL, a town of Muscovy, in the Province of Dwina, and capital of a territory of the same name, 130 miles S. W. of Archangel. Lon. 38. 5. E. lat. 62. 36. N.

CARIATI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Hither Calabria, with a bishop's see, and the title of a principality. It is two miles from the gulph of Taranto, and 47 N. E. of Colenza. Lon. 17. 19. E. lat. 39. 35. N.

CARIBEANA, now called **PARIA**, or **NEW ANDALUSIA**, a country in South America, the inhabitants have much the customs of the Caribbees.

CARIBBEE ISLANDS, or **ANTILLES**, are islands of America in the West-Indies, divided among several European nations, of which Jamaica, Barbadoes, St. Kitts, Antigua, Nevis, and several smaller belong to the English; Hispaniola, to the Spaniards and French; Cuba, which is the largest, to the Spaniards; Martinico to the French; Eustatia, to the Dutch; besides many others, as will be taken notice of in their proper places.

CARIBBEES, the original inhabitants of the Caribbee Islands, now almost rooted out, except in some not possessed by the Europeans. They have generally been accounted cannibals or men-eaters, but very falsely. They are of a melancholy, thoughtful, and idle disposition, and generally live a long while. They are of a copper colour, with long black coarse hair, and beardless, like the rest of the Americans. They went stark naked before the coming of the Europeans; but now those that live in the small islands with them are a little more modest. They have several wives without any regard to consanguinity; but as for their religion, it is hard to say what it is.

** **CARICABRICK**

**** CARICABRICK**, a castle in the county Cork, province of Munster; lying to the E. of Fermoy, on the S. side of the Blackwater; on the opposite side is another castle called Lielash.

**** CARICKAFOUKY**, called by some CARRICKASOUKY, a castle 2 miles W. of Macroom, in the county Cork, province of Munster; it was built by the Mc. Cartys of Drishane in a wild and romantic situation. The entrance to it is by a wild craggy rock of dangerous and slippery footing, hanging frightfully over the river Sullane, which runs foaming at the foot of it; to the E. of the castle, is a large stone placed upon a high rock, secured by wedges of other stones; and near it the remains of a Druidical altar, encompassed with a circle of stones pitched end-ways.

**** CARIGACUSHIN**, a castle of the Mc. Auliffs; situated one mile N. E. of Newmarket, in the county Cork, province of Munster.

**** CARIGADROHD**, a castle 3 miles E. of Macroom, in the county Cork, province of Munster; built on a steep rock in the middle of the river Lee, by one of the Macarty family; others say it was built by the Learys. This castle and the bridge formed a noted pass in the wars of 1641, and were often taken and retaken by the contending forces.

**** CARIGALINE**, a fair town in the county Leitrim, province of Conaught; fair days, 9 May, 7 August, 8 October, and last Friday in December. Also a fair town in the county Cork, province of Munster: where fairs are held on Easter-Monday, Whitsun-Monday, 12 August, and 8 November. This latter place lies in the barony of Kinilea; and was otherwise called Beaver; the castle here in Queen Elizabeth's time was called the impregnable castle of Carigaline; but it is now quite demolished.

**** CARIGANASS**, a castle which belonged to the O'Sullivans, built on the river Ouvane, 4 miles from Bantry, in the county Cork, province of Munster. In it Den. O'Sullivan surnamed Caumb, i. e. crooked, kept garrison in Queen Elizabeth's time; but on Tyrrel's flying the country after the conquest of Dunboy, this castle was surrendered to the Queen's forces. Near this is a fine oak wood.

**** CARIGANASSICK**, a castle now in ruins, situated near the village of Dunderrow, in the county Cork, province of Munster.

**** CARIGANURR**, a castle built by the Condons; a mile W. of Michaelstown in the county Cork, province of Munster.

**** CARIGFOYLE**, a castle, in the coun-

ty Kerry, province of Munster; situate near Rosheen; it was formerly a place of importance and the ancient seat of O'Connor Kerry. It lies in a small island, which stands in a baltion formed by the river Shannon. It was defended on the land side, opposite the island, by double walls, the outermost having square flankers, and the inward round baltions, built in the infancy of fortification. The island at the back of the castle defended it from being battered by shipping.

**** CARIGILIKY**, a place so called, in the parish of Miros, county Cork, province of Munster; where the foundation of extensive ruins have been discovered, together with a large cemetery with great quantities of human bones; it was probably the site of the abbey de Sancto Mauro, which some falsely place at Abbeymahon near Timoleague. The house of Abbey-Shrowry was a cell to this; the parish church lies in ruins on the coast, and opposite to it, in a small island called Arahass, is a ruined chapel.

**** CARIGROHAN CASTLE**, the western limit of the liberties of Cork, province of Munster; this castle is built on a high precipice over the river, and was much larger than at present, being ruined in 1641.

**** CARIGTOWHIL**, a fair town in the county Cork, province of Munster; 3 miles E. of Cork, seated on an arm of the sea, which at high water flows under a bridge of 4 arches and covers a large tract of land, making excellent marsh for feeding cattle. Fair days, 12 March and May, 26 August, 19 September, and 8 November.

CARIGNANO, a town of Piedmont in Italy, with the title of a principality, seated in a district of the same name. It was taken by the French in 1544, who demolished the fortifications, but spared the castle. It was also taken and retaken in 1691; and is seated on the river Po, 3 miles S. of Turin, and 15 S. E. of Pignerol. Lon. 7. 45. E. lat. 44. 57. N.

**** CARINACOU**, one of the Granada Islands in the West-Indies, about 4 leagues from Granada; it has a good harbour, is very fertile in cotton; but has no springs of fresh water.

CARINOLA, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavori, seated near Mount Massico, 11 miles N. W. of Capua, and 25 N. W. of Naples. Lon. 14. 18. E. lat. 41. 15. N.

CARINTHIA, a province of Germany, in the dominions of Austria, with the title of a duchy. It is bounded N. by Austria, E. by Styria, S. by Carniola and Friuli, W. by Tirol, and the archbishoprick of Salzburg,

Saltzburg. It abounds with corn, and the greater part belongs to the house of Austria. Calgenfurt is the capital town.

CARIPOUS, a people of S. America, inhabiting a country to the N. of the river of Amazons, who are always at war with the Caribbees. They are brisk, bold, courageous, and very well disposed, considering they are savages.

CARISBROOK CASTLE, seated in the middle of the Isle of Wight, and is the place where Charles I. was imprisoned in 1647. Lon. 1. 17. W. lat. 50. 40. N.

CARISTO, an episcopal town of Greece, in the eastern part of the island of Negropont, near Cape Loro. Lon. 24. 45. E. lat. 38. 4. N.

**** CARLANTOWN**, situated in the county Meath, province of Leinster; near 33 miles from Dublin.

**** CARLINGFORD**, a borough and sea-port town, in the county Louth, province of Leinster; near 52 miles from Dublin; it has fairs on 10 October, and returns 2 members to parliament. Patronage in the Ross family. This place is remarkable for the fine oysters taken near it, and which sell in Dublin at double the price of other oysters; though of smaller size. The harbour here is between 3 and 4 miles long, and as many broad, so that the largest vessels may anchor there: the entrance is full of rocks, and the place chiefly frequented by fishing boats. At Carlingford is an old castle, called King's Castle, said to have been built by order of King John, when he was in this kingdom, about 1210. The foundation is on a solid rock washed by the sea, and some of the walls are 11 feet thick. On the opposite end of the town to that of the castle, there are still to be seen the ruinous remains of a monastery. From the height of the neighbouring mountains, the inhabitants of the town lose sight of the sun several hours before he sets in the horizon. Lon. 6. 0. W. lat. 54. 11. N.

CARLISLE, a city of Cumberland, England, of which it is the capital, with a market on Saturdays; and 4 fairs, viz. August 26, September 19, and on the first and second Saturdays after October 10, for cattle. It is a place of great antiquity, and seated at the confluence of several rivers, which almost encompass it. The river Peterill being E. Cauda W. and Eden N. which soon after falls into the sea. It is walled and fortified, and the cathedral church is a stately structure, with curious workmanship. It is a place of some trade in fustians, linen-cloth, and calico-printing: the latter has been lately introduced by Mr. Brummel, and is now brought to great perfection, and flourishes much. It sends two members to

parliament. The gates are called Irish, English, and Scotch. It is 60 miles S. of Edinburg, 70 N. of Lancaster, and 301 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 53. W. lat. 54. 56. N. The Picts, or Roman wall, runs hence to Newcastle, of which there are still some remains. It was possessed by the rebels in 1745, but retaken by the duke of Cumberland.

**** CARLISLE**, the principal town in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, situated on a branch of Susquetana River, and is about 28 miles N. W. of New York.

**** CARLONSTOWN-BRIDGE**, a fair-town in the county Meath, province of Leinster, where fairs are held 12 March, 1 May, 6 August, and 19 November.

**** CARLOS**, a town of Varagua in New Spain, 45 miles S. W. of Santa Fe; it stands on a large bay. Lat. 7. 40. lon. 82. 10.

CARLOSTAD, or **CARLSTAD**, a town of Sweden in Wermeland, seated on the Lake Waner, 133 miles W. of Stockholm. Lon. 13. 43. E. lat. 59. 16. N.

CARLOSTAD, or **CARESTADT**, a town of Hungary, capital of Croatia, and the usual residence of the governors of the province. It is seated on the river Kulp, 8 miles E. of Meteling, and 140 S. of Vienna. It is subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 15. 21. E. lat. 46. 2. N.

**** CARLOW COUNTY**, situated in the province of Leinster; joined by the counties Wicklow, Wexford, Kilkenny, Queen's-county, and county Kildare; containing 42 parishes, 5 baronies, and 2 boroughs, and returns 6 members to parliament; the principal town is Carlow. The scenery in this county is agreeable for the most part, and the lands fertile; great part thereof being occupied by graziers. The ancient name of this county was Catherlough, comprehending the ancient districts, Hy Cabanagh and Hy Drone, being the northern part of the principality of Hy Ciniolagh (O'Kinselagh.) It was made a county by king John, about 1210; and contains about 116,900 acres.

**** CARLOW, TOWN**, a borough and post town in the county Carlow, province of Leinster; antiently called Catherlough, or the city on the lake; seated on the river Barrow, over which there is a stone bridge of 13 arches, the centre one of which divides the Queen's-county from that of Carlow. It returns two members to parliament; patronage in the Burton family; it is the assizes town for the county. Here is a horse-barrack, and on an eminence overhanging the river Barrow, stands an old castle, with large round towers, said to have been erected by king John, and was taken by one of the

the Cavenaghs, named Donald Mc. Art, who stiled himself Mc. Murrough, king of Leinster, in the 20th year of Richard II. in his possession it remained for some time. In 1577 it sustained a long siege against Roryoge Moore, then in rebellion against Queen Elizabeth; but at last was obliged to surrender, when it was miserably plundered, and many of the inhabitants put to the sword; it was once walled, but submitted to Cromwell on his first approach. Fairs are held here 4 May, 22 June, 26 August, and 8 November; distance from Dublin 39 miles. It gives the title of Viscount, to the noble family of Dawson, as it gave that of Marquis to the duke of Wharton. There are also in Carlow the ruins of a very fine abbey, built about 634, whose founder was buried there, and gave name to the structure.

* CARLOWITZ, a small town of Hungary in Selavonia, remarkable for a peace concluded here between the Turks and Christians in 1669. It is seated on the W. side of the Danube, five miles from Peterwaradin, and 38 N. W. of Belgrade. Lon. 20. 5. E. lat. 44. 45. N.

CARLSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and bishoprick of Wurtzburg, seated on the river Maine, 16 miles N. of Wurtzburg. Lon. 9. 12. E. lat. 49. 56. N.

CARMAGNOLA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, which gives title to a count. It has a strong citadel, is a trading place, and was taken by the French in 1691, but retaken by prince Eugene the same year; it is seated on a small river, which runs into the Po, 14 miles S. of Turin. Lon. 7. 45. E. lat. 44. 51. N.

CARMARTHEN, the capital town of Carmarthenshire in S. Wales, with 2 markets on Wednesdays, and Saturdays, and 6 fairs, viz. June 3, July 10, August 12, September 9, October 9, and November 14, all for cattle, horses, and pedler's ware. It is pleasantly seated on the banks of the river Towy, over which there is a large stone bridge, to which small vessels may come up to unload their goods. It is a corporation, and assize town; was once fortified, and is at present a considerable place, sending one member to parliament. It is 24 miles S. E. of Cardigan, 42 from Brecknock, and 206 W. by N. of London. Lon. 4. 23. W. lat. 51. 52. N.

CARMARTHENSHIRE, a county of S. Wales, 48 miles long, and 25 broad, and bounded by Cardiganshire N. Bristol Channel S. Brecknock and Glamorganshire E. and Pembrokeshire W. It is fruitful in corn and grass, having many pleasant and rich meadows; also wood, coal, and sea-fish, especially salmon which is very good. The air is mild and whole-

some. It contains 2765 houses, 16,600 inhabitants, 145 parishes, 3 market-towns, and sends two members to parliament, one for the county, and one for the shire town. It is watered with several rivers and small streams. The chief town is Carmarthen.

* CARMEL a high mountain in Palestine, noted for being the retreat of the Prophet Elias, and a monastery of Carmelites. It is covered with shrubs and groves, which shelter game of every kind; above it there are several useful villages belonging to the Arabs.

CARMONA, a town of Italy, in Friuli, and in the county of Goritz, seated on a mountain near the river Indri. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is seven miles N. W. of Goritz. Lon. 13. 23. E. lat. 46. 25. N.

CARMONA, an antient town of Spain, in Andalusia, the gate towards Seville is one of the most extraordinary pieces of antiquity in all Spain. It is seated in a fertile country, 25 miles E. of Seville. Lon. 4. 48. W. lat. 37. 24. N.

** CARMONEY, situated in the county Antrim, province of Ulster; 86 miles from Dublin.

CARNARVON, a town of Carnarvonshire, in N. Wales, with a market on Saturdays, and 4 fairs, viz. on February 25, May 16, August 4, and December 5, for catt'e and pedler's ware. It is commodiously situated on the sea-shore, and has a prospect into the Isle of Anglesea: it is a place of great strength, by nature and art, surrounded on all sides, except the E. with the sea and two rivers; has only one parish church. It has the title of an earldom, and sends two members to parliament: is governed by the constable of the castle, who, by patent, is always mayor. It is 7 miles S. W. of Bangor, and 251 N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 20. W. lat. 53. 8. N.

* CARNARVONSHIRE, a county of N. Wales, 50 miles long, 13 broad, and bounded N. and W. by the sea, S. by Merionethshire, and E. by Denbighshire. The air is cold, it being full of high mountains, lakes, and rocks; however, there are several fruitful bottoms and pleasant vallies; its rivers are full of fish. It contains 2765 houses, 16,800 inhabitants, 68 parishes, and 6 market-towns. The highest mountain is called Snowdon-Hill, which is boggy on the top, and has two lakes full of fish. The sheep which feed on the tiles of it yield the sweetest mutton in Wales. It sends two members to parliament, one for the county, and one for Carnarvon, which is the principal town.

** CARN CASTLE-CHURCH, situated in

in the county Antrim province of Ulster; above 100 miles from Dublin.

**** CARDONAGH**, a fair town in the county Donegal, province of Ulster; fairs held, 21, February, May, August, and November.

**** CARNEW**, a fair town in the county Wicklow, province of Leinster; 44 miles from Dublin, where are the ruins of a large castle. This town though seemingly despicable, is a place of some trade. Fairs, 2 Thursday, o. st. in February, 1 April, 15 May, 1 July, 1 Thursday, o. st. August.

CARNERO, the name of a part of the gulph of Venice, which extends from the western side of Istria to the island of Groffa, and to the coast of Morlaka.

CARNIA, a province of Turkey, in Europe, in Lower Albania, called Alfos Despotat.

CARNIOLA, a considerable province of Germany in the territories of the house of Austria, bounded on the N. by Carinthia and Styria, on the E. by Slavonia and Croatia, on the S. by Morlachia and Istria, and on the W. by Friuli. It is full of rocks and mountains, but produces corn, wine, and oil. Laubach is the capital town.

**** CARNTHEL**, situated in the county Tyrone, province of Ulster, above 80 miles from Dublin. Fairs, 26 May, and August, 19 September, and 26 Novem.

CAROLINA, is divided into N. and S. comprehending two of the United States of N. America. It is bounded on the N. by Virginia, and on the E. by the ocean, on the S. by Florida, and on the W. by Louisiana, lying between 30 and 35 degrees N. lat. is about 700 miles long and 330 broad. The chief produce is tobacco, indigo, and rice. The animals, trees, fruits, and plants, are much the same as in Virginia; such as buffaloes; bears, whose flesh is esteemed good eating, and they make hams of their legs; besides these they have cat-a-mountains; wild cats; wolves; a sort of tigers; beavers; otters; musk-rats; a kind of rabbits; elks, different from the European; stags; fallow deer; several sorts of squirrels; foxes; and two sorts of rats. The birds are so numerous that it would be tedious to mention their names; and there are many sorts of fish, quite unknown to these parts of the world. Their native fruits are chiefly peaches, but they have some of the best of fruit transplanted from Europe, which thrive very well. The native Americans are of the same shape, colour, and stature, as in other parts of America; they being all of a red copper complexion, with coarse black hair, and no beards: and here as in other places each man has several wives. The other commodities of

Carolina not yet mentioned, are corn, naval stores, and skins; which last they purchase of the native Americans.

CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS, are those which divide Hungary and Transylvania from Poland.

*** CARPENTER'S-LAND**, a country of Asia, and the N. E. part of New Holland, of which we know but little. The natives are all blacks, and paint their bodies. They have the worst features of any people in the world yet known: their hair is frizzled, and all that have been yet seen, want two of their fore-teeth. They live chiefly on shell-fish, which they get on the shore; and have no houses, at least none that the sailors could see.

CARPENTRAS, an episcopal town of France in Provence, and capital of Venaissin. It is subject to the pope, and is seated on the river Auson, at the foot of a mountain 12 miles S. E. of Orange, and 14 N. E. of Avignon. Lon. 5. 6. E. lat. 44. 8. N.

CARPI, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, with a strong castle, and the title of a principality; eight miles N. of Modena, and 12 S. W. of Mirandola. Lon. 11. 16. E. lat. 44. 41. N.

CARPI, a town of Italy, in the Veronese memorable for a victory gained by the Imperialists over the French in 1701. It is seated on the river Adige, 24 miles S. E. of Verona, and subject to the Venetians. Lon. 11. 39. E. lat. 45. 10. N.

*** CARPIO**, a town of Spain in Andalusia, seated on the Guadalquivir, with the title of a marquisate.

**** CARRA-CASTLE**, situated in the county Mayo, province of Conaught, where fairs are held 13 February, 4 June, and 2 September.

**** CARRA-RIVER**, in the county Kerry, province of Munster; (in Irish it signifies stoney or rocky) it rises in the mountains of Dunkena, and passing northerly through Glencare, empties itself into the bay of Castlemaine.

CARRAVEIRA, a town of Turkey in Europe, with a Greek archbishop's see. Lon. 22. 11. E. lat. 40. 28. N.

CARRICK, a district of the shire of Ayr, in Scotland, very fertile and pleasant.

**** CARRICK ON SHANNON**, so called to distinguish it from another place of the same name on the river Suir. Situated in the county Leitrim, province of Conaught; 77 miles from Dublin. It has fairs on 12 May, 11 August, and 21 November, and is the shiretown of that county, and returns 2 members to parliament; it has a barrack for a company of foot. Lat. 53. 45. N. lon. 8. 10. W. It is otherwise called **CARRICK DRUMUSK**.

**** CARRICK ON SUIR**, situated on the

the boundaries of the county Tipperary, province of Munster, being joined to the county Waterford, by a bridge over the river Suir. It is distant above 74 miles from Dublin, lat 52. 12. N. lon. 7. 10. W. It lies in a beautiful country. The castle and large park belong to the Butler family; but both are now neglected. It was formerly a walled town, and part of the wall still remains. The woollen manufacture, is carried on here very extensively both of broad-cloth and ratteens. It has a barrack for two troops of horse, and gives title of earl to a branch of the Butler family, as it did formerly to the duke of Ormond. Fairs, 15 August, Whitsun-Tuesday, and 1 Thursday o. st. in October. This is also a market and post-town.

**** CARRICKASTICKEN**, a small river in the county Louth province of Leinster; so called from a mountain of the same name, from whence it descends.

**** CARRICBEG**, situated in the parish of Desert, in the county Waterford, province of Munster, on the river Suir, opposite to the town of Carrick on Suir, being separated by a bridge from the county Tipperary; this place was formerly called Carrick-mac-Griffin; and here are the remains of an abbey of Franciscan friars, founded by James, the first earl of Ormond, in 1336; a steeple erected on the side walls of the church, is accounted a great curiosity, it projecting about 2 feet over the wall, from which it takes its rise in a point, at 20 feet from the ground.

**** CARRICK-DRUM-RUSK**. See CARRICK ON SHANNON.

**** CARRICK EDMOND**, situated in the county Louth, province of Leinster, about 1 mile from Ballrichan, and near the river Carrickasticken; here we see the rude remains of a sacred grove or seat of the Druids; and on digging near this place, several decayed human bones were found, and some urns of baked clay, one of which was filled with burnt bones and pieces of charcoal.

**** CARRICKFERGUS**, a sea-port town in the county Antrim, province of Ulster. 88 miles from Dublin, situated in a bay of its name in the Irish channel, where is an excellent harbour, with a strong castle on a high rock, and an ancient palace now converted into a magazine for arms. It is a market town; fortified, walled, and has some modern outworks; it returns two members to parliament, of whom Lord Donegal nominates one. Here is a safe and spacious bay, memorable for the landing of duke Schomberg, who anchored in Groom's port bay, near Bangor, on 13 August, 1689, with 10,000 men, sent by king William III. the king

himself followed the year after, and landed near Carrickfergus, 14 June, 1690. The French under Thurot, made a descent here, in 1760, and laid the town under contributions.

**** CARRICKMACROSS**, situated in the county Monaghan, province of Ulster; it is a post and fair town, above 42 miles from Dublin; fair days, 27 May, 10 July, 27 September, 9 November, and 10 December.

**** CARRICKMINES**, a fair town in the county Dublin, province of Leinster, having fairs on 14 and 15 April, and October.

**** CARRICKOGONEL CASTLE**, situated on the summit of a lofty hill, within about 4 miles of Limerick, in the province of Munster. It must have been a place of great strength, but was dismantled by Cromwell, the remains, however, are sufficient to shew its former consequence.

CARRIG-ABBEY, situated one mile E. of Castlescreen, in the county Down, province of Ulster, at a place called Erynagh. It was founded by Magnellus Mackentiff, one of the petty princes of Ulster, on the 8 September, 1127, for Benedictines; it was called Carrig, from a rock on which it stood. Here also is a famous well dedicated to St. Finian.

**** CARRIGANS**, situated in the county Donegal, province of Ulster, 110 miles from Dublin.

**** CARRIGART**, a fair town in the county Donegal, province of Ulster; fair days, 21 June, 31 October.

**** CARRIGNEENELOGH**, situated in the county Cork, province of Munster, 147 miles from Dublin; the castle here, is in ruins, and distant but 5 miles from Macroom.

**** CARRINGOON**, situated near Mallo in the county Cork, province of Munster: here was a garrison for king James II. in the late wars, the river Blackwater being the boundary between the English and Irish quarters.

CARS, or KARS, a considerable and strong town of Asia in Armenia, seated on a river of the same name, with a fortified castle almost impregnable. It is 100 miles N. E. of Erzerum, and 100 S. E. of Trebisond. Lon. 41. 56. E. lat. 41. 10. N.

*** CARSCHI**, a large and populous town of Asia, in Tartary, and in Bokaria, seated in a very fertile country.

CARSE OF GOWRY, a district of Perthshire, in Scotland. It is reckoned the most fertile spot in the whole kingdom, but labours under a scarcity of fuel.

CARTAMA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, formerly pretty considerable,

considerable. It is seated at the foot of a mountain near the river Guadala-Madina, 8 miles N. W. of Malaga. Lon. 4. 43. W. lat. 36. 40. N.

CARTERET, a maritime county in the district of Newbern, N. Carolina, whose principal sea-port is Beaufort. It has the river Nuse and Pamlico Sound on the N. and the sea surrounds the E. and the S. parts of it: and it is bounded on the W. by Onslow and Craven counties.

CARTESURA, a town of Asia in the East-Indies, and capital of the Empire of Java, in an island of the same name.

CARTHAGENA, a famous sea-port town of Spain in the kingdom of Murcia, and capital of a territory of the same name; built by Asdrubal, a Carthaginian general, and named after Carthage. It has the best harbour in all Spain, but nothing very considerable, the bishop's see being transferred to Toledo. It was taken by Sir John Leak in 1706, but the duke of Berwick retook it afterwards. It is seated on a gulph of the same name, 27 miles S. of Murcia. Lon. 0. 36. W. lat. 37. 33. N.

CARTHAGENA, a large, rich, and strong town of S. America, and capital of a province of the same name on the coast of Terra Firma, with a bishop's see, and one of the best harbours in America. The entrance into this is so narrow that only one ship can enter at a time; and it is defended by three forts. All the revenues of the king of Spain from New Granada and Terra Firma, are brought to this place. It was taken by the English in 1585, and by the French in 1697, who found a great booty: but admiral Vernon in 1741, though he had taken the castles, was obliged to abandon the siege, for want of skill in the commanders of the land forces, and the sickness that was among them, not to mention the difference between the admiral and the general. Lon. 75. 22. W. lat. 10. 27. N.

CARTHAGE, a famous town in Africa, which once disputed the empire of the world with Rome, but was at length levelled with the ground by the Romans; some of the ruins are yet to be seen on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, 10 miles N. E. of Tunis, near a promontory, still called Cape Carthage. Lon. 10. 25. E. lat. 36. 50. N.

CARTHAGO, formerly a considerable town of N. America in Mexico, in the province of Costarica, with a bishop's see, and a Spanish governor; at present mean and inconsiderable; and is 360 miles W. of Panama. Lon. 83. 0. W. lat. 9. 5. N.

CARTMEL, a town of Lancashire, England, with a market on Mondays, and 2 fairs on Whit-Monday, and the first

Tuesday after October 23, for pedler's ware. It is seated among the hills called Carmel-Fells, not far from the sea, and near the river Kent; adorned with a very handsome church, built in the form of a cross like a cathedral. The market is well supplied with corn, sheep, and fish. It is 12 miles N. by W. of Lancaster, and 260 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 6. W. lat. 54. 12. N.

CARTON, the superb and elegant seat of his grace the duke of Leinster, situated in the county Kildare, province of Leinster; 10. miles from Dublin.

CARWAR, a town of Asia, on the coast of Malabar, in the East-Indies, and where the East-India company have a factory, fortified with two bastions. The vallies about it abound with corn and pepper, which last is the best in the East-Indies. The woods on the mountains abound with quadrupeds, such as tigers, wolves, monkeys, wild hogs, deer, elks, and a sort of beeves of a prodigious size. The religion of the natives is Paganism; and they have a great many strange and superstitious customs. It is 60 miles S. of Goa. Lon. 73. 57. E. lat. 14. 31. N.

CASA DEL CAMPO, a palace belonging to the king of Spain, seated on the W. side of Madrid in New Castile, directly opposite the castle on the other side of the river. It is a delightful place, and has an enchanting grove.

CASAL, a strong town of Italy, in Montserrat, with a citadel and a bishop's see. It was taken by the French from the Spaniards in 1640; and the duke of Mantua sold it to the French in 1681. In 1695 it was taken by the allies, who demolished the fortifications, but the French retook it, and fortified it again. The king of Sardinia became master of it in 1706, from whom the French took it in 1745; however, the king of Sardinia got possession again 1746. A terrible earthquake happened here in the beginning of the year 1783. See CALABRIA. It is seated on the river Po, 37 miles N. E. of Turin. Lon. 8. 27. E. lat. 45. 18. N.

CASAL-MAGGIORE, a small strong town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, seated on the river Po, 26 miles S. E. of Cremona. Lon. 10. 35. E. lat. 44. 56. N.

CASAN, a considerable town of Asia, and capital of the kingdom of the same name, in the Russian empire, with a strong castle, a citadel, and an archbishop's see. The country about it is very fertile in fruits, corn, and pulse. Its trade is in furs, and wood for the building of ships. The kingdom of Casan is bounded N. by Permia, E. by Siberia, S. by the river Wolga, and W. by the Province of Moscow. Lon. 49. 13. E. lat. 55. 44. N.

* CASBA,

* **CASBA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, seated in a fertile plain, 5 miles from Tunis.

CASHIN, or **CASWIN**, a large town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, where several of the kings of Persia have resided. The air is subject to such sudden changes, that it is very unwholesome for strangers. Nadir Shah built a palace here, enclosed with a wall a mile and a half in circumference. The town is enclosed with a wall of about 4 miles in circumference. It has a great trade, and is seated near the high mountain Elwend, where there are fine quarries of white marble; 180 miles N. of Isfahan. Lon. 52. 16. E. lat. 35. 30. N.

CASCAIS, a town of Portugal in Estremadura, seated at the mouth of the river Tago, 17 miles E. of Lisbon. Lon. 8. 43. W. lat. 48. 46. N.

** **CASCARAGAN**, a fair town in the county Leitrim, province of Conaught; fair days, 24 June, and 14 August.

CASCHAW, or **CASSOVIA**, a town of Upper Hungary, seated on the river Horat, 115 miles N. E. of Buda, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 21. 25. E. lat. 48. 46. N.

** **CASCO-BAY**, a beautiful bay in the County of New York, province of New Hampshire, in New England. Lat. 44. 10. lon. 69. 35.

CASERTA, an episcopal town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavora, with the title of a duchy; seated at the foot of a mountain of the same name, 8 miles S. E. of Capua, and 12 E. of Naples. Lon. 14. 34. E. lat. 40. 51. N.

** **CASH**, a fair town in the county Fermanagh, province of Ulster; 90 miles from Dublin. Fairs, 28 March, 28 April, 1 June, 2 October, and 20 November.

CASHAN. See **CACHANG**.

** **CASHEL**, a small ancient city and post town in the county Tipperary, province of Munster, above 76 miles S. W. of Dublin, and 16 N. W. of Clonmel; it is the see of an archbishop; is governed by a mayor, recorder, and bailiffs, and sends 2 members to parliament; fairs, 26 March, last Friday in July, 7 August, 9 September, and 3 November. Cashel has been a very ancient archiepiscopal city, to which the bishoprick of Emly is united; the ruins of the old cathedral testify its having been an extensive as well as handsome structure, boldly towering on the celebrated rock of Cashel; the old episcopal seat was at the W. end of the cathedral, but this was battered in the rebellion of 1641, by lord Inchiquin who put all the priests he found in it to death, as they were the principal part of the garrison which defended the fortress. Ad-

joining the cathedral, are the ruins of the chapel of Cormack Mc. Cullinan, at once king and archbishop of Cashel. This is supposed to have been the first stone building in Ireland, but we doubt if there are not yet earlier evidences of masonry in this kingdom. It seems to have been copied after the Grecian architecture, and long to have preceded, that which is usually called Gothic. This prince who was held in much estimation, is the author of a history of Ireland, written in its own language, and called the Psalter of Cashel, about the year 900. Adjoining the cathedral, on the top of the rock, is a lofty round tower, which defied the too successful attempts of archbishop Price, who in the present century, unroofed, and thereby demolished the ancient cathedral founded by St. Patrick. In the choir, are the monuments of Myler Magrath, archbishop of this see, in the reign of queen Elizabeth and some others of antiquity. The city was originally surrounded by a wall, and two gates are still remaining of tolerable workmanship. Here are the ruins of an old monastery of Dominicans, and the walls of an old church that was dedicated to St. John Baptist. On the ascent to the cathedral, is a stone whereon, according to tradition, the kings here were crowned; for Cashel was formerly the royal seat and metropolis of the kings of Munster. There is also a session-house here, a handsome market-house, charter-school, and barrack for two companies of foot. The city and suburbs were certainly once very large, since no less than 38 brewers were cited before a convention, for not paying dues to the church, of two flaggons of ale at each brewing. King Henry II. in this city received the homage of Donald, king of Limerick, anno 1172; and here he held a synod. Sir James Ware is mistaken in saying the cathedral was built about the time of the arrival of the English under Henry II. for it appears from an inquisition made 2 Henry IV. that the donation of certain lands by the founder Donald O'Brien, was confirmed by letters patent of king John. Donald was brother to Morough O'More, king of Munster, A. D. 1086. This authentic record is to be seen Rot. Parl. ii. T. i. 3 pt. D. Cormac's chapel is computed to be two centuries older than the church. The church being through age in a ruinous condition, was repaired by Richard O'Hedian, archbishop of Cashel, who also built a hall for the vicars choral and endowed it with lands; from this time the cathedral of Cashel was made use of as the metropolitan church of Munster, until about the year 1750 when it was shamefully given up to ruin, in which state it

now lies. The ancient name of Cashel was Carliol or the habitation on the rock, being compounded of Car or Carric, and fiol. The rock was originally a dun or castle of the antient chiefs of Eoganacht-Caifil or Magh Feimin, called from their habitation on this insulated rock, Hy Dun-na-moi, or "chief of the hill of the plain:" by corruption O'Donahue; in latter ages they were distinguished by the name of Cartheigh, or inhabitants of the rock; whence descended the Macarthy's hereditary chiefs of this district. There is also a place called Cashel Irra, or W. Cashel, 6 miles S. of Sligo, province of Conaught; where a bishopric was erected by St. Bron, in the beginning of the 6th century.

* **CASHGAR**, a kingdom of Asia, in Tartary, otherwise called **LITTLE BOCHARIA**; bounded N. by the Calmukes and Mungals, E. by Tibet and the Deserts of Gobi, S. by the dominions of the Great Mogul, from which it is separated by the high mountains of Imaus, called by the Tartars Mus-tag, and W. by Great Bocharia; the country is populous and fertile; the air is cold. Here are rich mines of gold and silver, which the natives do not meddle with, because they are employed wholly in feeding cattle. The mink-animals are found in this country; and they have several precious stones besides diamonds. The chief town is Cashgar.

* **CASHGAR**, a town of Asia, capital of a kingdom of the same name, at the foot of the mountains, and enjoys a pretty good trade with the neighbouring countries. The houses are of stone, and very good. Both men and women have gowns which fall down to the calves of their legs, and fastened to their bodies with girdles; with close breeches and boots of Russia leather, for both sexes dress alike. Their complexion is swarthy, and they have all black hair; but their religion is uncertain. Lon. 73. 25. E. lat. 41. 30. N.

** **CASHIN**, a river in the county Kerry, province of Munster, the mouth of which is about 3 leagues E. of Kerryhead, and frequented only by sloops and small vessels; it hath a bar near the entrance, which is sailed over at high water.

* **CASHMIRE**, a province of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, about 75 miles long, and 30 broad; surrounded with high mountains. It is very pleasant and populous, and abounds with pastures, cattle, rice, wheat, pulse, and honey. The inhabitants are well-made, active, ingenious, and have several curious manufactures, much valued in India. They are all Mahometans or idolaters. Cashmire is the capital town.

CASHMIRE, a large town of Asia,

capital of a province of the same name, in the dominions of the Great Mogul. It is seated on the side of a large fresh-water lake. Lon. 75. 25. E. lat. 35. 20. N.

* **CASLONA**, a town of Spain in Andalusia, 5 miles N. W. of Baeza.

CASPIAN SEA, a great lake or Sea of Asia, bounded by the country of the Calmuck Tartars, N. by Bocharia and part of Persia, E. by another part of Persia S. and by another part of Persia and Circassia W. being about 400 miles in length from N. to S. and 300 in breadth from E. to W. Several great rivers fall into this sea, and yet it never seems to encrease, though it has no communication with any other sea. It is sometimes very dangerous for sailors, though it hath no observable tide. It abounds in fish, which are thought to be better than in other seas. Lon. from 49. to 55. E. lat. from 37. to 47. N.

CASSANO, a small town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, with a fortified castle; memorable for an obstinate battle fought here by the Austrians and French in 1705. It is seated on the river Adda, 15 miles N. E. of Milan. Lon. 9. 24. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

CASSANO, or **COSSANO**, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in Hither Calabria, with a bishop's see; 35 miles N. of Cosenza. Lon. 16. 20. E. lat. 39. 55. N.

CASSEL, a town of Germany in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of the landgraviate of Hesse-Cassel, with a palace, where the landgravate resides, which is nearly as strong as a citadel, and is accounted one of the handsomest in all Germany. The town is divided into the old, the new, and the upper; the last of which is without the walls, and chiefly inhabited by French refugees, who carry on a woollen manufactory. The streets are broad, the market-places spacious, and there are four churches. The castle or palace, from whence there is an extensive and delightful prospect, is built with freestone. The gardens, the arsenal, and the cabinet of curiosities, deserve the attention of travellers. The French refugees have a church of their own. It is seated near the river Fuld, on the frontiers of Brunswick, 45 miles N. E. of Marburg, 27 N. E. of Waldeck, and 40 S. of Paderborn. Lon. 9. 34. E. lat. 51. 19. N.

CASSEL, a town of French Flanders, and capital of a chatellanie of the same name. It is seated on a mountain whence may be seen 32 towns, and commands a prospect of the sea, though 50 miles from it. It is 10 miles N. E. of St. Omer's, and 15 S. E. of Dunkirk. Lon. 2. 36. E. lat. 50. 48. N.

* **CASSINGOZOD**,

* **CASSINOGOROD**, a considerable town of the Russian empire, in the province of Cassinow, seated on a mountain near the river Occa. Lon. 44. 30. E. lat. 55. 20. N.

* **CASSOVIA**, a strong town of Upper Hungary, and capital of the county of Abanwyewar, with the finest arsenal in Hungary. The Imperialists took it from the malecontents in 1695, after a long siege. It is near the river Horat, 55 miles N. E. of Agria, and 37 N. of Tokay. Lon. 21. 13. E. lat. 48. 48. N.

* **CASSUBIA**, a territory of Germany, in Farther Pomerania, lying on the Calpian Sea. It is about 48 miles long, and 30 broad; the principal towns are Colberg, Belgard, and Coslin.

CASSUMBAZAR, a town of Asia, in the East-Indies, and in the kingdom of Bengal, where the English and Dutch have factories. It is large, rich, and much frequented by merchants, having several good manufactures. It is seated on the river Ganges, 100 miles N. of Hughley. Lon. 85. 22. E. lat. 23. 40. N.

CASTANOVITS, a town of Croatia, seated on the river Unna, which divides Christendom from Turkey; subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 17. 17. E. lat. 45. 40. N.

* **CASTLEMARA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour; 15 miles S. E. of Naples. Lon. 14. 35. E. lat. 41. 40. N.

CASTEL-ARAGONESE, a strong town of Italy, in the island of Sardinia, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour. It is seated on the N. W. coast of the island, 30 miles N. E. of Sassari. Lon. 9. 1. E. lat. 40. 56. N.

* **CASTEL-BALDO**, a small town of Italy, in the Veronese; on the river Adige, 15 miles W. of Rovigo, and 55 S. E. of Verona. Lon. 12. 7. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

CASTEL-BRANCO, in Portugal, capital of the province of Beira; on the river Lyra, 38 miles N. W. of Alcantara. Lon. 6. 40. W. lat. 39. 52. N.

CASTEL-FRANCO, a very small, but well fortified frontier-town of the Bolognese, in Italy, belonging to the Pope.

CASTEL-DE-VIDE, a small strong town of Alentejo. It was taken by Philip V. and is 8 miles N. of Port Alegre. Lon. 7. 31. W. lat. 39. 15. N.

* **CASTEL-FOLIT**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on an inaccessible eminence, between Gironne and Campredon, about 15 miles from each, and near the river Fulvia.

CASTEL-GANDOLPHO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, with a castle, to which the Pope retires in the summer-season; 10 miles S. by E. of Rome. Lon. 12. 36. E. lat. 41. 44. N.

* **CASTEL-GELOUX**, a town of France, in Gascony, on the river Avance; has pretty good trade. Lon. 0. 25. E. lat. 44. 20. N.

CASTEL-NOVO, a strong town of Dalmatia, subject to the Venetians; seated on the gulph of Cataio, 12 miles W. of a town of the same name. Lon. 18. 29. E. lat. 42. 36. N.

CASTEL-RODRIGO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes, 30 miles N. W. of Ciudad-Rodrigo. Lon. 6. 22. W. lat. 41. 0. N.

* **CASTEL-NOVO DE CARFAGNANA**, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, with a strong fortress. It is the capital of the valley of Carfagnana; and seated on the river Serchio, 17 miles above Lucca. Lon. 10. 40. E. lat. 44. 5. N.

* **CASTEL DEL OVO**, a small island in the Tuscan Sea, in the gulph of Naples, near a town of that name, to which it is joined by a stone-bridge.

* **CASTEL ST. JOANNE**, a handsome town of Italy, in the duchy of Placentia, seated in a country abounding in rice.

* **CASTELNAU DE BARBARENS**, a town of France, in Armagnac, in the county of Alterac, seated on the river Ral.

* **CASTELNAU DE BRASSAC**, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and in the diocese of Castres, seated on a river that falls into the Ajoix.

CASTELNAU DE BRETENOUS, a town of France in Quercy, seated on the river Seire, near its confluence with the Dordogne.

* **CASTELNAU D'ESTREFOND**, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and in the diocese of Toulouse.

* **CASTELNAU DE MAGNIAC**, a town of France, in Armagnac, seated on the river Gert.

* **CASTELNAU DE MORTARTIER**, a town of France, in Quercy, seated on a mountain, between the rivers Lute and Bargaloue.

* **CASTELNAU DE MONTMEREIL**, a town of France, in Albigois, to the S. of La Vere.

* **CASTELLANE**, a town of France, in Provence, and in the diocese of Senes. Lon. 6. 34. E. lat. 43. 55. N.

CASTELLANETA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see, and the title of a principality. It is seated on the river Talvo, eight miles W. of Molota, and 15 N. W. of Tarentum. Lon. 17. 13. E. lat. 40. 44. N.

* **CASTELLAZO**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, remarkable for a battle fought between the French and Austrians in 1704. It is two miles E. of Alexandria, and 10 S. W. of Tortona. Lon. 8. 50. E. lat. 45. 3. N.

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* **CASTELLON**,

* **CASTELLON**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 5 miles N. W. of Roses. Lon. 2. 58. E. lat. 42. 18. N.

* **CASTLENAUDARY**, a considerable town of France, in Lower Languedoc, famous for the rout of the rebels in 1632, when the duke of Montmorenci was taken prisoner. It is seated on an eminence, 15 miles W. of Carcassonne, and 32 S. E. of Toulouse. Lon. 2. 0. E. lat. 43. 19. N.

CASTIGLIONE, a small strong town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, with a castle. It was taken by the Germans in 1701, and the French defeated the Imperialists near it in 1706. It is 20 miles N. W. of Mantua. Lon. 10. 32. E. lat. 45. 23. N.

CASTILE, NEW, or THE KINGDOM OF TOLEDO, a province of Spain, bounded N. by Old Castile, E. by the kingdoms of Arragon and Valencia, S. by that of Murcia and Andalusia, and W. by the kingdom of Leon. It is divided into three parts; Argaria to the N. Mancha to the E. and Sierra to the S. Madrid is the capital. Both these provinces are very well watered, and the air pure and healthy; the land is mountainous, dry, and uncultivated, through the laziness of the inhabitants. The N. part produces fruits and wine, and the S. good pastures and fine wool. These provinces are divided by a long chain of mountains, which run from E. to W.

CASTILE, OLD, a province of Spain, with the title of a kingdom: about 102 miles long, and 115 broad, bounded S. by New Castile, E. by Arragon and Navarre, N. by Biscay and Asturia, and W. by the kingdom of Leon. Burgos is the capital town.

CASTILE-DE-ORO, a large and fertile country in S. America, of Terra Firma, lying to the W. of Oroonoko. It comprehends eight governments; namely, Terra Firma, Proper Carthage, St. Martha, Rio de la Hacha, Venisuela, New Andalusia, Popayan, and the new kingdom of Granada.

CASTILLARA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, six miles N. E. of Mantua, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 10. 54. E. lat. 45. 14. N.

* **CASTILLON**, a town of France, in Guienne; remarkable for a victory gained here by the French over the English in 1451. It is seated on the river Dordogne, 25 miles E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 2. E. lat. 44. 52. N.

** **CASTLE-AUDLEY**. See **AUDLEY CASTLE**.

** **CASTLE-BALLINCARRIGY**, situated near Inisfean; by the river Bandon, in the county Cork, province of Munster.

** **CASTLEBALDWIN**, a fair town in the county Sligo, province of Conaught; fair days, 4 June, 29 July, 6 September, and 1 November.

** **CASTLEBAR**, an affizes post and borough town in the county Mayo, province of Conaught, it returns two members to parliament. Patron lord Lucan. It has a barrack for a troop of horse, and is 114 miles from Dublin. Fairs, 11 May, 9 July, 16 September, and 18 November. Here is a charter school, and near it the fine seat of lord Lucan.

** **CASTLEBELLINGHAM**, a very pleasant village in the county Louth province of Leinster, being also a post town, distant from Dublin, 34 miles; it has fairs on Easter-Tuesday, and 10 October.

** **CASTLEBLAKENEY**, situated in the county Galway, province of Conaught, being a post and fair town, distant from Dublin 80 miles; fair days, 1 January, 17 March, Whitfun-Tuesday; 26 July, and 2 October.

** **CASTLEBLANEY**, a fair and post town, in the county Monaghan, province of Ulster, situated above 30 miles N. W. of Dublin; fair days, 13 May, 16 August, 8 November, and 6 December. Here is the handsome seat of lord Blaney.

* **CASTLEBRACK**, a fair town in the Queen's-county, province of Leinster; fair day 12 August.

** **CASTLEBRIDGE**, a fair town in the county Wexford, province of Leinster; fairs, 11 April, and 26 December.

** **CASTLEBRIGHT**, situated on the W. side of the road, leading from Killough to Downpatrick, in the county Down, province of Ulster.

** **CASTLEBREV**, the remains of an old building, about 1½ mile W. of Slane, in the county Down, province of Ulster; it is otherwise called **JOHNSTOWN**, and was once a preceptory of St. John's of Jerusalem. The family of the Echlinns have several town lands in freehold, belonging to this place; which have a manor court also.

** **CASTLECARBERRY**, situated on the verge of the Bog of Allen, in the county Kildare province of Leinster, near 26 miles from Dublin; here is a charter school, and at about a quarter of a mile distance, are the ruins of a large castle, seated on a high peninsulated hill, rocky and steep on three sides, from which there is a very fine prospect. It was formerly the residence of the Cowley family. For fairs, see **CARBERRY**.

** **CASTLECARGAN**, situated in the county Leitrim, province of Conaught, 84 miles from Dublin, otherwise called **CASCARRIGAN**; fairs, 1 January, 24 June, and 14 August. At this place, are the

the ruins of a castle; and a miles and a half farther are the ruins of a church.

CASTLE-CARY, a town of Somersetshire, England, with a market on Tuesdays, and 3 fairs, on Midlent-Tuesday, May 1, and Whitsunday, for bullocks and sheep. It is 12 miles S. of Wells, and 125 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 42. W. lat. 51. 5. N.

**** CASTLECAUFIELD**, situated in the county Tyrone, province of Ulster, 75 miles from Dublin, it is now a complete ruin, and was demolished by the Irish, in 1641, at which time the owner was murdered. Here are fairs on Shrove-Tuesday, Whitsun-Monday, 14 August, and 30 November.

*** CASTLE-COMB**, a town of Wiltshire, England, so called from its old castle; has a fair on 4 May, for horned cattle, sheep, and horses. It is 7 miles N. W. of Chippenham, and 12 N. N. E. of Bath. Lon. 2. 45. W. lat. 51. 30. N.

**** CASTLECOMER**, a market and fair town in the county Kilkenny, province of Leinster, 45 miles from Dublin, celebrated for its coal pits, which produce the kind coal, called Kilkenny coal, remarkable for not having any smoak. It gives title of Viscount to the family of Wandesford, and lies about 8 miles N. of Kilkenny. The present lord, on whose estate the coal pits are, is said to clear by them yearly 10,000*l*. Fairs, 3 May, and 12 August.

**** CASTLECONNEL**, situated 6 miles N. of Limerick, on the E. side of the river Shannon, province of Munster; the castle here is very ancient, and was the seat of the O'Briens, kings of Munster; the grandson of Brien Boru was here treacherously murdered by the prince of Thomond. When the English landed in Ireland, it was granted to Richard de Burgo, earl of Ulster, known by the name of the Red Knight. William de Burgo in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was created baron of Castleconnel. This family was afterwards attainted, but the estates restored on king James's accession to throne. At the revolution of 1688, they were again attainted; the castle had a strong garrison of king James's forces, and general Ginkle sent 700 men from Limerick under the command of the prince of Hesse, when the garrison surrendered after a siege of two days. Ginkle considered it as a strong hold, and ordered it to be dismantled and blown up; the explosion was so great, that it shook the houses in Limerick, and broke several windows. The castle was so spacious and the ascent by steps so easy, notwithstanding its being built on a very high rock, a troop of horse has been drawn up in the hall. At Castleconnel is an excel-

lent spa, which Dr. Rutton places in the same class with the German spa. The soil about it is of a calcareous nature, the water every where leaving an ochre coloured matter; the sediment of it is used successfully in curing ulcers and sores. An earth worm, put into this water instantly dies; hence it has been found effectual for worms in children; it is a strong chalybeate, and seems to be peculiarly adapted to those complaints, where preparations of steel are ordered by the physician.

**** CASTLECONWAY**, situated in the county Kerry, province of Munster, standing near the mouth of the river Lane; it is otherwise called **KILORGLIN**, which see.

**** CASTLECUFF**, a fair town in the King's-county, province of Leinster. Fair, 22 November.

**** CASTLEDAWSON**, a fair town, in the county Londonderry, province of Ulster. Fairs, 1 January, Wednesday after Easter-day, 1 June and August.

**** CASTLEDERG**, a fair town in the county Tyrone; fairs, 1 January, 16 February, 26 May, 1 July, 3 August, 20 October, 3 December.

**** CASTLEDERMOT**, a market, fair, and post town in the county Kildare, province of Leinster; it is noted for having the first charter-school erected in it, for 40 children. Situated near 34 miles S. W. of Dublin. This was once a large fortified town, and the residence of the kings who bore the name of Dermot, but an old tower is all that remains of these fortifications. It was sacked and plundered by Bruce, in 1316; you enter the town over a pretty stream called the Lane. At the entrance of the town from Carlow are the ruins of a fine abbey of Franciscans, founded by Gerald earl of Kildare, about the middle of the 13th century. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel, a Meeting-house for Quakers, and a Protestant church. In 1377, a parliament was held here, and a mint to coin money; part of the parliament-house has been converted into an inn. Fairs, 24 February, Tuesday after Easter-Tuesday, 24 May, 4 and 5 August, 29 September, and 19 December.

**** CASTLE-DRUM**, situated 3 miles W. of Castlemain, in the county Kerry, province of Munster; this place was destroyed in 1641. It was built by the Moriarties, or as others say, by an English family called Maurice, by an heiress of whom the ancestors of all the Fitzgeralds got their possessions in Kerry.

**** CASTLE-DURROW**, situated on the river Newre, in the Queen's-county, province of Leinster; within about 3 miles of the borough of Ballynakill.

**** CASTLE-FIERY**, situated towards the banks of the river Mureg in the county Kerry,

Kerry, province of Munster; it formerly belonged to the Macarties, and is on the estate of lord Kenmare.

**** CASTLE-FIN**, situated in the county Donégal, province of Ulster; 107 miles from Dublin. Fairs, Easter-Monday, Whitfun-Monday, 1 Monday before 10 October, 22 November, and Monday after Christmas.

**** CASTLE-GREGORY**, in the county Kerry, province of Munster; before the wars of 1641, it was possessed by Walter Hussey, Esq. who was proprietor of the Magheries and Ballybegan, and having a considerable party under his command, made a garrison of his castle; where being long pressed by Cromwell's forces, he escaped in the night with all his men, and got into Minard castle, in which being soon beset by the colonels Le Hunt and Sadler: after some time spent, the English observing that the besieged made use of pewter bullets, he and his men were blown up by powder, laid under the vaults of the castle.

**** CASTLE-GUARD**, at Ardee, in the county Louth, province of Leinster; it is a magnificent mount of an amazing magnitude, all artificial, and encompassed with a double ditch and vallum; 'tis now all planted with wood, and looks very romantic; the perpendicular height of the mount from the bed of its foundation is nearly 90 feet, and the depth of the main trench between 30 and 40; the circumference at the top is not less than 140, and round the foundation upwards of 600 feet. This is manifestly a work of great labour and some conclude it to be a sepulchral monument and burying place of some of the Irish kings; others, that it was assemblies of the people to debate on public affairs.

**** CASTLE-HACKET**, situated in the county Galway, province of Conaught; above 97 miles from Dublin; it has fairs on 2 October; near which, at the foot of Knockmac-hill, are the ruins of a castle.

**** CASTLE-HAVEN**, a small but safe harbour in the county Cork, province of Munster; the entrance being not half a mile over. It gives title of earl to the family of Touchet, lord Audley, antiént barons of England. It was formerly called GLANBARAHANE, and by the Spaniards PORTO CASTELO; being famous for a sea-fight between Sir Richard Levison and Don Pedro de Zuibar, the Spanish admiral, anno 1602. Near the entrance is an old castle to command the harbour; but the hills adjoining command the castle. The parish church of Castle-haven is dedicated to St. Barahane. The eastern point is called GALLRON POINT, since admiral Levison, in Queen

Elizabeth's time, sunk some galleons in it. Here are the remains of an intrenchment cast up by the Spaniards, and the ovens used by them are still to be seen; on one side are the ruins of Rahine castle, which belonged to the O'Donovans. In the walls are several cannon balls, which were shot at it, from some vessels in the harbour.

**** CASTLE-HEDINGHAM**, a village in Essex, England, 3 miles N. of Halsted, with one fair, on May 3, for cattle and toys. Lon. O. 45. E. lat. 52. 2. N.

**** CASTLE-HILL**, situated near Anadorn in the barony of Kinclearthy, county Down, province of Ulster. This was the principal seat of the Macartanes. A neighbouring old church in Loughin Island, is thought to have been the place of their sepulture, and there is a chapel there, called Mac-Cartane's chapel.

**** CASTLE-ISHIN**, situated on the extremity of the county Cork, province of Munster; was one of the seats of the Fitzgeralds.

**** CASTLE-ISLAND**, situated in the county Kerry, province of Munster, 133 miles from Dublin, and 8 miles E. of Tralee; fairs, on 1 August and October. Here is a decent parish church, a good parsonage house, a foot barrack, a session and market-house, with a handsome assembly room for dancing, and some tolerable inns. This place gave the title of baron to the family of Herbert: and now gives that of Viscount to the family of Gage. The castle is said to have been erected by Geoffry Maurice, or de Marceis, lord justice of Ireland, anno, 1226, during the reign of Henry III. the ruins of which castle, still remain. Round the walls the river Mang flowed in a kind of ditch, over which were formerly draw-bridges, &c. Near this place Gerald IV. earl of Desmond commonly called the Poet, is said to have been murdered, in 1397. In Queen Elizabeth's grant of this seignior to the family of Herbert, it is stiled the manor and seignior of Mount Eagle Loyal. It extends about 12 Irish miles in length, and 10 in breadth, and contains 37128 Irish plantation acres; of which only 14211, are reckoned profitable, the remainder being mountain and bog. Castle-island, has also a charter-school, and lies about 30 miles N. W. of Cork.

**** CASTLE-KNOCK**, a decayed village, about 3 miles from Dublin; here are the ruins of a castle, formerly a place of great strength, built by the Tyrrels, in the reign of Henry II.

**** CASTLE LAGHAN**, situated in the county Mayo, province of Conaught, 132 miles from Dublin.

**** CASTLE LEHAN**, in the county Cork;

Cork, province of Munster, formerly so called from the O'Lehan's, an ancient Irish Sept; now called **CASTLE LYONS**, and situated 111 miles from Dublin; a well built market-town, pleasantly seated and well watered, in a rich fruitful soil, a short way from the river Bride. In this place John de Barry founded a monastery for conventual Franciscans, anno, 1307; upon the dissolution, it was granted to the earl of Cork, who assigned it to his son-in-law, David, the first earl of Barrymore. This town lies well for the linen manufacture, and is distant 12 reputed miles from Cork. The lord Barrymore built an elegant house here, on the foundation of O'Lehan's castle. In throwing down some of the old walls of it, a chimney-piece was discovered with this inscription, "Lehan O'Cullane hoc fecit, MCIII." which shews that stone buildings were much earlier in Ireland, than some of our modern antiquarians allow them to have been. This is a post town, and holds fairs on 1 January, Easter-Tuesday, Whitfun-Monday, 28 August, 29 September, and 16 November.

**** CASTLE-LOUGH**, the ruins of this castle, which was built on a rock, are situated in the county Kerry, province of Munster, near Killarney: it was entirely demolished in the wars of 1641.

**** CASTLE LYONS.** See **CASTLE-LEHAN**.

**** CASTLEMAGNER**, situated about 2 miles to the north of Clonmene, near the Blackwater, in the barony of Duhallow, and in the county Cork, though reckoned by some to be in Orrery. In the rebellion of 1641, this castle belonged to Richard Magner, agent for the Irish inhabitants of Orrery and Kilmore. When Cromwell was at Clonmel, he went to pay a visit to him; but being represented as a very troublesome fellow, who had been active in the rebellion, Cromwell sent him with a letter to colonel Phare, the governor of Cork, in which was an order to execute the bearer. Magner, who suspected foul play, had scarce left Clonmel when he opened the letter, read the contents, and sealing it up, instead of proceeding towards Cork, turned off towards Mallow and delivered it to the officer who commanded there, with directions as from Cromwell, for him to deliver it to colonel Phare. This officer had often preyed upon Magner's land, for which he was resolved to be revenged. The officer suspecting no deceit, went with the letter, which greatly amazed the governor, who knew him to be an honest man, and immediately sent an express to Cromwell, for further directions, who being extremely chagrined to be so served, sent orders to

let the officer have his liberty, and to apprehend Magner, but the latter had taken care to get out of his reach.

**** CASTLEMAIN**, a fair town situated in the county Kerry, province of Munster, 152 miles from Dublin; it gives title of viscount to the family of Child. It lies about 4 miles S. of Tralee, and holds fairs 3 September, and 21 November. It takes its name from an ancient castle that was erected here, on a bridge over the river Mang, said to have been built at the joint charge of Macarty More, and one of the earls of Desmond, as a place of defence between their respective frontiers. It formerly gave title of viscount to the family of Monson, and afterwards the dignity of earl, to Roger Palmer, Esq. who was so created by king Charles II. 1661; but the title in that family, is now extinct: 3 miles W. of Castlemain, are the ruins of Castle-drum; it was destroyed in 1641. The bay of Castlemain is extremely wild and dangerous. A mile and a half N. W. of Castlemain, on the lands of Farnass, part of the estate of the college of Dublin, there is a strong chalybeate water, which at the well has a sulphureous smell, like the washing of a gun barrel; this water has been little used, and therefore nothing positive can be said of its virtues.

**** CASTLE-MARTYR**, a borough, fair, and post-town, in the county Cork, province of Munster: fairs, 2 May and October; returns 2 members to parliament; patron, earl of Shannon; it gives title of baron to a branch of the noble family of Boyle, and has a charter-school for 40 children. It is situated about 123 miles from Dublin, and about 12 S. E. of Cork. This place was formerly called Ballymartyr, and was a seat of a branch of the Fitzgeralds, called Seneschals of Imokilly. In the year 1663, it was incorporated by the interest of the first earl of Orrery; and was also called Leper's-town, as it is said from a Leper-house belonging to an adjacent place named Ballyouteragh, which is a village said to have been remarkable for a copper-manufactory, Ballyouteragh literally signifying a town of Braziers; yet there is no copper ore near this place, but iron mine almost every where round it. At Castlemartyr is a seat of the earl of Shannon; and a mile S. E. a river called the Dower breaks out of a lime-stone rock, after taking a subterraneous course of about a mile, having its rise near Mogerly; not far off is the ruined castle of Ballerone, situated near the E. end of the strand of Ballycotton.

**** CASTLE-MARY**, a handsome seat in the county Cork, province of Munster; 1 mile W. of Cloyne, and no great distance from

from the E. side of Cork harbour; having an agreeable prospect of it. It was formerly called Cot's Rock, from the remains of a Druid's altar still to be seen in an orchard on the demesne of this estate.

**** CASTLE-MOGHAN**, the ruins of a castle so called; situated near Crookhaven, in the county Cork, province of Munster.

**** CASTLEMORE**, situated in the parish of Movily, in the county Cork, province of Munster; it was formerly built by the Mac Swineys, but afterwards belonged to the Macartys; being fortified by Phelim Mc. Owen Garty, in the rebellion of 1641.

**** CASTLEMORRIS**, a fair town in the county Kilkenny, province of Leinster; fairs, on 12 May, August and November.

**** CASTLEOTWAY**, a fair-town in the county Tipperary, province of Munster: having fairs 5 and 6 April, 18 and 19 September, also a fair town in the county Limerick, province of Munster: having a fair on 5 April.

**** CASTLEPLUNKET**, a fair town in the county Roscommon, province of Connaught, near 79 miles from Dublin; fairs, 1 Thursday 6. 11. May, 13 August and 11 October: within a few miles of which, are the ruins of a church and an abbey.

**** CASTLEPOLLARD**, a fair and post-town in the county Westmeath, province of Leinster; having fairs on 21 May, 1 and 2 August, 10 October and December. It lies above 74 miles from Dublin.

**** CASTLEPOOKY**, situated near Doneraile, in the county Cork, province of Munster.

**** CASTLEREA**, a fair and post-town in the county Roscommon, province of Connaught; 84 miles from Dublin, and about 12 miles N. W. of Roscommon; fairs, 23 May, 21 June, 23 August, and 7 November.

**** CASTLE-REAGH**, a village and barony in the county Down, province of Ulster; which takes its name from an ancient castle so called, the ruins of which lie about 2 miles S. E. of Belfast bridge. In the midst of the fort stood the castle, formerly the seat of colonel O'Neill, proprietor of that large tract of country which was afterwards divided among the lords Clanboys, Ardes, and the ancestors of the present lord Hillsborough. It was otherwise called Castle-clanboy, and also said to have been inhabited some time by one of the O'Neilles family, called Hugh Flain, whose posterity enjoyed this barony, with other baronies in the county Down and Antrim, until the beginning of the reign of king James I. Castle-reagh is now the estate of lord Hillsborough, and though made up of a few scattered houses,

yet it is the head of a manor, where his seneschal holds his courts. Fairs, 5 July, 27 October. The village of Castle-reagh is a post-town.

CASTLE RISING, a mayor-town in the county of Norfolk, England, and sends 2 members to parliament. The castle whence it has its name, is still standing; and here is an alms house for 24 poor widows. It is 7 miles N. E. of Lynn, and 99 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 30. E. lat. 52. 50. N.

**** CASTLE-ROCHE**. See CASTLE-TOWN-ROCHE.

**** CASTLE-ROCK**, a place so called in the bay of Carrickfergus, county Antrim, province of Ulster; it stands on a hill to the E. a little above Carmoyle.

**** CASTLE-SAFFRON**, situated one mile E. of Doneraile, county Cork, province of Munster; so called from the large quantities of that plant formerly growing there.

CASTLE SALEM, now called **BANDUFF**; situated 1 mile N. W. of Ross, in the county Cork, province of Munster; it is a strong romantic building.

**** CASTLE-SAMPSON**, situated in the county Roscommon, province of Connaught; having fairs on 7 May, and 6 August, 19 September, and 6 December.

**** CASTLE-SCREEN**, situated on the W. side of the road leading from Killough to Downpatrick, in the county Down, province of Ulster; it is now in ruins, and was built within a Danish rath, near which are many remains of heathen monuments.

**** CASTLE-SHANE**, situated in the county Monaghan, province of Ulster; 59 miles from Dublin, where fairs are held on 21 June and July, 12 August, and 15 December.

**** CASTLE-SHANNON**, a handsome seat near the village of Ballyheigh, county Kerry, province of Munster.

**** CASTLE-STRANGFORD**. See STRANGFORD.

**** CASTLE-SYBIL**, a ruined castle so called by the Irish; which signifies Elizabeth castle, it is situated on the isthmus between the harbour of Smerwick and Ferriter's creek, county Kerry, province of Munster.

CASTLETOWN, the capital of the Isle of Man, seated on the S. W. part of the island. It has a strong castle, but of no great importance. Lon. 4. 35. W. lat. 53. 55. N.

**** CASTLETOWN**, a fair town in the county Cork, province of Munster, situated 110 miles from Dublin; it has fairs on 1 January, Easter-Tuesday, 12 May, and 4 September, and lies opposite to the island of Beerhaven. This place is also called

called CASTLEDERMOT; S. E. from which stood the celebrated castle of Dunboy. Castletown is also the name of a fair-town in the Queen's-county, province of Leinster, 48 miles from Dublin, having fairs on 29 June, and 18 October, 2 miles from which, are the ruins of the castle of Rush-hall. There is also a fair town of the same name in the county Louth province of Leinster, where fairs are held on 5 July. Castletown is likewise the name of Mr. Conolly's superb house and demesne at Leixlip, in the county Kildare, about 9 miles from Dublin.

**** CASTLETOWN CASTLE**, situated about a mile W. of Dandalk, in the county Louth province or Leinster. This castle lies on the N. side of a hill, being observable for several miles along the great N. road; it commands a full view of the harbour and bay of Dundalk, Sleive-gullion, and the mountains of Carlingford. Castletown was sacked and destroyed by Edward le Bruce, brother to the king of Scotland, about the year 1318.

**** CASTLETOWN DELVIN**, situated in the county Westmeath, province of Leinster, above 35 miles from Dublin. Here is the fine seat of the earl of Westmeath. This is a post and fair-town; fairs, 1 August and December.

**** CASTLETOWN-GEOGHAN**, a fair town in the county Westmeath, province of Leinster; fairs, 29 September, and 10 October.

**** CASTLETOWNLANDS**, a fair town in the county Mayo, province of Connaught; fairs, 15 June, and 20 September.

**** CASTLETOWN-MACBERRY**, a fair town in the county Limerick, province of Munster; fair days, 11 February, 17 April, 3 November, and 1 December.

**** CASTLETOWN-ROCHE**, a fair town in the county Cork, province of Munster; 115 miles from Dublin. Here are the ruins of a fine old castle, seated on an eminence, once the seat of the Roaches, Lords of Fermoy, which they forfeited. It lies over the river Awbeg, and is built on a rock, from whence there is a passage cut down to the river. Fairs, 25 May, 28 July, 20 September, 12 December. A mile from Castletown-roche, on the opposite side of the Awbeg, is the castle of Carignaconnny, and at Bridgetown, which is also about a mile from Castletown, where the Awbeg empties itself into the Blackwater, are the ruins of an abbey, built in 1314, opposite the great altar of which are the remains of the tomb of the founder, Alexander Fitz-hugh-Roche.

**** CASTLE-VELLIN**, otherwise CASTLEWELLIN, a fair and post-town in the county Down, province of Ulster; 65 miles from Dublin. Fair days, 1 Febru-

ary, May, June, September. and 13 November, and Tuesday before Christmas. It lies near 2 miles N. of Briansford; is the head of a manor, and formerly one of the seats of the family of Magenis. It is pleasantly situated on the side of a small lake, called after the name of the place. Here is a park and plantations of Lord Glerawley.

**** CASTLE-WARD**, situated a mile W. of Strangford, in the county Down, province of Ulster; and seated on a bay of the same name; it is so called from a castle erected there when the family of the Wards first settled in Ireland, but the ancient name of the place, was Carrick-ne-Sheannagh, i. e. the Fox's rock. On the bay that opens to the gardens of this demesne, (which formerly was occupied by the late Mr. Justice Ward) is a singular contrivance for supplying a mill with water. A dead wall is carried across the gut, in which are the two arches, and in them two flood-gates fixed, the one to admit the tide, and the other to keep it in, or let it out as occasion serves: by this means a corn-mill is perpetually supplied with water, which can never fail as long as the tide flows here.

CASTON, a town in the county of Norfolk, England, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on January 10, April 14, and August 28, for sheep and petty chapmen's wares. It is 10 miles N. by W. of Norfolk, and 128 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 22. E. lat. 52. 48. N.

CASTOR, a town of Lincolnshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and 2 fairs, on June 1, for sheep, and October 23, for cattle. It is 20 miles N. E. of Lincoln, and 147 N. of London. Lon. 0. 9. W. lat. 53. 30. N.

CASTRES, a town of France, in Languedoc, with a bishop's see. The Huguenots made it a sort of a republic in 1629; but being vanquished, the fortifications were demolished. It is 20 miles S. of Albi. Lon. 2. 20. E. lat. 43. 37. N.

CASTRO, a town of Italy in the Patrimony of St. Peter, and capital of a duchy of the same name; and 40 miles N. W. of Rome. Lon. 11. 54. E. lat. 42. 23. N.

*** CASTRO**, the duchy of, is bounded N. by Orvietano, S. by the Mediterranean Sea, E. by the river Marta, and W. by Tuscany. It is fertile in corn and fruits.

CASTRO, a maritime town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples: much damaged by the Turks in 1537, and is 6 miles S. of Otranto. Lon. 13. 31. E. lat. 40. 16. N.

CASTRO-ARRAGON. See CASTEL-ARAGONESE.

CASTRO DE REY, a town of Galicia, in Spain, in the neighbourhood of which:

is the source of the river Minho. Lon. 3. 24. W. lat. 43. 20. N.

CASTRO, a strong town of S. America, in Chili, and capital of the island of Chiloe. It was taken by the Dutch in 1643, and is 180 miles S. of Baldivia; subject to Spain. Lon. 75. 5. W. lat. 42. 4. S.

CASTRO-MARINO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Algarve; very strong by situation, and seated near the mouth of the river Guadiana, 55 miles S. of Beja, and 105 W. of Seville. Lon. 7. 12. W. lat. 37. 6. N.

* **CASTRO-NOVO**, a town of Italy, in Sicily, seated on a mountain, near the source of the river Platani. Lon. 13. 45. E. lat. 37. 50. N.

* **CASTRO-VERREGNA**, a town of South America, in Peru, remarkable for mines of silver, good tobacco, and wholesome air. It is 125 miles S. E. of Lima. Lon. 74. 45. W. lat. 12. 50. S.

CATACOMBS, large vaults in Italy, and Egypt, where the ancients buried their dead.

CATALONIA, a considerable and populous province of Spain, with the title of a principality. It is bounded N. by the Pyrenean Mountains, which separate it from France; E. and S. by the Mediterranean Sea, and W. by the kingdoms of Arragon and Valencia. In 1641, the inhabitants revolted from Spain, and submitted to the French, who continued masters till 1652. The air is wholesome, the country is watered with many rivers, is full of high mountains, covered with forests and fruit-trees. It abounds in wine, corn, pulse, and has quarries of marble and several forts of mines. Barcelona is the capital town.

CATANIA, an ancient, rich, and celebrated town of Sicily, seated on a gulph of the same name with a bishop's see. It stands near Mount Ætna, and has often suffered by earthquakes, on that account, particularly in the years 1669 and 1693. In the last, the town was entirely destroyed, and 18,000 people buried in the ruins. It has since been rebuilt, the land about it being fertile in corn, excellent wine, and fruits. It is 32 miles N. of Syracuse, and 50 S. W. of Messina. Lon. 15. 29. E. lat. 37. 36. N.

CATANZARO, a populous town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of the Farther Calabria, with a bishop's see. It is the usual residence of the governor of the province, and seated on a mountain, 15 miles S. W. of Belcastro. Lon. 16. 48. E. lat. 39. 0. N.

CATARO, a town of Dalmatia, and capital of the territory of the same name, with a strong castle, and a bishop's see. It is subject to Venice, and seated on a

gulph of the same name, 30 miles W. of Scutari, and 30 S. E. of Ragusa. Lon. 18. 40. E. lat. 42. 40. N.

* **CATEAU CAMBRESIS**, a town of France, in Cambresis, with a magnificent castle or palace, belonging to the archbishop; 12 miles S. E. of Cambrai. Lon. 3. 31. E. lat. 50. 3. N.

CATEGATE, the name of a gulph, by which the Baltic Sea communicates with the ocean; and lies between Sweden and Denmark.

* **CATH**, a considerable town of Asia, in the province of Kowaresm. Lon. 60. 25. E. lat. 31. 36. N.

CATHAY, a country of Asia, forming the N. part of China.

** **CATHERLOUGH**. See **CARLOW**.

** **CAT'S-HOLE**, a great cave under a hill in the county Westmeath, province of Leinster; the first passage into it is very low, so that you must creep on all fours, if you would enter. When you have proceeded in this posture, about 14 or 15 feet, you may rise and walk upright, for here the cave is 7 or 8 feet high; and if you bring light with you, you may behold a piece of nature's architecture, the vault being handsomely arched; the first room that entertains you, is pretty large, about 10 or 12 feet square; hence, are divers narrow apartments, verging E. S. and W. two of these of the length of one perch or two, grow so narrow and incommodious, that they give but little encouragement to a further search; the third, towards the W. is larger, but grows at last both uneven and narrow; the natives hereabout, pretend that it ends at Croach Patrick, in Conaught. Towards the latter end of the wars of 1641, this cave was for some time the lurking place of the chief of the Westmeath rebels.

CATHRINENBURG, a town of Siberia, in Asia, belonging to the Russians. It is built after the German manner, on the river Iliet, and has a fortress and a garrison.

** **CAT-ISLAND**, or **GUANACHANI**, one of the Bahama islands, formerly called St. Salvadore. It lies to the E. of the Great Bahama Bank, from which it is divided by Exuma Sound. Lon. 74. 3. lat. 24. 30.

CATOUCH-CAPE the N. E. promontory of the province of Yucatan, in S. America. Lon. 86. 30. W. lat. 22. 10. N.

* **CATS-STREET**, a village in Suffex, England, 10 miles S. of Tunbridge-Wells, with two fairs, viz. on April 14, and June 27, for cattle, and pedler's ware.

CATZENELLBOGEN, a town of Germany, in the lower part of the Upper Rhine,

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Rhine, with a strong castle, and capital of a county of the same name. Lon. 8. 8. E. lat. 50. 4. N.

CAVA, a considerable and populous town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of Mount Metelian, three miles W. of Salerno, and 31 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 14. 55. E. lat. 40. 26. N.

CAVADO, one of the principal rivers in Portugal; it rises in the province of Tralos-Montes, below Barcelos.

CAVAILLON, a town of France in Comtat Venaissin, with a bishop's see; seated on the river Durance, in a fertile and pleasant country, 20 miles S. E. of Avignon. Lon. 5. 17. E. lat. 43. 34. N.

**** CAVALLLO**, a sea-port town in the province of Venezuela on the Terra Firma, or Isthmus of Darien, 25 miles N. E. of St. Jago de Leon. It was attacked by commodore Knowles, but without any success. Lat. 10. 15. lon. 68. 12.

**** CAVAN**, a county in the province of Ulster, it has Fermanagh on the N. and Westmeath and Longford on the S. and part of Monaghan, Meath and Louth on the E. It is well inhabited, though rough, and interspersed with many pleasant lakes; has much fenny pasture ground, and coarse land in many places, yet in others, is not void of rich and fertile soil; it contains 274,800 Irish plantation acres, 37 parishes, 7 baronies, and 2 boroughs, and sends 6 members to parliament. The family of Lambert, takes the title of earl from this county. The county Cavan is about 42 miles long and 24 broad, the linen manufacture is carried on in it, though it does not seem to improve here as much as in other of the northern counties; its yearly trade in it, has been averaged at 68,200l. The bleach greens here, are few and much scattered. Cavan is also the name of the principal town in this county, which is situated 54 miles N. W. of Dublin, it is; a post and fair town, and borough returns two members to parliament; patrons the Clements and Nesbit families. It has a weekly market on Tuesdays, a barrack for a troop of horse, and holds fairs on 1 February, 14 May, 14 August, 25 September, and 12 November. A mile and half from Cavan, is Farnham-house, the seat of lord Farnham.

**** CAUCA**, a river in the Isthmus of Darien, whose source is in common with that of La Madelena in the Lake Papas, near the 8th degree of S. latitude, and which, about 30 leagues from Cathagena, falls into this last river, after a course of 160 leagues, nearly in the same direction.

CAUCASUS, a chain of mountains in Asia, which extend from the Black to the

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Caspian Sea, between Say and Derbent. They are the highest in Asia, and their tops always covered with snow. The lower parts abound in honey, corn, wine, fruits, gum, hogs, and horned cattle. The vines wind themselves about high trees. These mountains are inhabited by different sorts of people who are of a good complexion, handsome, and mostly christians.

CAUDEBEC, a rich, populous, and trading town in Normandy, and capital of the territory of Caux. It is seated at the foot of a mountain near the river Seine, 18 miles N. W. of Rouen. Lon. 1. 26. E. lat. 49. 31. N.

*** CAUDECOSTE**, a town of France in Armagnac, 3 miles from Garonne.

*** CAUDIERZ**, a town of France in Languedoc, seated at the foot of the Pyrenees, on the brook of Egli.

**** CAVINA**, a town in the island of Manilla, the principal of the Philippines, with a strong castle, and a harbour, near which is a dock. It is 10 miles from Manilla.

**** CAUM-CARIG**, a hill so called, situated 6 miles from Macroom, in the county Cork, province of Munster: the name signifies the crooked rocks. It is a rugged hill, which you must pass over, before you come to the village of Mill-street in that county.

**** CAUNARD**, a town of France in Gascony, and in the bishoprick of Aise, seated on the river Adour,

*** CAUN**, a town of France in Upper Languedoc, in the diocese of Castres, near the mountains, where the river Agout has its source.

CAUX, a territory of France, in Normandy, and in the diocese of Rouen. It comprehends 600 parishes, 30 towns, and 10 cities, though it is but 40 miles long, and as much broad. It abounds in corn, pulse, flax, hemp, and fruits. Caudebec is the capital town.

CAWOOD, a town in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, England, with a market on Wednesdays, and a fair on May 12, for cattle and woollen ware; 12 miles S. of York, and 178 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 0. W. lat. 53. 47. N.

CAZAMAZO, a town of S. America, in Peru, and capital of a territory of the same name. Here Pizarro, the Spanish general, took Atahualpa, the Inca of Peru, and murdered him in cold blood in 1533. It is 90 miles from the South Sea, and 300 N. N. E. of Lima. Lon. 74. 53. W. lat. 7. 25. S.

CAYEN, or **CAYEM**, a town of Asia, in Arabia-Felix, with a well-frequented harbour.

CANTON, a town in Cambridgeshire, England,

England, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, one on May 5, and the other on October 12 for pedler's ware. It is a small post-town, 10 miles W. by S. of Cambridge, and 50 N. of London. Lon. o. 10. W. lat. 52. 10. N.

CAYA, a river of Portugal, which rises near Portalegre, and running S. E. afterwards divides Spain from Portugal, and falls into the river Guadiana, at Badajoz, in Spanish Estremadura.

CAYENNE, a rich town and island of S. America, and capital of the French settlements there, bounded N. by the Dutch colonies of Surinam. It lies at the mouth of the river Amazons; and the French have given it the title of Equinoctial France, from its situation nearly under the equinoctial line. It is about 45 miles in circumference, and the anchorage for vessels is between Cape Ceperou in the island, and that of Corbin in Terra Firma. The French settled here in 1635, but leaving it in 1654, the English staid here till 1664, when the French took possession of it again. The Dutch became masters of it in 1676, but the French drove them away the year following. Sugar and roucou are the principal commodities of this isle, for they have neglected the cultivation of Indigo: However, since the year 1722, they have begun to plant coffee-shrubs, and the coffee-berries are thought to be full as good as those in Arabia. Lon. 52 15. W. lat. 4. 56. N.

**** CAYMANS**, three small islands, 55 leagues N. N. W. of Jamaica; the most southerly of which is called the Great Caymans, which is inhabited; its situation is very low, but covered with high trees, well-watered, and the habitable part is about half a mile long. The number of inhabitants is about 160, who are descendants of the old buccaniers. They have no clergyman amongst them, but go to Jamaica to be married. The climate and soil, which are singularly salubrious, render these people healthy and vigorous, and enable them to live to a great age. Their principal employment is fishing for turtle, and piloting vessels to the adjoining islands. The turtles, of which they have great plenty, enable them to supply Port-Royal and other places with great quantities. The Great Caymans lies in lat. 15. 43. lon. 80. 50.

*** CAYO**, a village in Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, which gives denomination to a hundred. It has 2 fairs, viz. on August 28, and October 6, for cattle, horses and pedler's ware.

CAZAUBON, a town of France, in Armagnac, seated on the river Douze.

CAZERES, a town of France in Gascony, and the diocese of Rieux, seated on the river Garonne.

CAZIMIR, a handsome town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin, seated on a hill covered with trees, 10 miles from Belgitz. Lon. 22. 3. E. lat. 51. 0. N.

CEBU, one of the most southerly of the Philippine islands in the East-Indian seas, between the island of Layte on the W. and Negro on the E.

**** CECIL'S TOWN**, a fair town in the county Cork, province of Munster; fairs, 25 April, 14 May, 18 October, and 24 November.

CEDONGA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Principato, with a bishop's see. It is now half ruined, and seated at the foot of the Appenine Mountains, 12 miles N. W. of Melfi. Lon. 15. 38. E. lat. 41. 5. N.

CEFALONIA, a considerable island of Greece, S. of Albania, and N. E. of Morea. It is fertile in oil, excellent Muscadine-wine, and grapes not unlike currants, which they make a great deal of money of. The climate is very hot, and there are blossoms on the trees throughout the winter. It is subject to the Venetians, and the capital town is of the same name. Lon. 20. 36. E. lat. 38. 22. N.

*** CEFALU**, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona, with a castle, a harbour, and a bishop's see. Lon. 13. 58. E. lat. 38. 25. N.

*** CELANO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in Farther Abruzzo. It is seated a mile from the lake of the same name. Lon. 13. 39. E. lat. 41. 56. N.

**** CELBRIDGE**, a very handsome town in the county Kildare, province of Leinster, 10 miles from Dublin. Situated on the banks of the river Liffey over which it has a fine stone bridge. The church is a very neat structure, adorned with a very noble monument, belonging to the Conolly family. In the neighbourhood are several handsome seats and fine improvements, among which the Liffey meanders in a beautiful manner. Here is a curious manufacture of chip hats, also an extensive cotton manufactory.

CELEBES, an island of Asia, in the East-India Sea, under the equator, also called Macasser. S. of the Philippines, E. of the island of Borneo, and W. of the Moluccas, properly so called. The heat would be insupportable but for the N. winds, and the rains which constantly fall five days before and after the full moons, and during two months that the sun is nearly vertical. The fruits are ripe here all the year, and there are a great number of monkeys. The natives are Mahometans, and are the best soldiers in all these parts. The Dutch have strong forts and numerous garrisons here, to awe the

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the natives and defend the Spice-Islands. The natives are of an olive colour, and the women well-shaped and tolerably handsome; but both sexes of a low stature. Lon. from 120. to 124. E. lat. from 2 N. to 5. S.

CELL. See ZELL.

CENEDA, an ancient town of Italy, in the marche of Trevifana, in the territory of Venice, with a bishop's see. It is 18 miles N. of Treviso, and 15 S. E. of Belluno. Lon. 12. 26. E. lat. 46. 2. N.

* CENIS, a mountain which is a part of the Alps, and separates the marquisate of Suva, from Morianne.

CENU, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, 8 miles S. of Carthagena. Lon. 75. 24. W. lat. 10. 19. N.

CEPHALONIA. See CEFALONIA.

CEPHISUS, a river of Turkey in Europe, and in Livadia, which falls into the lake Copi, which it supplies with water.

CERAM, a considerable isle of Asia in the E. Indies, and one of the Moluccas, to the W. of New Guinea, and to the N. of the islands of Amboyna and Banda, being about 140 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. It is mountainous and woody, and the Dutch have a fortress to keep the natives in subjection, and to defend the Spice-Islands, having plucked up the clove-trees here. Lon. from 126 to 129 E. lat. 3. S.

* CERDAGNA a small district, partly of Spain, in Catalonia, and partly of France, in Roussillon, in the Pyrenean mountains. Puyserda is the capital in Spain, and Mont Lewis in France.

* CERENZA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a rock 12 miles N. W. of St. Severina. Lon. 17. 2. E. lat. 39. 23. N.

* CERET, a town of France, in Roussillon, with a magnificent bridge of a single arch. It is near the river Tec, 12 miles from Perpignan. Lon. 2. 46. E. lat. 42. 36. N.

CERIGO, an island of the Archipelago, S. of the Morea, and N. of Candia, formerly called Cythera. It is mountainous with a dry soil, and has nothing very agreeable; however, provisions are cheap, and it abounds in hares, quails, and turtle doves. This island, which is said to be the native country of Venus and Helen, is about 40 miles in circumference, and has a small town of the same name. Lon. 23. 22. E. lat. 36. 20. N.

CERINES, a town of the island of Cyprus, with a good castle, harbour, and a Greek bishop's see. Lon. 33. 35. E. lat. 35. 55. N.

CERNE, a village in Dorsetshire, Eng-

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land, 5 miles N. of Dorchester, with 3 fairs on Midlent-Monday, Holy Thursday, and October 2, for horses, bullocks, and hogs. Lon. 2. 35. W. lat. 50. 47. N.

* CERRIGY-DRUIDOIN, a village of Denbighshire, N. Wales, with four fairs, viz. on April 27, August 27, October 20, and December 7, all for cattle. It is 8 miles N. W. of Ruthin, and 8 S. W. of Denbigh. Lon. 3. 43. W. lat. 53. 9. N.

CERTOSA, a celebrated Carthusian monastery, in the territory of the Pavese, in the duchy of Milan, four miles from Pavia; its park is surrounded with a wall 20 miles in circumference; but there are several small towns and villages therein.

CERVERA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on a small river of the same name, 22 miles N. W. of Tarragona. Lon. 1. 9. E. lat. 41. 25. N.

CERVIA, a sea-port town of Italy, in Romagna, with a bishop's see, seated on the Gulph of Venice, 10 miles S. E. of Ravenna, subject to the Pope. Lon. 12. 17. E. lat. 44. 30. N.

CESENA, a town of Italy, in Romagna, with a bishop's see, subject to the pope, and seated on the river Savio, 15 miles S. E. of Ravenna. Lon. 12. 20. E. lat. 44. 25. N.

CETTE, a sea-port town of France, in Languedoc, where the canal of Languedoc begins, between Montpellier and Agde, on the bay of Maguelona in the Mediterranean sea. Lon. 3. 47. E. lat. 43. 24. N.

CEVA, a strong town of Italy, in Piedmont, seated on the river Tanaro, with a strong fort, 8 miles S. E. of Mondovi. Lon. 8. 10. E. lat. 44. 26. N.

CEVENNES, mountains of France, in Languedoc, remarkable for the frequent meetings of the Protestants, as a place of security against the tyranny of their governors. In queen Anne's reign there was an attempt made to assist them by an English fleet in the Mediterranean, but to no purpose, for the French had occupied the passages.

CEUTA, a sea-port town of Africa, on the coast of Barbary and kingdom of Fez, with a good harbour, and a bishop's see. John, king of Portugal, took it from the Moors, in 1415, but now it belongs to Spain. It sustained a vigorous siege in 1697 against the Moors, and is seated on the Straits of Gibraltar, over-against that place. Lon. 5. 20. W. lat. 35. 50. N.

CEYLON, a large island in the East-Indies, about 250 miles long, and 195 broad. In general the air is very good, and though the country is full of mountains there are fertile vallies: in some places

places the mountains are very high and barren, being nothing but dreadful rocks without water. It is particularly remarkable for its plenty of cinnamon, which is all in the possession of the Dutch, who drove away the Portuguese. In some places there are rich mines, from whence are got rubies, sapphires, topazes, and cat-eyes, besides other stones of less value. In the kingdom of Candy is plenty of cardamums, very large. The pepper here is remarkably good. Here is plenty of wood for all sorts of uses, and some for dying red. It abounds in corn, buffaloes, goats, hogs, deer, hares, dogs, jackalls, monkeys, tigers, and bears; they have a quadruped no bigger than a hare, which perfectly resembles a deer. Besides the buffaloe there is another of the beee-kind, which hath a high back and four white feet; but this is a great rarity. Their elephants are like those in other places, and they have some likewise that are spotted, but very scarce. They have great variety of birds, some of which are, peculiar to the place. They have very dangerous serpents and ants, which do a great deal of mischief. The most remarkable tree in this island is the tallipot, one of whose leaves will cover ten men, and keep them from the rain: they are very light and travellers carry them from place to place, and use them instead of tents. The inhabitants are divided into several tribes, from the noblemen down to the makers of mats, and all the children follow the same business as their fathers; nor is it lawful to marry into any other tribe. Their religion is idolatry; and though they acknowledge a supreme God, they worship none but the inferior sort, and among these they reckon the sun and moon. Their pagods, or temples, are very numerous, in which there are images, well executed, though their figures are monstrous: some are of silver, others of copper, &c. The different deities have various priests. Their houses are small and low, with walls made of hurdles, smoothly covered with clay, and the roofs thatched. They have no chimnies, and their furniture are only a few earthen vessels, with two copper basons, and two or three stools; none but the king being allowed to sit in a chair; their food is generally rice and salt, and their common drink is water, which they pour into their mouths out of a vessel like a tea-pot, through the spout, never touching it with their lips. There are inscriptions on the rocks, which must be very ancient, for they are not understood by any of the present inhabitants. The Dutch are possessed of all the principal places along the sea-coasts. Lon. from 78. 0. to 82. 1. E. lat. from 6. 0. to 19. 0. N.

* **CHABLAIS**, a province of the duchy of Savoy, bounded, N. by Lake Geneva, E. by Vallais, S. by Faufigny, and W. by the republic of Geneva. Thonon is the capital.

CHABLIS, a town of France, on the confines of Champagne, 15 miles from Auxerre, remarkable for white wines. Lon. 3. 59. E. lat. 47. 42. N.

* **CHACKTOOLE BAY**, in Norton Sound, was discovered by captain Cook in 1778. It is exposed to S. and W. winds, and no harbour in all this Sound. However, further up the Sound are many spacious vallies, with rivers flowing through them, well wooded, and bounded by hills. Lon. 197. 13. E. lat. 64. 31. N.

CHAGRE, a fort of America, in the province of Darien, at the mouth of a river of the same name. It has been taken several times by the buccaneers, and last of all by admiral Vernon in 1740. It is 350 miles W. of Carthagena, and a little to the S. W. of Porto-Bello. Lon. 80. 7. W. lat. 9. 20. N.

* **CHAIS-DIEU**, a town of France, in Auvergne, with a celebrated Benedictine-abbey, 12 miles E. of Brioude. Lon. 3. 4. E. lat. 45. 15. N.

CHALDEA, otherwise called **BABYLONIA**, has now the name of **IRAC ARABI**, and lies between the river Euphrates and Tigris, a little to the N. of巴士拉, and the Persian Gulph, and to the S. of Bagdad.

* **CHALLOCK**, a village in Kent, England, 10 miles N. W. of Canterbury, with one fair on October 8, for horses, cattle, and pedler's ware. Lon. 0. 56. E. lat. 51. 19. N.

* **CHALLONS**, a town of France, in Anjou, on the S. bank of the river Loir. It is opposite to a small island of the same name.

CHALLON-SUR-SAONE, an antient town of France, in Burgundy, and capital of the Chalonnois, with a citadel and a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Saone, 35. miles S. of Dijon, and 61. N. of Lyons. Lon. 4. 57. E. lat. 46. 47. N.

CHALONS-SUR-MARNE, a large episcopal town of France, in Champagne. The walk called *Jard*, is one of the finest in the kingdom. It carries on a considerable trade in shalloons, and other woollen stuffs; is seated between two fine meadows on the rivers, Marne, Mau, and Nau. 40 miles S. W. of Verdun, and 95 E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 27. E. lat. 48. 57. N.

CHALUS, a town and castle of France, in Limosen, remarkable for its horse-fair, which is held on St. George's-day. Lon. 1. 12. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

CHAMB, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, capital of a county of the

the same name, and seated on the river Chamb, 37 miles N. E. of Ratibon. Lon. 12. 55. E. lat. 49. 14. N.

* **CHAMB**, a county of Bavaria, between Bohemia, and the duchy and palatinate of Bavaria. It is but 15 miles long, and 4 broad; Chamb is the only considerable place, though it formerly had its own counts.

CHAMBERRY, a considerable and populous town of Italy, in Savoy, with a castle. It is the capital of the duchy, and well-built, but has no fortifications. It is watered with several streams, which have their source in St. Martin's Hill, and run through several of the streets. There are piazzas under most part of the houses, where people may walk dry in the worst weather. It hath large and handsome suburbs, and in the center of the town is the royal palace. The parliament meets here, which is composed of 4 presidents, and a pretty large number of Senators, being the supreme tribunal of the whole duchy. The principal church is St. Legar, and the Jesuits college is the most magnificent of all the monasteries. This town was taken by the Spaniards in 1742, and in 1743 the palace was on fire, when Don Philip had much ado to escape from the flames. It is 27 miles N. E. of Grenoble, 40 S. of Geneva, and 85 N. W. of Turin. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 45. 35. N.

****CHAMBERS**, a town in Cumberland-county, Pennsylvania; seated on a branch of the Polowmack river, the trading road from Maryland to Carlisle; from whence it is distant S. W. about 35 miles.

CHAMBORD, a royal palace of Orleans in France, built of free-stone in the antique Gothic taste. It was the residence of king Stanislaus for nine years, as also marshal Saxe, who died in the year 1750.

* **CHAMOND**, a town of France, in Lyonnais, with a strong castle. It is seated on the river Giez, 17 miles from Lyons. Lon. 4. 55. E. lat. 45. 29. N.

CHAMPAGNE, a considerable province of France, about 162 miles in length, and 112 in breadth, bounded N. by Hainault and Luxemburg, E. by Lorrain and the Franche Comte, S. by Burgundy, and W. by the Isle of France and Soissonnois. It has a great number of rivers, the principal of which are the Meuse, the Seine, the Marne, the Aube, and the Aine. Its principal trade consists in excellent wine all sorts of corn, linen-cloth, woollen-stuffs, cattle, and sheep. It is also divided into the Higher and Lower, and Troyes is the capital town. Its sub-divisions are Champagne Proper, and Rhemois, the Retelois, the Portois, the Vallage, Bassigni, the Senonois, and the Brie Champenoise.

* **CHAMPAGNE PROPER**, is one of the eight parts of Champagne, which comprehends the towns of Troyes, Châlons, St. Meneshold, Eperney, and Vertus.

* **CHAMPIGNI**, a town of France in Touraine, where there was a very handsome castle, of which there remains nothing now but a court, and a magnificent chapel.

CHAMPLAIN LAKE, a lake of North America, in New-York, and on the N. side of that province. Lon. 74. 10. W. lat. 45. N.

* **CHAMPTOSBAUX**, a town of France in Anjou, and in the election of Angiers, with a castle and the title of a barony.

* **CHANCHA**, a rich and considerable town of Africa, in Egypt, five miles from Cairo, at the entrance of the desert which leads to Mount Sinai.

* **CHANGANOR**, a town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and capital of a territory of the same name, in the Peninsula of Malabar. It belongs to a magnificent and very rich pagoda.

CHANNERY, a borough and parliament town of Rosshire, in Scotland, lying near the Frith of Murray; formerly a bishop's see.

* **CHANSI**, one of the smallest provinces of China, lying near the great wall which separates it from Tartary. It is a mountainous country, but healthy, pleasant, and abounding in coal mines, corn, and very good grapes. They have likewise abundance of musk, porphyry, marble, jasper, and lapis lazuli, besides several iron-mines.

CHANTILLY, a town and handsome castle of France, seated on the river Nonette, 3 miles below Senlis, and 17 from Paris. Lon. 2. 36. E. lat. 49. 11. N.

* **CHANTONG**, a fruitful province of China. The great canal runs through part of this province, which is well watered with lakes, rivers, and brooks, which render it very fertile; it abounds in all sorts of corn, and pulse; beside poultry, pheasants, partridges, quails, and hares; as also several sorts of fruits, especially chestnuts, peaches, plums, and walnuts.

* **CHAOURCE**, a town of France, in Champagne. It is seated at the source of the river Amande. Lon. 4. 13. E. lat. 48. 5. N.

CHAPEL-IN-FRITH, a town in Derbyshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and 9 fairs, on Thursday before February 13, March 29, Thursday before Easter, April 30, and Holy Thursday, for cattle; on July 7, for wool; on Thursday before August 24, for cheese and sheep; on Thursday after September 29, and Thursday before November 11, for cattle. It is seated on the utmost confines of the

the Peak, near Cheshire; but the market is now come to nothing. It is 17 miles S. E. of Manchester, and 137 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 55. W. lat. 53. 22. N.

**** CHAPPEL-BAY**, situated in Big-island, one of the Copland-islands off the N. E. coast of the county Down, province of Ulster; it is so called from a church close to it, the ruins of which remain, and in the cemetery whereof the inhabitants of that island bury their dead.

**** CHAPPEL-EYEN, or CHAPPEL OF ST. EYEN, or KEYON**, situated in the county Westmeath, province of Leinster. This chappel is on a hill, and cut out of the natural rock; for all on one side of it appears to be the natural stone instead of a wall. It is much decayed, and has in it, a curious purling brook of chrystal water, which issuing out of the rock side of the chapel, traverses it and falls through the opposite side of the wall, into the waters below.

**** CHAPPEL-IZOD**, a neat village situated 2 miles from Dublin, pleasantly seated on the banks of the Liffey, adjoining the Phoenix-park; here is a church; and a barrack for the Royal Irish Artillery. This place is remarkable for supplying the capital with the finest Strawberries; the beds of which extend for some miles along Knockmaroon hill towards Lucan, in a fine southern aspect.

**** CHAPPEL-MIDWAY**, a place so called, situated in the county Dublin, province of Leinster within 7 miles of the metropolis.

CHARABON, a sea-port town of Asia, on the N. coast of the island of Java, in the Indian ocean; 130 miles E. of Batavia. Lon. 109. 10. E. lat. 6. 0. S.

CHARCAS, a province of S. America, in Peru, lying on the S. Sea. It has the finest silver mines in the world; and La Plata is the capital town. See **POTOSI**.

*** CHARD**, a town in Somersetshire, England, with a market on Mondays, and three fairs, on May 3, August 5, and November 2, for cattle of all sorts, and pedler's ware. It is a post-town, 140 miles W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 19. W. lat. 50. 52. N.

*** CHARIETRE**, a town of France, in the Nivernois, seated on the river Loire, 12 miles N. of Nevers, and 27 E. of Bourges. Lon. 3. 15. E. lat. 47. 11. N.

CHARENTE, a river of France, which rises in Limosin, runs westward by Angoulême, and Saintes, and falls into the Bay of Biscay, over-against the isle of Oleron.

CHARENTON, a small town in the isle of France, 4 miles S. of Paris; seated on the river Seine. Lon. 2. 25. E. lat. 48. 55. N.

*** CHARING**, a village in Kent, Eng-

land, 12 miles E. S. E. of Maidstone, with two fairs, on May 1, and October 29, for horses, cattle, and pedler's ware.

*** CHARLBURY**, a town of Oxfordshire, England, with a market, and four fairs, on January 1, second Friday in Lent, second Friday after May 12, and October 10, for cattle of all kinds. It is 6 miles N. W. of Woodstock, and 12 N. N. W. of Oxford. Lon. 1. 20. W. lat. 51. 54. N.

**** CHARLEMONT**, a borough and fair-town in the county Armagh, province of Ulster, about 68 miles N. W. of Dublin; it is governed by a portrieve, and is reckoned a garrison, and has a military governor on the establishment, with a barrack for 3 companies of foot. It gives title of earl to the noble family of Caulfield. It stands on the river Blackwater; fairs 12 May, 16 August, 12 November. It sends 2 members to parliament; Patron the earl of Charlemont.

CHARLEMONT, a handsome town of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur, ceded to the French by the treaty of Niméguen. It is well fortified, and seated on the river Meuse, 25 miles S. W. of Namur, and 15 N. E. of Recroi. Lon. 4. 40. E. lat. 50. 6. N.

CHARLEROY, a very strong town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the county of Namur, built by the Spaniards in 1666. It has been several times taken and retaken in the late wars, and lastly by the French in 1746, but was rendered back by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. It is seated on the river Sambre, 18 miles W. of Namur, and 18 E. of Mons. Lon. 4. 30. E. lat. 50. 20. N.

**** CHARLES**, a town in the E. Division of Maryland, on the bottom of Chesapeake Bay, near the entrance of the Susqueanna River.

CHARLES CAPE, a promontory of N. America, in Virginia, at the N. side of the entrance of Chesapeake-Bay. Lat. 37. 12. N. lon. 75. 50. W.

CHARLES CAPE, a promontory of N. America, on the S. W. part of the strait entering into Hudson's Bay. Lat. 62. 40. N. lon. 75. 15. W.

**** CHARLESFORT**, a royal fortification, within one mile E. of Kinsale, county Cork, province of Munster. So called in honour of king Charles II. by the duke of Ormond, in 1681. It was begun in the year 1670, the first stone being laid by the earl of Orrery, and was finished at the expence of 73,000l. This fort is so situated that all ships coming into the harbour of Kinsale, must pass within pistol shot of the battery.

**** CHARLES RIVER**, in North America, falls into Boston harbour.

CHARLES-TOWN, the capital of South Carolina,

Carolina, one of the United and Independent States of North America. It has a commodious and secure harbour, and the town is as well-built as most in America, being a place of good trade, where a great number of ships are loaded annually with rice, skins, pitch and tar a great part of this town was burnt down on February 21, 1740-1, by which a vast deal of valuable merchandize was entirely destroyed. They have also frequently suffered by inundations, and unhealthy seasons. It is seated on a peninsula, formed by the rivers Ashley and Cooper, the former of which is navigable for ships of burden 20 miles above the town; and the banks of the rivers are adorned with beautiful plantations and fine walks, interspersed with rows of trees, which makes this town very agreeable, delightful, and pleasant. Lon. 79. 32. W. lat. 32. 50. N.

**** CHARLESTOWN**, a fair-town in the King's-county, province of Leinster; fairs, 20 April, and October.

**** CHARLESTOWN**, a neat and populous town in the county of Middlesex, province of Massachusetts's Bay, England; situated on an angular point, at the entrance of Charles and Mytic rivers: it was destroyed by the British troops, 17 June, 1775, after the battle of Bunkers Hill, near it. Lat. 42. 26. lon. 71. 5.

CHARLESTOWN, the only town on the island of Nevis, in the W. Indies. See NEVIS. Lat. 16. 5. long 61. 55.

CHARLETON, an island at the bottom of Hudson's Bay, in N. America, subject to Great-Britain. Lon. 79. 5. W. lat. 52. 3. N.

**** CHARLEVILLE**, a borough and fair-town in the county Cork, province of Munster, in the barony of Orrery and Kilmore, above 112 miles from Dublin; fairs, 10 October, and 14 November. It sends 2 members to parliament, patron the Earl of Shannon; it was formerly called Rathcogan, and was erected into a corporation at the expence of the first earl of Orrery, lord president of Munster, where he kept his presidential court, and adorned this town with a magnificent house, built in 1661, which was burnt down in 1690, by a party of king James's soldiers, under the command of the duke of Berwick. Here is a charter-school, in which 23 children are usually kept; a decent parish church; and a good horse-barrack, which part of the town stands in the county Limerick. No turf bogs being contiguous to this place, fuel is dear; the lands round Charleville, are mostly pasture lands. This place gave title of earl to the family of Moore.

CHARLEVILLE, a very handsome town of France, in Champagne. The streets are

as straight as a line, and the houses all of an equal height, and covered with slate. Here is a magnificent square, and in the center a handsome fountain. It is seated on the river Meuse, near Mezieres, from which it is only separated by a bridge and a causeway; 15 miles N. W. of Sedan, and 115 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 45. E. lat. 49. 50. N.

*** CHARLEY** a town of Lancashire, England, with a market on Tuesdays, and 3 fairs, on May 5, and August 20, for horned cattle, and on September 5, for toys and small wares. It is seated near the spring-head of a rivulet called Chor, not far from the river Yarrow; 6 miles S. E. of Preston, and 197 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 45. W. lat. 53. 38. N.

*** CHARLIEU**, a town of France, in the diocese of Macon, on the frontiers of Beaujolois, and Burgundy, near the river Loire, with a rich abbey. Lon. 4. 5. E. lat. 46. 15. N.

*** CHARMES**, a town of France, in Lorrain, seated on the river Moselle, with a very handsome bridge. It is 8 miles E. of Mirecourt, and 15 S. of Nanci. Lon. 6. 17. E. lat. 48. 21. N.

CHAROLLOIS, a territory of France, in Burgundy, and capital of the Charollois; seated on the river Reconce, 24 miles W. N. W. of Macon. Lon. 4. 24. E. lat. 46. 28. N.

*** CHAROLLOIS**, a territory of France, in Burgundy, with the title of a county. It is about 30 miles in length, and 17 in breadth, and belongs to the house of Conde.

CHARLOTTE-TOWN, on the W. side of the island of Dominica, on the S. side of a deep bay: also the name of a town in St. John's Island, in the gulph of St. Lawrence.

**** CHARLOTTE-BURGH**, a town in the county of Brunswick, North Carolina.

*** CHAROST**, a town of France, in Berry, with the title of a duchy, seated on the river Arnon, 6 miles N. E. of Issoudun. Lon. 2. 10. E. lat. 47. 1. N.

*** CHAROUX**, a town of France, in Bourbonnois, seated at the entrance of the river Sioulle. Lon. 3. 10. E. lat. 46. 16. N.

*** CHAROUX**, a town of France in Poitou, near the river Charante, with a celebrated abbey of Benedictine monks.

CHARTRES, an ancient town of France, capital of the territory of Chastain and Beauce, with the title of a duchy, and a bishop's see; the cathedral very fine, and its steeple much admired. The principal trade is corn. It is seated on the river Eure, in a fertile and agreeable country, 45 miles S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 34. E. lat. 48. 27. N.

CHARTREUSE,

CHARTREUSE, or **THE GRAND CHARTREUSE**, one of the most celebrated monasteries in France, and lies in the province of Dauphiny, 8 miles N. of Grenoble. It is seated at the top of a high mountain, which stands in a plain, 3 miles in length, having only one entrance, which is shut up by a gate. It is the chief of the monasteries of the order of Chartreux, and it is so large, that there are lodgings for all the deputies of the order throughout France, who meet here once a year. The monks are employed in all sorts of mechanic arts, and spin and weave their own clothes. Lon. 5. 49. E. lat. 45. 20. N.

CHARYBDIS, a whirlpool 30 paces in diameter, in the strait of Messina, between Italy and Sicily. It was said to be entirely removed by the late dreadful earthquake in the year 1783.

* **CHASTEAU**, a town of France, in Anjou, and in the diocese of Angiers. Lon. 0. 23. E. lat. 47. 40. N.

* **CHATEAU-BRIANT**, a town of France, in Brittany, and on the confines of Anjou, with an old castle. Lon. 1. 16. W. lat. 47. 46. N.

* **CHATEAU-CHINON**, a town of France, in Nivernois, and capital of Morvant, with a considerable manufactory of cloth. Lon. 4. 8. E. lat. 47. 0. N.

CHATEAU-DAUPHIN, a very strong castle of Italy in Piedmont, and in the marquise of Saluces, belonging to the king of Sardinia. It was taken by the combined army of France and Spain in 1744, and was rendered back by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

CHATEAU-DU-LOIR, a town of France in the Maine, famous for sustaining a siege of 7 years against the count of Mans. It is seated on the river Loir, 22 miles S. E. of Mans, and 97 W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 30. E. lat. 47. 40. N.

CHATEAU DUN, an ancient town of France, and capital of the Dunois, with a castle, and a rich monastery; seated on an eminence, near the river Loir, 30 miles N. of Blois, and 72 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 22. E. lat. 48. 4. N.

CHATEAU-GONTIER, a town of France, in Anjou, seated on the river Mayonne, with a castle. It is 22 miles N. W. of Angiers, and 147 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 36. E. lat. 47. 47. N.

* **CHATEAU-LANDON**, a town of France, in Gattenois, with an Augustine abbey, seated on a hill, 5 miles S. of Nemours, and 50 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 38. E. lat. 48. 11. N.

* **CHATEAU-MAILLANT**, a town of France, in Berry, and in the election of Issoudun. There is here an ancient castle, with a tower, said to be built by Julius Cæsar.

* **CHATEAU-NEUF**, the name of several towns of France, viz. one in Perche, another in Agoumois, on the river Charente, ten miles from Angoulême, and five from Jannac; a third in Berry, 17 miles from Burges, seated on the river Cher, and several other small places.

* **CHATEAU-PORTIEN**, a town of France, in Champagne, and in a district called Portien, with a castle built on a rock, near the river Aine. Lon. 4. 21. E. lat. 49. 30. N.

* **CHATEAU-RENAUD**, a town of France in Gattenois, 8 miles N. W. of Montargis. Here the clothes are made for the army; and it has a trade in saffron. Lon. 2. 28. E. lat. 48. 6. N.

* **CHATEAU-RENAUD**, a town of France, in Touraine, with the title of a marquise. It is 10 miles N. W. of Amboise, and 88 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 1. W. lat. 47. 33. N.

* **CHATEAU-ROUX**, a town of France, in Berry, with a castle, and the title of a duchy. It has a manufactory of cloth, and seated on a very large pleasant plain on the river Indre, 15 miles S. W. of Issoudun, and 148 S. of Paris. Lon. 1. 51. E. lat. 46. 46. N.

CHATEAU-THIERRA a town of France, in Champagne, with the title of a duchy, and a handsome castle on an eminence, seated on the river Maine, 27 miles S. W. of Rheims, and 97 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 3. 33. E. lat. 49. 2. N.

* **CHATEAU-VILAIN**, a town of France, in Champagne, with a castle, and the title of a duchy; seated on the river Aujon. Lon. 2. 59. E. lat. 48. 0. N.

* **CHATEL**, or **CHATE**, a town of Lorrain, in the Vosque, seated on the river Moselle, 8 miles from Mirecourt.

* **CHATEL-AILLON**, a maritime town of France in Saintonge, 5 miles from Rochelle; formerly very considerable, but is now greatly decayed.

* **CHATEL-CHALON**, a town of France, in Franche-Comte, remarkable for its abbey of Benedictine nuns; 20 miles S. of Dole. Lon. 5. 38. E. lat. 46. 46. N.

CHATEL-LE-CHATEL, a town of France, in Bourbonnois, seated on the river Boule. Lon. 3. 0. E. lat. 46. 10. N.

CHATELET, a town of the Netherlands, in Namur, seated on the Sambre, in the bishoprick of Liege, 4 miles E. of Charleroy. Lon. 4. 36. E. lat. 50. 20. N.

CHATELLERAULT, a town of France, in Poitou, with the title of a duchy; seated in a fertile and pleasant country, on the river Vienne, over which there is a handsome stone-bridge. It is 22 miles N. E. of Poitiers, and 168 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 42. E. lat. 46. 51. N.

CHATHAM, a town of Kent, England, adjoining

adjoining to Rochester, and seated on the river Medway. It is the principal station of the royal navy; and the yards and magazines are furnished with all sorts of naval stores, as well as materials for building and rigging the largest men of war. The entrance into the river Medway is defended by Sheerness and other forts; and, in the year 1757, by direction of the duke of Cumberland, several additional fortifications were begun at Chatham; so that now the ships are in no danger of an insult, either by land or water. It has a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on May 15, and September 19, for horses, bullocks, and all sorts of commodities. It has a church, a chapel of ease, and a ship used as a church, for the sailors; it has likewise about 500 houses, mostly low, and built with brick; the streets are narrow and paved, and it contains about 3000 inhabitants. The principal employment of the labouring hands is ship-building in the king's yard, and private docks. [It being near ROCHESTER, see that place for the distances.]

**** CHATHAM**, a town in Barnstable county, Plymouth colony, New England; at the S. E. extremity of the peninsula, at cape Malabar.

**** CHATHAM COUNTY**, is in the district of Hillsborough in North Carolina.

CHATIGAN, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Bengal, on the most easterly branch of the river Ganges; a poor place, though the first Portuguese settlement in these parts, and who still keep a sort of possession. It has but a few cotton manufactures, but affords good timber for building. It is subject to the Great Mogul. Lon. 90. 30. E. lat. 22. 10. N.

CHATTILLON-SUR-INDRE, a town of France, in Touraine, 10 miles S. of Loches, and 3 S. of Amboise. Lon. 0. 55. E. lat. 47. 22. N.

CHATTILLON-LES-DOBES, a town of France, in the territory of Bresse, and province of Burgundy, 16 miles S. W. of Geneva. Lon. 5. 36. E. lat. 46. 10. N.

CHATTILLON-SUR-LOIN, a town of France, in Gattinois, seated in a very agreeable valley, 12 miles from Montargis. Lon. 2. 45. E. lat. 47. 52. N.

*** CHATTILLON-SUR-MARNE**, a town of France, in Champagne, eight miles W. of Epernay, and 17 S. of Rheims. Lon. 4. 5. E. lat. 48. 58. N.

CHATTILLON-SUR-SEINE, a town of France, in Burgundy, divided into two by the river Seine, it is 32 miles from Langres, and 35 from Dijon, and has iron-works in its neighbourhood. Lon. 4. 35. E. lat. 47. 42. N.

*** CHARTRE**, a town of France, in Berry, seated on the river Indres, 37 miles from

Bourges. It carries on a considerable trade in cattle. Lon. 55. E. lat. 46. 35. N.

CHAVEZ, a strong town of Portugal, and in Tralos-Montes; seated at the foot of a mountain on the river Tarnega, has two suburbs, and as many forts; one of which looks like a citadel. Between the town and the suburb Magdalena, is an old Roman stone-bridge above 92 geometrical paces long. It is 30 miles S. W. of Braganza. Lon. 7. 0. W. lat. 41. 45. N.

CHAUL, a strong town of Asia, in the kingdom of Visapore, and on the coast of Malabar. It belongs to the Portuguese; and the river it stands on affords a harbour for small vessels. It is fortified, as well as the island, on the S. side of the harbour; it was formerly a place noted for trade, particularly for fine embroidered quilts; but is now miserably poor. It is 15 miles S. of Bombay. Lon. 72. 45. E. lat. 18. 42. N.

*** CHAULNE**, a town of France, in Picardy, and the territory of Santerre, with the title of a duchy. Lon. 2. 55. E. lat. 49. 45. N.

CHAUMONT, a town of France in Basigni, of which it is the capital; seated on a mountain near the river Marne, 14 miles S. of Joinville, and 46 S. E. of Troyes. Lon. 5. 9. E. lat. 48. 8. N.

CHAUMONT, a town of France, in the Isle of France, 30 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 7. E. lat. 49. 18. N.

CHAUNEY, a town of Novonois, seated on the river Oyse, 20 miles E. of Noyon, and 50 N. E. of Paris. It begins to be navigable at this place. Lon. 3. 18. E. lat. 49. 17. N.

*** CHAWLEY**, a village in Devonshire, England, 10 miles N. N. W. of Crediton, and 18 N. N. W. of Exeter; with 2 fairs on May 6, and December 11, for cattle.

*** CHEADLE**, a town in Staffordshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and 2 fairs, viz. Holy Thursday for horned cattle; and on August 2, for horses and horned cattle. It is seated on the moorlands, and in the most fruitful part of them. The houses are poorly built, but the market is pretty good. It is 12 miles N. E. of Stafford, and 139 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 56. W. lat. 53. 0. N.

*** CHEBRECTO**, or **CHIBUCTO-HARBOUR**, lies in Nova-Scotia, an English settlement in North America, and near which Halifax is built. Lon. 63. 19. W. lat. 44. 45. N.

*** CHEBRECHIN**, a considerable town of Poland, in the palatinate of Russia, which carries on a great trade in wax. It is 15 miles S. E. of Toroubin. Lon. 28. 41. E. lat. 50. 35. N.

CHEDDER, a large village of Somersetshire,

setshire, England, famous for its cheeses, which are the next best to Stilton-cheese, in England, and as large as those of Cheshire. It is seated 2 or 3 miles to the E. of Axbridge in Somersetshire, and has 2 fairs, viz. on May 4, and October 29 for cattle, sheep, and horses. Lon. 2. 57 W. lat. 51. 13. N.

CHEGE, a small province or county in Upper Hungary, lying along the eastern banks of the river Teisse, between Barfod and Kalo. The principal places are Chege, the capital, St. George, and Little Waradin.

CHEGFORD, a town of Devonshire, England; has 4 fairs, viz. on March 15, May 4, September 29, and October 29, all for horned cattle. It contains 80 houses, and has a very handsome church. It is 15 miles S. W. of Exeter, and 187 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 47. E. lat. 50. 36. N.

CHEKIANG, a maritime province of China, to the W. of Peking, one of the most fertile and trading provinces of that empire. It is interspersed with mountains, fruitful fields, rivers, and canals. The inhabitants are famous for making gold and silver brocaded silks, which are very cheap; for they breed vast quantities of silk worms. In the lake of this country is to be found the golden fish, well known for its beauty, as also a tree which produces tallow. It contains 11 large cities, 77 towns, and an infinite number of populous villages.

CHELM, a town of Poland in Red Russia, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a bishop's see; 60 miles N. W. of Beltz, and 100 E. S. E. of Waraw. Lon. 23. 29. E. lat. 51. 20. N.

* **CHELM**, the palatinate of, in Red Russia, in Poland, bounded S. by the palatinate of Beltz, W. by that of Lublin, N. by Polesia, and E. by Upper Volhinia. It is about 75 miles long, and 30 broad; and divided into two chatellanies, whose seats are at Chelm, and Crasnoslaw, the two principal towns in this country.

CHELMSFORD, a town of Essex, England, with a good market on Fridays, and two fairs, viz. on May 12, and November 12, two days each, for cattle; seated on the road to Colchester, between two rivers. It is a handsome, large, and well-frequented town, and takes its name from the river Chelmer; is governed by a chief constable, has only one church, a very ancient and large Gothic structure, and three meeting-houses of the dissenters. The town consists of about 500 houses, which are in general pretty good; but the streets are paved only at the doors. There is here an excellent conduit, which contains several inscriptions, almost worn out by

time; and it has such a supply of water that it runs a hoghead, and an half and four gallons in a minute. Here the members for the county are chosen, and the assizes commonly held, as well as the four quarterly sessions. It is 43 miles S. of St. Edmund's Bury, and 29 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 30. E. lat. 51. 46. N.

CHELSEA, a neat village in Middlesex, England, seated on the river Thames, one mile W. of Westminster; remarkable for its magnificent hospital for invalids, and for Ranelagh-house and gardens, where there is a band of music for the entertainment of the beau-monde in the spring season. Here is also an excellent physic garden. Lon. 0. 2. W. lat. 51. 31. N.

** **CHELSEA**, a small maratime town in Middlesex-county, Massachusetts's Bay, on the N. side of Boston Harbour.

CHELTENHAM, a town of Gloucestershire, England, with a market on Thursdays, and 3 fairs, viz. on the second Thursday in April, and Holy Thursday, for all sorts of cattle; and on August 5, for lambs. It is a pretty good town, containing about 200 houses, and hath a handsome church; but is most noted for its mineral waters, which are somewhat like that of Scarborough, for which it was lately frequented. It is nine miles N. E. of Gloucester, and 95 W. by N. of London. Lon. 2. 21. W. lat. 51. 55. N.

* **CHENSI**, a province of Asia, in the N. W. part of China. It contains eight cities of the first rank, and 106 of the second and third, besides many forts on the great wall. The air is temperate and the inhabitants more civil and affable to strangers than others in the northern parts. The soil is very fertile, and abounds in wheat and millet, but very little rice. They have also rhubarb, honey, wax, musk, cinnabar, and coal-mines: they have a great number of deer, bears, wild bulls, and an animal resembling a tiger, whose skin is very curious. There are also musk-goats, and bats as large as hens, besides two or three other sorts of animals quite unknown in Europe.

CHEPELLO, an island of America, in the bay of Panama, and province of Darien, three miles from the town of Panama, and supplies it with provisions and fruits. Lon. 80. 15. E. lat. 8. 46. N.

** **CHEPOON**, a small Spanish town on the Isthmus of Darien and Terra Firma in South America, seated on a river of the same name, six leagues from the sea. Lat. 10. 42. lon. 77. 50.

CHESTOW, a town of Monmouthshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and 4 fairs viz. on Friday in Whit-sun-week, for horned cattle; on Saturday before

before June 20, for wool; on August 1, and Friday se'nnight after October 18, for horned cattle. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the river Wye, near its confluence with the river Severn. It has a handsome high bridge over the river, and sends provisions and other commodities to Bristol. This town is walled round, and consists of about 200 houses, and the streets are broad and well-paved. The tide is said to rise higher here than in any other part of Europe, it swelling 50 or 60 feet perpendicular. It is 18 miles N. of Bristol, and 131 W. of London. Lon. 2. 36. W. lat. 51. 42. N.

CHER, a river of France in Orleanois, rises in Upper Auvergne at Auzance. It waters St. Amand in Bourbonnois, Chateau-neuf, Vierzon, and Cells in Berry; passes near Tours, and falls into the Loire, five miles above the mouth of the Indre. There is also another river of the same name in Lower Alsace, which falls into the Audlan.

CHERASCO, a strong and considerable town of Italy in Piedmont, and capital of a territory of the same name, with a strong citadel belonging to the king of Sardinia, where he retired in 1706, during the siege of Turin. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Stura and Tanaro, upon a mountain 17 miles N. E. of Coni, and 24 S. E. of Turin. Lon. 7. 58. E. lat. 44. 45. N.

CHERBAUS, a district in South Carolina.

CHERBURG, a sea-port town of France, in Normandy, with a harbour and Augustine abbey. It is remarkable for the sea-fight between the English and French fleets in 1692, when the latter were beat, and upwards of twenty of their men of war burnt near Cape la Hogue. The English landed here in August 1758, and took the town, with the ships in the harbour, demolished the fortifications, and ruined the other works which they had been long about, in enlarging the harbour, and rendering it more safe and convenient for shipping. It is 37 miles N. of Coutances, and 50 N. W. of Caen. Lon. 1. 33. E. lat. 49. 38. N.

CHERESOUL, or **CHAHZUL**, a town of Turkey, in Asia, capital of Curdistan, and the seat of a beglerberg. It is 150 miles N. of Bagdad. Lon. 44. 15. E. lat. 35. 50. N.

CHEROKEES, River of, in Florida, taking its name from that powerful nation so called, where it has its principal sources.

CHERRY-ISLAND, lies in the northern ocean, between Norway and Greenland. Lon. 20. 5. E. lat. 74. 30. N.

CHERSO, an island in the gulph of Ve-

nice, with a town of the same name near Croatia, belonging to the Vepetians. The air is good, but the soil stoney; however, it abounds in wine, cattle, oil, and excellent honey. Lon. 14. 40. E. lat. 45. 11. N.

CHERSONESE is a name anciently given to several towns and peninsulas, and is still made use of by some geographers, when the most celebrated are mentioned.

CHERTSEY, a town of Surry, England, with a market on Wednesdays, and four fairs, viz. on the first Monday in Lent, for horses, cattle, and hops; on May 14, for horses, and cattle; on August 4, and October 6, for horses, cattle, and hogs. It is in a low wet situation, not far from the river Thames, over which there is a bridge. It is 7 miles W. of Kingston, and 19 W. by S. of London, Lon. 0. 20. W. lat. 51. 25. N.

CHERWELL, a river which rises in Northamptonshire, England, runs S. by Banbury, and through Oxfordshire to the city of Oxford, where it unites with the Isis.

* **CHERZ**, an ancient town of Poland, in Masovia, 15 miles from Warfaw. Lon. 21. 8. W. lat. 52. 1. N.

* **CHESEPEAKE BAY**, in the United Provinces of North America, runs up between Virginia and Maryland, being navigable for large ships all the way. It is about 20 miles broad at the entrance, between Cape Henry and Cape Charles, 170 miles long, and 30 broad. Many large rivers fall into it, up which the ships may go to the very door almost of the planters, and take in their loading of tobacco and other commodities.

CHESHAM, a town in Buckinghamshire, England, with a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs, viz. on April 21, July 22, and September 28, for cattle. It is 12 miles S. E. of Ailebury, and 29 W. by N. of London. Lon. 0. 36. W. lat. 51. 42. N.

CHESHIRE, an English county palatine, 50 miles long, and 23 broad, bounded E. by Staffordshire and Derbyshire, W. by Flintshire and Denbighshire, N. by Lancashire, and S. by Shropshire. It contains 24,054 houses, 164,324 inhabitants 13 market towns and 86 parishes. It sends four members to parliament, and the chief place is Chester. The principal rivers are the Dee, the Weaver, and the Tame. The air and soil are very good, and the land principally pasture; it is eminent for very good cheese; it has salt works, which yield fine white salt; also mines of coal, and many meres and lakes.

CHESTER, the capital of Cheshire, England, with two markets on Wednesdays, and Saturdays, and 3 fairs, viz. on the

the last Thursday in February, for cattle; on July 5, and October 10, for cattle, Irish linen, cloths, hard-ware, hops, drapery, and Manchester goods. It is a place of great antiquity, and of a quadrangular form; the walls are near two miles in circumference, and there are four gates, towards the four cardinal points. It has a strong castle, in which is the shire-hall, where all the causes belonging to the county-palatine are determined. By the bridge is a handsome water-house, and the principal streets are adorned with piazzas, under which are the tradesmen's shops. It contains 10 parish churches, and the cathedral. It has almost a constant communication with Ireland; this and Holyhead being the principal routes for Dublin. It is governed by a mayor, two sheriffs, and 24 aldermen, sends two members to parliament, and is a bishop's see. It is a place of very considerable trade, and is 106 miles N. W. of Bristol, and 182 N. W. of London. It gives title of earl to the prince of Wales. Lon. 3. 3. W. lat. 53. 12. N.

CHESTER, NEW, a town, and capital of a county of that name, in Philadelphia, one of the United States of North America. It is seated on the river Delaware, and has a fine capacious harbour, admitting vessels of any burthen. Lon. 75. 27. W. lat. 39. 54. N.

CHESTER, a small town of Maryland in the county of Kent, and eastern division of that colony, on the N. side of a river of the same name, 6 miles S. of George's Town. Also a town on the S. bank of James's River in Cumberland county, Virginia, 6 miles S. of Richmond, 15 N. of Blandford, and 65. W. of York.

CHESTER, EAST, a town in Westchester county, New York, 3 miles N. of Westchester, and 13 N. E. from New York.

CHESTERFIELD, a town of Derbyshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and 7 fairs, viz. on January 25, February 28, April 3, May 4, and July 4, for cattle, horses, and pedler's ware; on September 25, for cheese, onions, and pedler's ware; and on November 25, for cattle, sheep, and pedler's ware. It is pleasantly seated on a hill; has a large handsome church, a free-school, and seven almshouses. The sessions for the peace are held here for the N. part of the county. It is governed by a mayor, and the market is considerable for corn, lead, and country commodities. It is 20 miles N. of Derby, 12 S. of Sheffield, and 127 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 27. W. lat. 53. 18. N.

CHESTERFORD, a village in Essex.

England, upon the borders of Cambridgeshire, three miles S. of Saffron Walden, with one fair, chiefly for horses.

CHEVREUSE, a small town in the Isle of France, seated on the river Ivette, with an old castle on a neighbouring mountain. It is 15 miles from Paris, and has the title of a duchy.

CHEVIOT, or TIVIOT-HILLS, a ridge of mountains which run from N. to S. through Cumberland and Northumberland. Near these many obstinate battles have been fought between the English and Scots, before these kingdoms were united.

*** CHIAMETLAN**, a maritime province of Mexico, in N. America, with a town of the same name. It is very fertile, contains mines of silver, and produces a great deal of honey and wax. The savages are well-made and warlike, and St. Sebastian is the capital town.

CHIAMPA, a territory in the S. part of Cochinchina, very little known to the Europeans.

CHIAPA, a province of North America, in Mexico, with two towns of the same name, one of which is the capital; bounded N. by Tobasco, N. E. by Yucatan, S. by Sonusco, and E. by Verapaz. It abounds in valuable timber, cochineal, cattle, fruits, honey, and several sorts of game, and brings in a good revenue from its trade.

*** CHIAPA EL REAL**, a town of North America, in Mexico, in a province of the same name, with a bishop's see. Its principal trade consists in chocolate-nuts, cotton, and sugar. Lon. 94. 45. W. lat. 17. 10. N.

*** CHIAPAS DE LOS INDIOS**, a large and rich town of N. America, in Mexico, and in a province of the same name. The governor and most of the inhabitants were originally Americans. Lon. 96. 5. W. lat. 15. 16. N.

CHIARENZA, a sea-port town of Turkey in Europe, and in the Morea, opposite to the island of Zant, in the Mediterranean Sea, and on the N. W. coast. Lon. 21. 35. E. lat. 37. 50. N.

CHIARI, a town of Italy in the territory of Brescia, belonging to the Venetians. It is famous for a victory obtained by the Imperialists over the French in 1701. Lon. 10. 17. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

*** CHARO-MONTE**, a town of Italy in Sicily, and in the valley of Noto; seated on a mountain, 25 miles W. of Syracuse. Lon. 14. 59. E. lat. 37. 3. N.

CHIAVENNA, a handsome, populous, and large trading town of Switzerland, in the country of the Grisons. It trades in wine and delicate fruits. The governor's palace, and the churches, are very magnificent.

ificent, and the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. It is seated near the lake Como. Lon. 9. 19. E. lat. 46. 19. N.

CHICHESTER, the capital of Suffex, England, with two markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and five fairs, viz. on April 23, Whit-Monday, and August 5, for horses and horned cattle; on October 10, for horned cattle; and on October 20, for horses and horned cattle. It is seated in a plain, on the banks of the river Levant. It is a bishop's see, and has a cathedral, with seven small churches built with flint stone. It sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, a recorder, a deputy recorder, 14 aldermen, 6 bailiffs, 29 commoners, and a portrieve. It is walled round, and from the market-place, which is in the centre, are visible the four gates. It is 33 miles S. W. of Guildford, and 63 S. W. of London. Lon. 0. 48. W. lat. 50. 50. N.

CHICHESTER, NEW, a sea-port town in Pennsylvania, one of the United Provinces of North America, seated on the river Delaware, below Chester.

CHICUITOS, a province of S. America, in the government of Santa Cruz de la Sierra. The chief riches consist of honey and wax, and the original inhabitants are voluptuous, warlike, superstitious, and change their wives as often as they please. They maintained bloody wars with the Spaniards till 1690, since which some of them have become Christians. It is bounded by La Plata N. E. and by Chili W.

CHIDLEIGH, or **CHUDLEIGH**, a town of Devonshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and 2 fairs, viz. on June 11, for sheep; and on September 21, for horned cattle. It is seated near the river Teigne. It is 9 miles S. W. of Exeter, and 182 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 39. W. lat. 50. 38. N.

* **CHILFFA**; a strong town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea. It was taken by the Venetians in 1685; but after that the Turks retook it, with all the Morea. Lon. 22. 28. E. lat. 36. 35. N.

* **CHIRMSEE**, a lake of Germany, in Bavaria, which contains a town of the same name, where there is a bishop's see. The island it stands in is about 17 miles in circumference, and it lies 22 miles W. S. W. of Salzburg, and 35 E. S. E. of Munich.

CHIERI, a fortified town of Italy, in Piedmont, subject to the king of Sardinia. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, in a very pleasant country, bounded on all sides with hills covered with vines. It is eight miles E. of Turin, and 12 N. E. of Carmagnola.

* **CHIETI**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of the Hither

Abruzzo, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on a mountain near the river Pescara, 8 miles S. W. of Pescara, and 15 N. W. of Anzano. Lon. 15. 7. E. lat. 42. 20. N.

CHIHIRI, or **PORT-CHEER**, a maritime town of Arabia Felix, with a harbour. It carries on a considerable trade. Lon. 49. 25. E. lat. 14. 40. N.

* **CHILAM**, a village in Kent, England, six miles S. W. of Canterbury, with one fair, on November 8, for cattle.

CHILI, a large country and kingdom of S. America, lying along the side of the S. Sea, 750 miles in length, and from 37 to 50 in breadth. It may be divided into three principal parts; viz. the bishoprick of Iago, the bishoprick of Imperial, and Cuio. It was discovered by Don Diego d'Almagro in 1525. It abounds in trees, fruits, Indian corn, cattle, and mines of all kinds. The greatest part is inhabited by the native Americans, who have neither towns nor villages, properly speaking, but only wretched huts at a distance from each other. Since the introduction of horses by the Europeans, they seldom travel without one, there being such a prodigious plenty of them. It is bounded W. by the S. Sea, and E. by that prodigious ridge of mountains called the Andes.

* **CHILMARK**, a village in Wiltshire, England, 12 miles W. of Salisbury, with one fair, on July 30, for cattle, sheep, horses, hogs, and cheese.

** **CHILMARK**, a town in Marthas Vineyard, Plymouth Colony, New England; whose inhabitants are chiefly fishermen; 8 miles W. of Tilbury.

* **CHILOR**, an island of America, on the coast of Chili, in the S. Sea, about 125 miles in length, and 17 in breadth. The principal town is Castro.

CHILTERN, a chain of chalky hills, running from E. to W. through Buckinghamshire, England.

CHIMAY, a town of the French Netherlands, in the province of Hainault. It was ceded to the French by the Spaniards in 1684, and is seated on the river Blanche, 20 miles S. S. W. of Charleroy. Lon. 4. 15. E. lat. 50. 0. N.

CHIMAY, a considerable lake of Asia, in Asem, a country that lies between Tibet on the N. and Bengal on the S.

CHIMERA, an ancient and strong town of Turkey in Europe, and in Albania, capital of a territory of the same name, which comprehends a chain of mountains of which one part is free, and the other subject to the Turks. It is seated on a rock near the sea, 29 miles N. of Corfu, and 57 S. E. of Valona, at the entrance of the Gulph of Venice. Lon. 20. 8. E. lat. 40. 8. N.

* **CHIMLEIGH**,

* **CHIMLBIGH**, a town in Devonshire, England, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, on August 2 for cattle. It is seated on the river Dert, which fetching a compass, like a bow, surrounds three parts of it. It is but a small place, and the market inconsiderable. It is 21 miles N. N. W. of Exeter, and 184 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 53. W. lat. 50. 57. N.

CHINA, the empire of, in Asia, is bounded on the E. by the Ocean, on the N. by a great wall above 1000 miles in length, which separates it from Tartary: on the W. by high mountains and deserts, and on the S. by the Ocean, and the kingdoms of Tonquin, Cochinchina, and Laos. It is included between 95 and 135 degrees of E. longitude, and between 21 and 55 of N. latitude. Some pretend it is bounded without the great wall by the empire of Russia, but improperly; for that country has always been known by the name of Tartary, though it is now in the Chinese dominions. It is about 2000 miles in length, from N. to S. and 1500 in breadth from E. to W. and is divided into 16 provinces, which contain 155 towns of the first rank, 1312 of the second, besides 2357 fortified towns; in all which there may be about 50,000,000 of people. There are several large rivers, and where these are wanting there are artificial canals, for the more ready communication and trading from one part to another; for they are all made navigable for large barks. It is generally a plain champaign country, and they scarce let an inch of ground remain unoccupied; for the hills are cut into several stages, or stories, from the bottom to the top, so that the rain may water them all pretty equally, and render them more fruitful. Even the mountains are cultivated and covered with trees; and there are mines of iron, tin, copper, quicksilver, gold, and silver. There are corn and pulse of all sorts, especially rice; and there are a great number of simples, and several trees and fruits proper to the country, particularly one tree produces pease, very little different from those of Europe; another bears a kind of gum, which makes excellent varnish; and a third bears white berries, of the size of a hazel-nut, whose pulp is nothing but a kind of tallow, of which they make candles; and a fourth, called the white-wax tree, produces white shining wax, of much greater value than the common bees-wax. The bamboo cane grows to the height of an ordinary tree; and, though it is hollow within, yet the wood is very hard, and proper for many uses, such as pipes to convey water, boxes, baskets, and for the making of paper, after it is reduced into a sort of

paste. It is now well-known to all Europe, that this is the only country from whence all sorts of teas are imported. The complexion of the Chinese is a sort of tawney, and they have large foreheads, small eyes, short noses, large ears, long beards, and black hair; and those are thought to be most handsome who are most bulky. The women affect a great deal of modesty, and are remarkable for their little feet. The men endeavour to make as pompous an appearance as possible, when they go abroad; and yet their houses are mean, consisting of a ground-floor. They are attached to learning, arts, and sciences; the emperor is absolute, and may name his successor; but the chief mandarin has permission to remind him of his faults. He looks upon his subjects as his children, and pretends to govern them with a fatherly affection. There is no country in which more good-natured ceremony is affected, or more cheating and hypocrisy practised. The empire is very ancient, they themselves pretend it has existed many thousand years before our æra of Noah's flood. However, it is generally allowed to have continued 4000 years without interruption, they have had twenty-two different families on the throne. The last family, now reigning, is that of the Tartars, who conquered China in 1640. They are Pagans, and the sect of Fo is the principal. They allow polygamy, and keep their wives pretty close. Their writing is very particular; for every letter is a word, and consequently they have as many letters, or characters, as words in their language. And what is most remarkable, it is said the Japanese use the same, and understand them very well, though their language is quite different. All their cities and towns are so much alike, that those that know one are acquainted with all. Peking is the capital of the whole empire. The revenues of the crown are computed at 21,000,000 sterling yearly, and their military peace establishment are said to consist of about 5,000,000 men; being conquered by the Tartars, they have no enemies to cope with. The Chinese pretend to have a great veneration for their ancestors; and some keep images of them in their houses, to which they pay a sort of devotion.

CHINCA, a large and famous valley of S. America, in Peru, and in the province of Lima. It has a sea-port town of the same name, and is seated on a river, 90 miles S. of Lima. Lon. 76. 50. W. lat. 13. 10. S.

CHINEY, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, on the confines of the bishoprick of Liege. It is 8 miles E. of Dinant, and 13 S. E. of Namur. Lon. 4. 57. E. lat. 50. 18. N.

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CHINON, an ancient town of France, in Touraine, remarkable for the death of Henry II. king of England, and for the birth of the famous Rabelais. It is seated on the river Vienne, in a fertile and pleasant country, 10 miles N. of Richelieu, and 150 S. W. of Paris. Lon. o. 22. E. lat. 47. 12. N.

CHIOS. See **SIO**.

* **CHIOURLIC**, an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, and in Romania, with a see of a Greek bishop; seated on a river of the same name, 47 miles W. of Constantinople. Lon. 27. 57. E. lat. 41. 8. N.

CHIOZZO, an ancient town of Italy, territory of Venice, in a small island, near the Lagunes, with a bishop's see, and a harbour defended by a fort. It is 13 miles S. of Venice. Lon. 12. 9. E. lat. 45. 17. N.

CHIPPENHAM, a town of Wiltshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, viz. May 6, June 11, October 18, November 30, for cattle and hogs. It is seated on the river Avon, over which it has a handsome stone bridge of 16 arches; it sends two members to parliament; and is 21 miles E. of Bristol, and 94 W. of London. Lon. 2. 8. W. lat. 51. 27. N.

* **CHIPPING**, a village in Lancashire, England, 10 miles E. of Garstang, with 2 fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, and August 24, for cattle.

CHIPPING-NORTON, a town of Oxfordshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and 7 fairs, viz. March 7, May 6, the last Friday in May, July 18, September 5, November 8, and the last Friday in November, all for cattle and cheese. It is a corporation, and the market is good. It is 12 miles S. W. of Banbury, and 76 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 27. W. lat. 51. 55. N.

CHIPPING-ONGAR, a town in Essex, England, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on September 30, for small wares. It is 10 miles W. by S. of Chelmsford, and 21 N. E. of London. Lon. o. 20. E. lat. 51. 43. N.

* **CHIPPING-SODBURY**, a town of Gloucestershire, England, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on May 23, and June 24, for cattle, cheese, and pedler's ware. It is on the road from Bristol to Cirencester, 12 miles E. N. E. of Bristol, and 103 W. of London. Lon. 2. 26. W. lat. 51. 33. N.

CHIPPING-WYCOMBE, a town of Buckinghamshire, England, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on September 25, for hiring of servants. It is seated on a small river, which falls into the Thames. It is a mayor-town, and sends two members to parliament. It is 12 miles S. of Ayles-

bury, and 33 W. of London. Lon. o. 39. W. lat. 51. 37. N.

CHIRVAN. See **SHIRVAN**.

* **CHISSELBOROUGH**, a village in Somersetshire, England, 4 miles N. of Crookhorn; has one fair, on October 10, for cattle, cheese, and hogs.

CHITOR, a famous town of Asia, subject to the Great Mogul, and in a province of the same name; supposed to have been the capital of the dominions of Porus, who fought against Alexander the Great. It is 250 miles N. E. of Surat. Lon. 75. 58. E. lat. 23. 30. N.

CHITOR. See **CHIVAS**.

CHITRO, a town of Turkey in Europe, on the bay of Salonichi; where the mother, wife, and son, of Alexander the Great were murdered by Cassander; as also where Perseus king of Macedonia was defeated by Paulus Aemilius the Roman consul. Lon. 22. 35. E. lat. 40. 20. N.

* **CHIVAS**, a strong town of Italy, in Piedmont, several times taken and retaken in the late wars, particularly in 1705, by the French; but retaken the next year by the confederates, after the victory at Turin. It is so advantageously situated near the river Po, as to be the key of the territory of Turin, Canavez, Verellois, Montferrat, and Lombardy. It is 12 miles N. E. of Turin, and 12 W. of Verue. Lon. 7. 47. E. lat. 45. 13. N.

CHIUSSI, an episcopal town of Italy, in Tuscany, and in the Siennese; 35 miles S. E. of Sienna. Lon. 10. 52. E. lat. 43. o. N.

CHIUSTENGI, a town of Turkey in Europe, on the Black Sea, and a southern branch of the Danube; anciently called Istropolis, and of great note. Lon. 29. 35. E. lat. 44. 28. N.

* **CHIUTAYE**, a considerable town of Turkey in Asia, capital of Proper Natolia, and the residence of a beglerbeg, as also of the Grand Signior, before the taking of Constantinople; seated on the river Ayala, 75 miles E. of Bursa. Lon. 30. 47. E. lat. 39. 30. N.

** **CHOCO**, several mines of silver in Mexico.

* **CHOCZIN**, a town of Moldavia, on the confines of Poland, and seated on the river Neister, remarkable for two victories gained by the Poles over the Turks, now subject to Russia. It is 110 miles N. W. of Jazy. Lon. 26. 25. E. lat. 48. 46. N.

CHOISEY, a village in the isle of France, on the river Aisne, 3 miles from Compeigne; has a handsome royal palace, several of the kings of France lie buried here.

* **CHOLET**, a town of France, in Anjou.

JOU. It has a handsome castle, and is 170 miles S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 45. W. lat. 47. 10. N.

CHOLMOGORY, a town of Russia; in Europe, and in the government of Archangel. It is seated on an island of the river Dwina, near Archangel.

CHONAT, a town of Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name. Seated on the river Merich, 25 miles E. of Segedin, and 70 N. W. of Tameswer. It is a bishop's see; Lon. 21. 4. E. lat. 46. 20. N.

CHORAZAN, a large country of Asia, and the most northern province of Persia; bordered on the N. by Zagathy as well as on the E. and the S. by Sablehan, and on the W. by Astrabad.

**** CHORE-ABBEY,** situated in the village called Middletown, county Cork, province of Munster, about 122 miles from Dublin; this abbey is now in ruins.

CHORGES, a town of France, in Dauphiny, and in the diocese of Embrun, burnt down by the duke of Savoy in 1692. It is 10 miles E. of Gap. Lon. 6. 25. E. lat. 44. 35. N.

*** CHORLEY.** See **CHARLEY.**

CHOTSIN. See **CHOCZIN.**

**** CHORVEN COUNTY,** in the district of Edenton; N. Carolina; it is surrounded with water, bounded E. by Pequimaris River, S. by Albemarle Sound, and W. by Chorven River; the principal towns are Hertford and Edenton.

CHREMNITZ, the chief of the mine towns in Upper Hungary; 90 miles N. E. of Presburg, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 19. 27. E. lat. 48. 59. N.

CHRISTBURG, a town of Polish Prussia, in the palatinate of Marienburg, from whence it is 12 miles to the S. E. seated on the river Sargune, five miles above the lake Drausen.

CHRIST-CHURCH, a town of Hampshire, England, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, viz. on Thursday after Trinity-Sunday, and October 17, for cattle; seated between two rivers; is a pretty good town and sends two members to parliament. It stands 10 miles E. of Pool, and 101 S. W. of London. Lon. 1. 46. W. lat. 50. 45. N.

CHRISTIANA, a town of Norway, province of Aggerhuys, seated on a bay, 100 miles N. W. of Gottenburg, and subject to Denmark. Lon. 10. 15. E. lat. 58. 59. N.

CHRISTIANOPLE, a strong sea-port town of Sweden, on the Baltic, and capital of Bleking; ceded to the Swedes in 1658; is 13 miles N. E. of Carlesroon, and 24 S. W. of Calmar. Lon. 15. 47. E. lat. 56. 26. N.

CHRISTIANSBURG, a fort of Africa, on the Gold Coast of Guinea, belonging

to the Danes. Lon. 1. 55. E. lat. 4. 16. N.

*** CHRISTIANSTADT,** a town of Sweden, in S. Gothland, and territory of Bleking. It was ceded to the Swedes in 1658, taken by the Danes in 1678, and retaken by the Swedes in 1700. It is seated on the Helges, 50 miles N. E. of Copenhagen. Lon. 14. 10. E. lat. 56. 25. N.

**** CHRISTIANSTED,** the principal town of the island of Santa Cruz, on the N. side; has a fine harbour, with a stone fortress, and is the residence of the Danish governor.

CHRISTIANA, anciently called **LE-TOA**, one of the islands of the Archipelago, on the S. side of Candia.

CHRISTIANA, ST. one of the islands in the South Sea, called Marquesas. Lon. 139. 9. W. lat. 9. 56. S. See **MARQUESAS.**

*** CHRISTMAS ISLAND,** so named by captain Cook, on account of his first landing there on Christmas-day. It lies in the lat. 1. 59. N. lon. 157. 30. W. It is about 15 or 20 leagues in circumference, of a semicircular form. It is bounded by a reef of coral rocks, on the W. side of which there is a bank of fine sand, extending a mile into the sea, and affording good anchorage. The soil, in some places, is light and black; evidently composed of decayed vegetables, the dung of birds, and sand. In other places, nothing but marine productions, such as broken coral stones and shells are to be seen. Not a drop of fresh water was found by digging. The vegetable productions are only a few cocoa-nut trees, and a few low trees, small shrubs, and plants, such as are found on other islands of the same appearance, in a soil half formed. Here are also a few sorts of birds: so that a ship touching here must expect nothing but birds, fish, and turtles; and of the two latter an abundant supply may be depended on.

CHRISTOPHER'S, ST. one of the Caribbee islands, to the N. W. of Nevis, and 60 miles W. of Antigua; formerly inhabited by the French and English; but, in 1713, ceded to the latter. It is about 20 miles broad, and 7 long; has high mountains in the middle, whence rivulets run down, which are of great use to the inhabitants. Between the mountains are dreadful rocks, horrid precipices, and thick woods; and in the S. W. parts of the island, hot sulphureous springs at the foot of them. The air is good, the soil light, sandy, and fruitful; but it is subject to hurricanes; the animals are the same as in other islands. The produce is chiefly sugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, and the tropical fruits. Lon. 63. 14. W. lat. 17. 15. N.

CHURCH-STRETTON, a town of Shropshire,

Shropshire England, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, viz. on May 14, and September 24, for cattle. It is 14 miles S. of Shrewsbury, and 101 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 46. W. lat. 52. 32. N.

****CHURCH-HILL**, a fair town, in the county Fermanagh, province of Ulster; fairs, 14 May, 30 August and November; also a fair town in the county Donegal, province of Ulster; fairs, 11 May, 15 August, and 7 November.

****CHURCH-HILL RIVER**, in New South Wales, at the mouth of which the Hudson's-Bay company have a fort and settlement. Lat. 59. lon. 95. The principal trade is in Furs, with the Indians.

CHURCHILL-FORT, on the E. side of Hudson's-Bay, in America, and the most northerly of those belonging to the Hudson's-Bay company. Lon. 94. 3. W. lat. 58. 48. N.

***CHURCHINGFORD**, a village in Devonshire, England, with 3 fairs, on January 25, last Friday in March, and last Friday in April, for bullocks and horses.

****CHURCH-LAND**, a fair town in the county Kilkenny, province of Leinster; fair day, 14 August.

****CHURCH-TOWN**, a fair town in the county Westmeath, province of Leinster; fair day, 29 August; also a place of the same name, in the county Cork, province of Munster; in which are the ruins of the old church, called Bruheny. **CHURCHTOWN**, is also the name of an old burial ground in the county Dublin, about 3½ miles from the metropolis; there is also a place of the same name in the county Waterford, province of Munster. There is also a fair town of this name, in the county Derry province of Ulster; fairs held on 12 February, 15 May, 24 August, and 1 November.

CHUSAN, an island of Asia, on the E. coast of China, where the E. India company had a factory; but the natives were so guilty of extortion, that they removed from thence. Lon. 124. 0. E. lat. 30. 0. N.

CHUSISTAN, a province of Asia, in Persia, between Fars and Bussarah, bounded S. by the Gulph of Persia, N. by Irac Agemi, W. by Irac Arabi, and E. by Faristan. It is the Susiana of the ancients, and Suslar is the capital.

***CIALUS**, a kingdom of Asia, in Independent Tartary, bounded N. by the kingdom of Eluth, E. by large sandy deserts, S. by Great Tibet, and W. by Turkistan. The chief town is of the same name.

***CIAMPA**, a kingdom of Asia, in the E. Indies, bounded E. and S. by the sea,

N. by the deserts of Cochin-China, and W. by the kingdom of Cambogia. It is very little known.

***CIBOLA**, a province of N. America, in New Mexico, inhabited by the original Americans. It abounds in Indian corn, pitch, salt, bears, a sort of tigers, pecaries, and camel sheep.

CICLUT, or **CICLUGH**, a strong frontier town of Dalmatia, surrounded with walls built in the ancient manner. It is seated on a rocky hill on the western banks of the river Narenta, between a town of that name and the fort of Norin. It was taken from the Turks by the Venetians in June 1694. Lon. 18. 22. E. lat. 43. 29. N.

CILICIA, the ancient name of part of Asia Minor, now Natolia. It is at present part of the province of Caramania, and lies on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, in Asiatic Turkey.

CILLEY, an ancient and famous town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and in Upper Carniola, with the title of a principality. It is the capital of a county of the same name, and seated on the Saan, 36 miles N. E. of Laubach, and 47 S. of Gratz. Lon. 15. 15. E. lat. 46. 31. N.

CIMBRISHAM, a small sea-port town of Schonen, in S. Gothland, a province of Sweden; seated on the Baltick Sea. Lon. 15. 30. E. lat. 56. 40. N.

CINALOA, a province of N. America, in Mexico, lying on the eastern coast of the sea of California: the air wholesome; abounds in fruits, corn, pulse, and cotton; the natives very robust and warlike. It has a capital of the same name, lying E. of the bay of California; it is subject to Spain.

***CINAN**, a large and populous town of Asia, in China. Lon. 103. 35. E. lat. 30. 7. N.

CINGA, a rapid river of Arragon, in Spain. It rises in Bielsa, one of the Pyrenean Mountains, whence it runs through Arragon, and falls into the Ebro.

CINQUE-PORTS, certain sea-port towns so called, on the coast of Kent and Suffex, England, namely, Hastings, Dover, Romney, Sandwich, Hythe, Rye, Winchelsea, and Seaford. They are under the government of the constable of Dover castle, and had large privileges granted them, on account of their fitting out ships for the defence of the coast against France. The sea is now retired some distance from Romney.

CINTRA, a cape and mountain of Portugal, in Estremadura, usually called the Rock of Lisbon; on the N. side of the entrance of the river Tajo, and has a town of the same name. Lon. 9. 30. W. lat. 38. 46. N.

***CIOTAT**,

* **CROTAT**, a sea-port town of France, in Provence, famous for Muscadine wine; on the bay of Laquee, between Marseilles and Toulon. The harbour has a strong fort. Lon. 5. 46. E. lat. 43. 12. N.

* **CIR**, **ST.** a village of France, in the diocese of Chartres, two miles from Versailles, remarkable for a nunnery founded here by Lewis XIV.

* **CIRAN**, **ST.** a town of France, in the diocese of Bouge, in Berri, seated on the river Claise, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey.

CIRCASSIA, a large country of Asia, lying between the rivers Don and Wolga; bounded N. by Russia, E. by Astrachan and the Caspian Sea, S. by Georgia and Dagistan, and W. by the Sea of Zabach. It is full of mountains and forests, and has no other city but Terky, which is seated on the Caspian Sea. It is a kind of republic, for the people put themselves under the protection of Persia, Russia, and the Turks: however, the last are in possession of Terky, the capital town. They are Tartars of a middle stature, well-set, with coarse black hair, and broad flat faces. They wear a vest of coarse grey cloth, and over it a sheep's-skin, which they turn to the side from which the wind or rain comes. They have boots of horse-leather, and wear on their heads round bonnets of coarse felt, or black cloth. The women pass among the Turks for very great beauties, their complexion being extremely fine. The men are not jealous; for they allow their wives all imaginable liberties. They are very fond of necklaces, which consist of strings of pearls, or coloured glass. It is not a little surprising that the men should be so ugly, and the women so extremely handsome. Their religion is a mixture of Christianity and Mahometanism; and, like the Jews, they marry their brother's wives, if they have no children. The men are good horsemen, and subsist chiefly by hunting and robbing.

CIRINCESTER, a town of Gloucestershire, England, with two markets, on Mondays and Fridays, and 3 fairs, on Easter-Thursdays, July 18, and November 8, for cattle, wool, oil, and leather. The market on Mondays is for corn, and on Fridays for wool, yarn, and provisions; seated on the river Churn, and was a place of great account in the time of the Romans; the ruins of the walls are yet visible. A great many Roman antiquities have been discovered; and here the Roman roads met and crossed each other. It is now a borough-town, and sends two members to parliament. It is 55 miles E. N. E. of Bristol, 18 S. E. of Gloucester, and 58 W. of London. Lon. 1. 58. W. lat. 51. 43. N.

CIRENZA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of the Basilicata, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on the river Branduno, at the foot of the Appenine mountains, 35 miles E. of Conza, and 97 E. of Naples. Lon. 16. 10. E. lat. 40. 44. N.

CISTEAUX, or **CITEAUX**, a small town of France, in Burgundy, remarkable for its abbey, which was the principal of the Cistercian order, and depended immediately on the Pope.

CITTADELLA, a sea-port town of the Island of Minorca, and capital of that island; taken by the English in 1708, and ceded to them by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713; taken by the French in 1756, and ceded to the English by the peace of 1763; taken by the Spaniards in the late war, and ceded to them by the peace of 1783. Is seated at the W. end of the island, 66 miles N. E. of the town of Majorca. Lon. 3. 34. E. lat. 39. 54. N.

CITTA-DI-CASTELLO, a town of Italy, and capital of a county of the same name, in Umbria, with a bishop's see; seated on the river Tiber, 27 miles S. W. of Urbino, and 100 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 18. E. lat. 43. 32. N.

CITTA-NUOVA, a sea-port town of Italy, in the marquise of Ancona, and territory of the Pope; contains 16 churches and convents within its walls, besides 15 without. It is 10 miles from Loreto, and 8 from Firmo. Lon. 13. 46. E. lat. 42. 16. N.

CITTA-NUOVA-COTTONERA, a town regularly fortified, in the island of Malta; it includes the port of St. Margerita.

CITTA-NUOVA, a small sea-port town of Istria, in the territory of Venice, with a bishop's see, 60 miles E. of Venice. Lon. 14. 2. E. lat. 45. 36. N.

CITTA-VITTORIOSA, or **IL BORGO**, a strong town in the Island of Malta, seated on a narrow neck of land in the harbour, to the left of Valetta, from which, on each side of the town, runs a very broad canal enclosing the town, and forming an excellent harbour. It is defended by the strong castle of St. Angelo. Lon. 14. 34. E. lat. 35. 54. N.

* **CIVIDAD-DE-LAS-PALMAS**, the capital town of the island of Canary, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour. The cathedral is a very handsome structure; and the inhabitants are gay and rich. The air is temperate and free from extremes of heat and cold. It is defended by a small castle seated on a hill. Lon. 15. 22. W. lat. 28. 5. N.

CIVIDAD-REAL, a town of Spain, in New Castile, and capital of La Mancha; noted for dressing leather extremely well for gloves. It is seated two miles and an half

half from the river Guadiana, and 90 S. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 25. W. lat. 38. 58. N.

**** CIVIDAD REAL**, a city of Mexico, in the province of Chiapa, and audience of Guatemala, 10 leagues from that town. It is a bishop's see, and the seat of the courts of Justice. It lies in a plain, between the N. and the S. Seas, and is inhabited by Spaniards and Indians.

CIVIDAD-RODRIGO, a strong and considerable town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, with a bishop's see. It is seated in a fertile country, on the river Aquada, 40 miles S. W. of Salamanca, and 115 W. of Madrid. Lon. 5. 58. W. lat. 40. 33. N.

*** CIVIDAD-DI-FRIULI**, a small, ancient town of Italy, in Friuli, territory of Venice; on the river Natifona, 10 miles E. of Udina. Lon. 13. 15. E. lat. 46. 12. N.

CIVITA-DI-PENNA, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Abruzzo, with a bishop's see. It is near the river Salino, 35 miles N. E. of Aquila. Lon. 14. 52. E. lat. 42. 27. N.

CIVITA CASTELLANA, a town of Italy, in St. Peter's Patrimony, seated on a river, which, seven miles from thence, falls into the Tiber. It is 12 miles E. by S. of Viterbo, and 25 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 35. E. lat. 42. 25. N.

CIVITA-DI-CHIETI. See CHIETI.

CIVITA-VECCHIA, a sea-port town of Italy in the Patrimony of St. Peter, with a good harbour, and an arsenal. Here the Pope's galleys are stationed, and it has lately been made a free port. It is 35 miles N. W. of Rome. Lon. 11. 51. E. lat. 42. 5. N.

**** CLABOY**, a fair town in the county Fermanagh, province of Ulster; fairs, 10 July, and 15 October.

*** CLACK**, a village in Devonshire, England, about 7 miles S. S. E. of Frome, in Somersetshire, with two fairs, on April 5, and September 19, for cattle and cheese.

*** CLACKMANNAN**, the chief town of a small shire in Scotland, to which it gives name. Lon. 3. 40. W. lat. 56. 5. N.

*** CLACKMANNAN**, a small county of Scotland, bounded E. by Fifeshire, N. and W. by Perthshire, and S. by Stirlingshire. It is but 8 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. It produces good corn and pastures, and plenty of coals and salt. This shire, together with Kinross, sends one member to parliament.

CLADY, usually called **CUMBERLAND-CLADY**, a fair town in the county Londonderry, province of Ulster; near 108 miles from Dublin; fairs, 17 May and

November. One mile and half beyond this are the ruins of O'Cane's castle. Also a fair town in the county Tyrone, province of Ulster; situated half-way between Strabane and Catterlin. Fairs, 1 February, 16 May, 1 August, 16 November.

CLAGENFURT, a strong and regular town of Germany, and capital of Carinthia, with a very handsome square. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is 8 miles S. W. of Weit, and 150 S. W. of Vienna. Lon. 14. 20. E. lat. 46. 53. N.

**** CLAGHANS**, a ridge of rocks so called by the Scots, but by the Irish **BRIGGS**; they lie in the bay of Carrickfergus, county Antrim, running from the N. side of it, about 300 yards into the sea.

CLAIN, a river of France, in Poitou. It rises on the borders of Angoumois, and falls into the Vienne.

CLAMECI, a town of France, in Nivernois, whose suburb is a bishop's see. It is seated on the confluence of the rivers Buevron and Yonne, 112 miles S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 36. E. lat. 47. 28. N.

**** CLANE**, a fair town in the county Kildare, province of Leinster; seated on the Liffey, near 16 miles from Dublin. Fairs, 28 April, 25 July, 15 October; has a neat church, and the ruins of an abbey; founded for regular canons, by St. Aille, who made St. Senechell the elder, abbot of it. A synod consisting of 26 bishops, with a great number of abbots, &c. was convened here in the year 1162, under Gelasius, archbishop of Armagh, who passed a decree that no person should be permitted professor of divinity in any church in Ireland, who had not studied in Armagh. A Franciscan friary, was also erected here, about the year 1266, supposed to have so been by Gerald Fitzmaurice, Lord Offaley.

CLANEBOYS, an ancient name of part of the barony of Ardes, in the county Down, province of Ulster; and extending from the Dufferin to Carrickfergus bay; this tract was called South Clanboy to distinguish it from the Rout and Glynnies in the county Antrim, which was called North Clanboy.

**** CLANECONNEL**, otherwise called **WARINGSTOWN**, a neat village in the county Down, province of Ulster; about 2 miles S. W. of Magherelin, and near 14 N. of Newry. In this place and neighbourhood, the linen manufacture has been carried on to great advantage. Here is a well finished church, roofed with Irish oak, and remarkable for the workmanship of it.

**** CLANMAURICE**, an ancient barony

rony in the county Kerry, province of Munster; named from Maurice the son of Raymond le Gros, who received a grant of this place from Dermot Mc. Carty, for the assistance given him in recovering his possessions of which he had been deprived by the cruelty of his own son, Cormac O'Lehanagh. Its former name was Lixnaw from the ancient Lucensii of Spain who settled in it.

**** CLANROAD**, a fair town in the county Clare, province of Munster; fairs, 8 May, 1 August, 13 and 14 October, and 2 December.

*** CLAPHAM**, a village in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, England, 6 miles N. W. of Settle, with one fair on September 21, for sheep.

CLAPHAM, a pleasant village in Surrey, England, about three miles from London.

CLARA, ST. a small island of South America, in Peru, lying in the bay of Guaiquil, and subject to Spain. It is 70 miles S. W. of Guaiquil. Lon. 82. 20. W. lat. 2. 20. S.

**** CLARA**, a fair town in the King's county, province of Leinster; near 49 miles from Dublin. Fairs, 1 February, 12 May, 25 July, 1 November. Within one mile and a half from Clara are the ruins of a castle.

**** CLARANBRIDGE**, a fair town in the county Galway, province of Connaught; fairs, 1 Thursday, 0. ft. February, 1 Thursday after 12 May, 1 Thursday 0. ft. in August and November.

CLARE, a town of Suffolk, England, with a market on Mondays, and 2 fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, and May 26, for toys: seated on a creek of the river Stour. They have a manufacture of bays; it consists of about 500 houses, which are mostly of clay white-washed. It is 15 miles S. of St. Edmund's Bury, and 56 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 36. E. lat. 52. 12. N.

**** CLARE**, otherwise **THOMOND**, a county of Ireland, province of Munster, 55 miles long and 38 broad; bounded on the E. and S. by the river Shannon, which separates it from Tipperary, Limerick, and Kerry; on the W. by the ocean, and on the N. by Galway. It hath its present name from Richard and Thomas de Clare, sons of the earl of Gloucester to whom king Edward I. granted this county. It is remarkable for breeding more horses than any other county in Ireland. Thomond gave title of earl to a branch of the noble family of O'Brien, descended from Brien Boru, the celebrated monarch of Ireland; and by a new creation in 1766, it gave the same title to Percy Windham O'Brien, Esq. heir to Henry O'Brien, the

last earl of Thomond. It contains 423,187 acres, 10,014 houses, 76 parishes, 9 baronies, and 1 borough. It sends 4 members to parliament, viz. two for the county, and 2 for Ennis. The soil is very fruitful, lies very commodious for navigation, and contains two market towns; the principal place is said to be Killaloe, which has a bishop's see.

**** CLARE**, a fair town in the county Armagh, province of Ulster, near 65 miles from Dublin: fair, 12 May; at which place is Clare-castle. Also the name of a fair town in the county Mayo, province of Connaught; 103 miles from Dublin, at which are fairs on 24 May, 22 June, 17 August, 27 September, and 23 November. Likewise a fair town in the King's county, province of Leinster; fair, 12 November.

**** CLARETOWN**, a fair town in the county Clare, province of Munster; fairs, Saturday before Whitfun-Tuesday, and 11 November.

CLARE, ST. a small island or rock in the Atlantic Ocean, and one of the Canaries, lying between the Lancerota to the S. and Allagranza to the N. E.

**** CLARE-ISLAND**, a small island so called, situated in the bay of Baltimore. county Cork, province of Munster.

**** CLAREMORE**, or **OLARMORE**, a fair town in the county Galway, province of Connaught; fairs, 26 May, 9 August, 26 September, and 20 December.

**** CLARENDON**, a county of Carolina, in N. America, to the N. of Santee River, at the mouth of which is Cape Fear.

CLARENZA. See **CHIARENZA**.

**** CLARISFORD**, situated in the county Clare, province of Munster, near a mile beyond Killaloe. This was the old English name of this place, given it by the first settlers, in or about the time of Thomas de Clare, Earl of Gloucester; and was so called from being the only ford over the Shannon into the county Clare.

*** CLAUDE, ST.** a very handsome town of France, in the Franche Comte, with a bishop's see. The cathedral church is extremely elegant. Great numbers of pilgrims flock hither to visit the body of St Claude, which they pretend is yet uncorrupted. It is seated on the river Lison, 35 miles N. W. of Geneva, and 55 S. of Bisanon. Lon. 6. 18. E. lat. 46. 24. N.

CLAVENNA. See **CHIAVENNA**.

CLAUSENBURG, a large town of Transylvania, seated on the river Samos, 60 miles N. W. of Hermanstadt. Lon. 23. 20. E. lat. 46. 53. N.

CLAY, a town in Norfolk, England, has

has a fair on July 19. It is seated on an arm of the sea, between two rivers; 20 miles N. W. of Norwich, and 115 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 0. E. lat. 53. 2. N.

***CLAY-CASTLE**, situated on Youghal-strand, in the county Cork, province of Munster; here is a very bold, sudden rising ground, or rather a small promontory of a loose sandy clay, which has been encroached on very considerably by the sea: this hill stands about a mile from the town of Youghal, and affords a very pleasing scene to the curious naturalist; for the pieces of the bank which break off and are washed down by the sea, are by degrees petrified into a very hard firm grit, as solid as any stone; the hill seems perfectly dry, nor is there any spring in which this petrifying quality can reside; but it seems to exist entirely in the clay.

***CLAYTON**, a village in Essex, England, 6 miles W. of Lewes, with two fairs, viz. on July 5, and September 26, for cattle and sheep. Lon. 0. 4. W. lat. 51. 8. N.

CLEBURY, a town of Shropshire, England, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on May 2, and October 27, for cattle, and hogs; seated on the river Rea, near the forest of Wire, 28 miles S. E. of Shrewsbury, and 118 N. E. of London. Lon. 2. 23. W. lat. 52. 21. N.

****CLENCARRE**. See **GLENCARRE**.

****CLENTIBRET CHURCH**, situated in the county Monaghan, province of Ulster, 57 miles from Dublin.

CLERAC, or **CLAIRAC**, a town of France, in Agenois, on the river Lot, 10 miles from Agen. Lon. 0. 23. E. lat. 44. 20. N.

***CLEBKE'S ISLAND**, so named by captain Cook, who discovered it in his last voyage. It is an island of considerable extent, in which are several hills, all connected by low ground, so that it looks, at a distance, like a group of islands. Lon. 190. 30. E. lat. 63. 15. N.

***CLERMONT-IN-ARGONNE**, a town of France, in the Verdunois, 127 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 5. 9. E. lat. 49. 34. N.

CLERMONT, a town of the isle of France in Beauvoisis, 37 miles N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 25. E. lat. 49. 25. N.

CLERMONT, a rich, and populous town of France, in Auvergne, with a bishop's see. The cathedral, public squares, and walks are very fine; three miles from Mount Gergoie, and 300 S. of Paris. Lon. 3. 10. E. lat. 45. 47. N.

***CLERYAL**, a town of France, in the Franche Comte, on the river Doux, belonging to the house of Wirtemberg, but depends on the crown of France. Lon. 6. 7. E. lat. 46. 33. N.

CLERVAUX, one of the finest and most celebrated abbeys of France, in Champagne, 5 miles from Bar-sur-Aube, and seated in a valley surrounded with woods and mountains. It is the chief of the Cistercian order. The famous tun of St. Bernard is here, which will hold 800 tuns of wine. Near the abbey is a town.

CLETHERO, a town of Lancashire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and 4 fairs, on July 21, for horned cattle, and woollen-cloth; on the 4th Saturday after Michaelmas-day, March 24, and December 7, for cattle, and woollen-cloth. It is seated near Pendil-Hill, and is a borough-town sending two members to parliament. It is 36 miles S. E. of Lancaster, and 207 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 21. W. lat. 53. 54. N.

CLEVELAND, a district in the North-Riding of Yorkshire, England, with the title of a duchy.

CLEEVES, or **CLEEF**, a handsome town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, capital of a duchy of the same name, and subject to Prussia. Three miles from the Rhine, and over-against Fort Shenk, 12 miles S. E. of Nimeguen, and 60 S. E. of Amsterdam. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 51. 45. N.

CLEVES, the duchy of, is one of the finest and best countries of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and divided in two by the river Rhine. Cleves is the capital town.

CLIFFE, a town of Northamptonshire, England, with a market on Tuesdays, and one fair, on October 29, for cheese, home-spun linen, and turners ware. It is 30 miles N. E. of Northampton, and 73 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 37. W. lat. 52. 33. N.

****CLIFFONY**, a fair town in the county Sligo, province of Conaught; fairs, 18 May and June, 5 October, 6 November, and 15 December.

CLIFTON, a village of Westmoreland, three miles from Penrith, or Perith, remarkable for a skirmish between the king's forces and the rebels in 1746, when the former were defeated.

***CLIFTON**, a village in Gloucestershire, England, near Bristol, noted for the hot well in the neighbourhood.

CLISSA, a fort of Dalmatia, of great importance taken from the Turks by the Venetians. It is seated on a craggy mountain, near which there is a narrow valley, between two steep rocks, through which the road lies from Turkey to Dalmatia. It is 6 miles N. of Spalatto, and 30 S. E. Sebenico. Lon. 17. 31. E. lat. 44. 10. N.

CLISSON, a town of France, in Brittany, in the territory of Nantois, and seated

on the river Sure, 12 miles S. of Nants. Lon. 1. 28. W. lat. 47. 1. N.

**** CLODAGH CASTLE**, now in ruins, is situated in the parish of Kilmurry, county Cork, province of Munster, said to have been built by the Mac. Swineys, who were anciently famous for Irish hospitality. On the W. side of the high-road near Dunusky, there was a stone set up, which now lies in a ditch, signifying to all passengers, to repair to the house of Mr. E.J. Mac. Swiney for entertainment.

CLITHERO. See **CLETHERO**.

*** CLOEAYNOG**, a village in Denbighshire, England, with 2 fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, and October 24, for cattle.

**** CLOGA**, a fair town in the county Kilkenny, province of Leinster; fairs held Thursday after Trinity-Sunday.

**** CLOGH**, a fair town in the county Antrim, province of Ulster, 81 miles from Dublin; near which are the ruins of two castles; fairs, 5 August, 8 November, and 9 December. Also the name of a fair town in the county Down, province of Ulster, 69 miles from Dublin; fairs, 5 June, 5 July, 31 Friday in October, 22 November, 24 December. Not far from this place are the ruins of Dunderum castle, and also the seat of lord Glerawley, called Mountpanther. Near Clogh is a Danish rath, surrounded by a broad deep fosse, and, which is something singular, on the top of it, a plain strong cattle of stone.

**** CLOGHAMON**, one of the castles of the king's of Leinster, near the river Cloddy, in the county Wexford, province of Leinster; fairs held on 11 June.

**** CLOGHAN**, a fair town in the King's county, province of Leinster, 62 miles from Dublin. Also a place in the county Donegal, province of Ulster, 118 miles from Dublin.

**** CLOGHANBEG**, a fair town in the county Donegal, province of Ulster; fairs, 1 February, 19 May, 25 August, and 19 November.

**** CLOGHANLEA**, situated in the county Donegal, province of Ulster, 152 miles from Dublin.

**** CLOGHEEN**, a small post town in the county Tipperary, province of Munster, 91 miles from Dublin, situated on the great Munster road; fairs, Whitsun-Tuesday, 1 August, 28 October, and 12 December.

**** CLOGHER**, a bishoprick and borough in the county Tyrone, province of Ulster, situated near 77 miles from Dublin; it is a post town and has fairs on 6 May, and 26 July; it sends two members to parliament, patron, the bishop of Clogher. It is called **REGIA** by Plotemy, and in a very early age an abbey of re-

gular canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was founded here. On the 20th April, 1396, a dreadful fire burnt to the ground, the church, two chapels, the abbey, the court of bishops, and 32 other buildings, with all the sacerdotal vestments, utensils, &c. Here was also situated the royal seat of the ancient kings of Ergal, which place comprehended the present counties of Fermanagh and Donegal. Clogher signifies the place of the stone, and lies by the river Launy: during the times of paganism, it was a Druidic sanctuary, in which was kept a stone of divination, called the golden stone, which some antiquarians have supposed to be the famous Lec Fail; but from its name it appears to have been a gem of yellow colour, probably of that species, which Pliny calls Ananchites; by which the Greeks, Romans, and all other aborigines of Europe divined; resembling the Urim and the Thummin of the Hebrews.

**** CLOGHGRENAN**, a ruined seat of the Butler's on the side of the river Barrow, in the county Carlow, province of Leinster.

**** CLOGHJORDAN**, a fair town in the county Tipperary, province of Munster; fairs, 12 May and August, 1 December.

**** CLOGHLEAGH**, a strong castle on the river Funcheon, county Cork, province of Munster, from whence there is a subterraneous passage to the river.

**** CLOGHNAKILTY** a borough, post, and fair town, anciently called Clowncallow, situated in the barony of Carbery, county Cork, province of Munster; 146 miles from Dublin. Here is a good market for linen yarn; fairs, 6 April, 10 October, and 12 November. Anno 2 Jac. 1. a new charter was granted by king James II. dated 12 July, 1638; but this charter has become void. About a mile to the N. E. at Temple Brien, are the remains of an ancient heathen Temple. Cloghnakilty sends two members to parliament. Patron, the Earl of Shannon.

**** CLOGHROE**, a village in the county Cork, province of Munster.

**** CLONAGAM**, a fair town in the county Waterford, province of Munster. Fairs, 28 May, and 26 August.

**** CLONAKENNY**, situated in the county Tipperary, province of Munster; 78 miles from Dublin, where are the ruins of a castle.

**** CLONARD**, a post town, situated on the borders of the county Meath and Leinster; 25 miles W. of Dublin. Clonard is the same as Cluainiraid, i. e. the retirement on the western height, a religious house destroyed by Callaghan in

939. Though now an inconsiderable place, it was formerly a bishop's see. In 506 or as others say 520, an abbey for regular canons, was founded here by St. Finian. The bishoprick of Clonard, with those of Trim, Ardbraccan, Donshaghlin, Slane and Fourc, were all consolidated before the year 1152; and united to that of Meath, about the beginning of the 13th century.

**** CLONASLEE**, a fair town in the Queen's-county, province of Leinster; fairs held, 3 May.

**** CLONBULLOCK**, otherwise called **PUREFOY'S-PLACE**, a fair town in the King's county, province of Leinster; 45 miles from Dublin. Fair day, 10 July.

**** CLONCURRY**, situated in the county Kildare, province of Leinster; about 19 miles from Dublin. Gives title of Viscount to the noble family of Lawless.

**** CLONDALKIN**, a village in the county of Dublin, near 5 miles from the metropolis.

**** CLONDROHID**, situated in the county Cork, province of Munster.

**** CLONBA**, a parish in the county Waterford, province of Munster.

**** CLONE**, a fair town, in county Leitrim, province Conaught: fairs, 12 Feb. 5 Apr. 26 May, 13 June, 10 July, 26 Aug. 29 Sept. 2 Nov. 20 December.

**** CLONBB**, situated in the county Dublin, province of Leinster; within 7 miles of the metropolis.

CLONBBN, situated in co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster; near 75 miles from Dublin, where is a castle called Cloneen Castle.

**** CLONEGALL**, a fair and post town, in the county Wexford province of Leinster; above 47 miles from Dublin; 3½ miles from which are the ruins of Castle Ryland and Clohaman Castle. There is also the ruins of another castle 5½ miles from Clonegall. Fairs held 30 May. Also a fair town in the county Carlow, province of Leinster; fairs held, 1 Wednesday in February and March, Ascension-day, 1 Wednesday in May, for frize; 31 July, 12 and 22 November, 1 Wednesday and 11 December, for cattle.

**** CLONEGOWAN**, a fair town in the King's-county, province of Leinster; 40 miles from Dublin; fairs held on 22 July.

**** CLONES**, a post and fair town in the county Monaghan, province of Ulster, 61½ miles N. W. of Dublin, and about 9 miles S. W. of Monaghan. It is corruptly called Clounish or Clounes. Here are large ruins of an ancient abbey founded by St. Tigernach for regular canons of the Augustinian order, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. This

faint, who was of the blood royal, removed the episcopal seat from Clogher to this place. The manor of this abbey is now called the manor of St. Tierney, which, at the suppression of Monasteries, was granted to Sir Henry Duke, and since became the property of lord Dacre. There is still remaining here one of the ancient round towers, and two Danish raths. Fairs 15 April, last Thursday in May, June, and July; 2 September, 1 Thursday, in October, November, and December.

**** CLONFERT**, a bishop's see and fair town in the county Galway, province of Conaught. Fairs, 12 May, August, and 22 November. It lies about 65 miles S. W. of Dublin. The name signifies "The holy retirement." An abbey, church, and bishoprick, was founded here in 553, by St. Brendan, who was interred in his own church in May 577. During the middle ages, this church was celebrated for its seven altars; and the W. front supposed to have been erected by John, bishop of Clonfert, about 1270; is still beautiful. The bishoprick of Chilmacduagh or Kilmacduah was united to this see in 1602.

**** CLONKBBN**, situated in the county Louth, province of Leinster; 36 miles from Dublin.

**** CLONLEA**, an insignificant village in the county Waterford, province of Munster.

**** CLONLOST**, situated in the county Westmeath, province of Leinster; near 45 miles from Dublin.

**** CLONMACKNOIS**, or **CLUAINMACNOIS**, i. e. the retirement or resting place of the sons of the chiefs; on account of its being the cemetery or burying place of a number of the ancient Irish christian kings; it is situated on a rising ground, on the eastern bank of the Shannon, between the confines of the King's-county and the county Westmeath. An abbey was founded here in 548, by St. Kieran, which abbey church was converted into a cathedral; many inscriptions of the Greek, Latin, Hebrew; and Irish languages have been dug up here.

**** CLONMEL**, a borough, post, and market town in the county Tipperary, province of Munster; situated on the river Suir, about 19 miles S. W. of Tipperary town, 85 from Dublin. It has a barrack for two troops of horse; and is governed by a mayor, bailiffs, and town-clerk. There is a manufacture for woollens carried on here, but not very considerable; fairs held on 5 May, and November. It sends two members to parliament; patron, lord Mountcashel. The river is navigable from the town to Carrick

rick and Waterford. There is a spring here of Spa water, that issues out of the side of a rising ground; it has been found very beneficial in scorbutic and chronic distempers. This town gave birth to the Rev. Laurence Sterne, the celebrated author of *Tristram Shandy*. Clonmel consists of four cross streets; it has a bridge of 20 arches over the Suir; and a well-built market-house, with a charter-school for 40 children. A Dominican friary was founded here in 1269, and dedicated to St. Dominick. In the same year Otho de Grandison erected a Franciscan friary. This town is very ancient, having been built before the invasion of the Danes; it formerly defended by a wall. Oliver Cromwell met with greater resistance here than in any other part of the kingdom. It gives title of viscount to the noble family of Scott.

**** CLONMELLAN**, a fair town in the county Westmeath, province of Leinster; 32 miles from Dublin. Fairs, 23 January, 2 May, 25 July, and 29 September.

**** CLONMELLANE CASTLE**, now in ruins; situated in the parish of Aglish, county Kerry, province of Munster; towards the banks of the river Mang, near it are the castles of Mulahaff and Castle Fiery; they formerly belonged to the Mac Carties, and are now the estate of lord Kenmare.

**** CLONMENE**, a parish in the county Cork, province of Munster; the castle of which was ruined in the wars of 1641. At Clonmene, was anciently (according to Colgan) a monastery of Augustinian friars. Not far from Clonmene is the hill called Knocknielshy, celebrated for a defeat given to Donough, then lord Mulkerri, (who with 4000 Irish was marching to raise the siege of Limerick) by the lord Broghill, with 1000 English, in July 1651.

**** CLONMINES**, a borough town in the county Wexford, province of Leinster; it is governed by a portreeve, and stands about 6 miles W. of Wexford town. It sends 2 members to parliament; patron, the earl of Ely.

**** CLONMULSH CHURCH**, situated in the county Carlow, province of Leinster; 43 miles from Dublin.

**** CLONONASLEE**, situated in the Queen's county, province of Leinster; 48 miles from Dublin.

**** CLONONY**, a fair town in the King's county, province of Leinster; fair, 16 August.

**** CLONGULTY**, a fair town in the county Tipperary, province of Munster; fairs, 5 July, and 12 November.

**** CLONROCH**, situated in the county Wexford, province of Leinster; 65 miles from Dublin.

**** CLONTARF**, situated between two and three miles from Dublin, on the sea coast. Here is the Royal Charter-School, an extensive building; and a castle well preserved and elegantly improved, which is the residence of the Vernon family. In April 1014, there was a long and bloody battle fought at Clontarf between the Irish and the Danes, which terminated in favour of the former; who soon after were enabled to expel their proud oppressors. Near the castle stands Clontarf church.

**** CLOONAKENNY**, situated in the county Limerick, province of Munster; 118 miles from Dublin.

CLOUD, ST. a town of France, four miles from Paris, on the river Siene. Here is a magnificent palace, and one of the finest in Europe, belonging to the duke de Chartres; and the cascade is greatly admired. It has the title of a duchy. Lon. 2. 1. E. lat. 48. 51. N.

**** CLOUGH CASTLE**. See **AGLISH**. **CLOVER-HILL**, situated in the county Roscommon, province of Connaught; 72 miles from Dublin, within half a mile of which are the ruins of a church.

**** CLOWN-CALLOW**. See **CLOGHNAKILTY**.

**** CLOYNE**, a small town in the county Cork, province of Munster, situated 125 miles S. W. of Dublin, 10 miles W. of Youghal, about 12 miles E. of Cork, and 1 mile from the sea coast. It is the see of a bishop, and was so erected, and a church built here by St. Colman, who died 4 November, 604. The bishoprick of Cluain-vamah (the ancient name of Cloyne, which signifies "The sequestered cave or habitation") was united to that of Cork in 1430, which union continued until 11 November, 1631, when George Synge, D. D. was consecrated bishop of Cloyne. From that time Cloyne has been governed by its own prelates. The cathedral is a decent Gothic building. The bishop's palace, which was rebuilt at the beginning of the present century, is large and convenient. Near the cathedral is a round tower, 92 feet high and 10 feet in diameter. N. W. of Cloyne is a reputed holy well, dedicated to St. Colman, whose patron day is 24 November. Half a mile beyond Cloyne is Ballynaloe castle.

**** CLUGGIN**, a fair town in the county Limerick, province of Munster; fairs, 13 May, and 24 September.

CLUNI, a town of France, in Burgundy, and in Macanais, remarkable for its famous Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the river Grosne, 10 miles N. W. of Macon, and 37 N. of Lyons. Lon. 4. 33. E. lat. 46. 24. N.

*** CLUNN**, a village in Shropshire, England,

England, six miles S. of Bishop's-Castle, with two fairs, on June 13, and November 22, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

CLUSE, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Savoy, and capital of the territory of Fougny; seated on the river Ance, 22 miles S. E. of Geneva, and 50 N. E. of Chamberry. Lon. 6. 29. E. lat. 45. 57. N.

CLYDE, a river of Scotland, which rises in Annandale, and running N. W. through Clydsdale, passes by Lanerk, Hamilton and Glasgow, falling into the Frith of Clyde, a few miles below Glasgow.

* **CLYNFOGFAUR**, a village in Carnarvonshire, in N. Wales, with two fairs, on August 13, and September 23 for cattle.

CLYSON, a river of Piedmont, in Italy, which runs through the valley of Peruse.

** **COAGH**, a place so called in the county of Antrim, province of Ulster, 82 miles from Dublin; there is also one of the same name in the county Tyrone, province of Ulster, above 81 miles from Dublin.

** **COAL-ISLAND**, situated in the county Tyrone, province of Ulster, 74 miles from Dublin; where are coal-works, and a canal from Lough Neagh, which passes by this place towards Dungannon.

** **COBAN**. See **VERAPAZ**.

** **COBHAM**, a town on the S. Bank of James's River, Virginia, opposite James's Town, 20 miles S. W. of Suffolk.

* **COBHAM**, a village in Surry, England, 8 miles S. W. of Kingston, with one fair, on December 11, for horses, and sheep.

COBLENTZ, a strong, handsome, town of Germany, in the electorate of Triers, at the confluence of the rivers Rhine and Moselle, in a fertile country, with mountains covered with vineyards. It is the usual place of residence of the elector of Treves, to whom it belongs. It is 12 miles N. W. of Nassau, and 50 N. E. of Treves or Triers. Lon. 7. 32. E. lat. 50. 24. N.

COBLON, a sea-port town of Asia, in the peninsula, on this side the Ganges, and on the coast of Coromandel; 12 miles S. of Fort St. George. Lon. 80. 30. E. lat. 2. 52. N.

COBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and capital of a territory of the same name, with a famous college, a fort, and a castle. This town, with its principality, belongs to the house of Saxony. It is seated on the river Elbe, 20 miles N. of Bamberg, and 40 S. W. of Ulford. Lon. 11. 18. E. lat. 50. 22. N.

COCA, a town of Old Castile, in Spain; seated among the mountains; and near it is a strong castle for state prisoners.

COCHIEIM, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, formerly imperial; seated on the river Moselle, 25 miles S. W. of Coblenz, and 33 N. E. of Treves. Lon. 7. 2. E. lat. 50. 12. N.

COCHIN, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of the same name, on the Malabar coast, with a good harbour. The Dutch have here a small fort, which retains the name of Cranganore, and lies three miles up the river. There were once 80,000 families of Jews here; but, at present, they are reduced to 4000, and have a synagogue not far from the king's palace, and two miles from the town. It is 90 miles S. of Calicut. Lon. 74. 30. E. lat. 9. 0. N.

COCHIN-CHINA, a maritime kingdom of Asia, bounded E. by the Sea, N. by Tonquin, W. by Cambodia, and S. by Ciampa. It is much larger than Cambodia, and much richer; but the inhabitants are not so conversable nor civil to strangers. It abounds in gold, raw silk, and drugs; their religion is much the same as that of China, and their cities and towns have gates at the end of each street, which are shut up every night. If any fire breaks out in a ward, all the inhabitants are destroyed, except the women and children. The inhabitants are of a light brown complexion, very well shaped, with long hair and thin beards. The women are handsome, but not very modest.

COCKERMOUTH, a town of Cumberland, England, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, the first Monday in May, for horned cattle; and on October 10, for horses and horned cattle. The situation is low, between the rivers Derwent and Cocker, over which there are two stone-bridges. It is a borough-town, and sends two members to parliament. It is well inhabited, has a good trade in coarse broad cloths, and has several handsome buildings. The market is the best for corn in the county, except Penrith. It is 44 miles N. W. by N. of Kendal, and 200 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 25. W. lat. 54. 42. N.

** **COCK-HILL**; a place in Somersetshire, England; fair, on December 28, for cattle.

COCONATO, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, remarkable for the birth of Columbus, who first discovered America. It is 20 miles E. of Turin. Lon. 8. 9. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

* **COCSNOK**, a river of France in Normandy, which has its source in the diocese

of Mans, and falls into the sea between Point Orfon and Mount Michael.

CODOGNO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and in the Ladefan, near the confluence of the rivers Adda and Po, 33 miles E. of Pavia. Lon. 10. 49. E. lat. 45. 6. N.

COESFELDT, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and in the territories of the bishop of Munster, where he often resides. It is near the river Burkel, 22 miles S. W. of Munster. Lon. 7. 30. E. lat. 51. 48. N.

* **COEVORDEN**, one of the strongest towns in the United Provinces, in Overysfel, fortified by the famous Cohorn; taken by the bishop of Munster, 1673; and by the Dutch the same year. It is surrounded by a morass, 30 miles S. of Groningen, and 37 N. E. of Deventer. Lon. 6. 44. E. lat. 52. 44. N.

COGNAC, a town of France, in Angoumois, with a castle, where Francis I. was born. It is seated in a very pleasant country, abounding in wine, upon the river Charante, and remarkable for excellent brandy. It is 17 miles E. of Saintes; 17 W. of Angouleme, and 248 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat. 45. 44. N.

COGNI, a strong town of Turkey, in Asia, and in Carimania, where a beglerbeg resides; seated in a pleasant country. Here are sheep whose tails weigh 30 pounds. It is 110 miles E. by N. of Satalia, and 270 S. E. of Constantinople. Lon. 35. 56. E. lat. 37. 56. N.

COGSHALL, a town in Essex, England, with a market on Thursday, and a fair beginning Whit-Tuesday, for horses and toys, which lasts three days. It is seated on the river Blackwater, or Pant, over which there is a bridge. It is 17 miles N. E. of Chelmsford, and 45 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 47. E. lat. 51. 52. N.

** **COHANZY**, a small fishing town of West Jersey in N. America; seated on a small navigable river of the same name, about 12 miles from its mouth.

** **COIL-BRIDGE**, situated in the county Down, province of Ulster, being the passage from Downpatrick to the island of Inch. The bridge is composed of six arches; it affords a safe way over a branch of the lake, anciently called Lough-Cloyne, and gives a short passage from Downpatrick, in the barony of Lecale, into the baronies of Dufferin and Castle-reagh. The quay for shipping to the port of Downpatrick, is a quarter of a mile below this bridge, and about a mile from the town; ships of 50 tons and upwards, can come up to it, and there are good store houses erected at the quay.

COIMBRA, a handsome large and ce-

lebrated town of Portugal, capital of the province of Beira, with a bishop's see, and a famous university. The cathedral and the fountains are very magnificent. It is seated in a very pleasant and fertile country. It stands on a mountain, by the side of the river Mondego, 60 miles S. E. of Porto, and 100 N. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 8. 17. W. lat. 40. 12. N.

COIR, or, as the Germans call it, **CHUR**, a large and handsome town of Switzerland, and capital of the country of the Grisons, with a bishop's see, whose prelate has the right of coining money. It is divided into two parts, the least of which is of the Roman Catholic religion, and the greatest, of the Protestant. It is governed by its own laws, and seated in a plain, abounding in vineyards and game, on the river Plessure, half a mile from the Rhine, and 48 miles S. of Constance. Lon. 9. 25. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

COKENHAUSEN, a strong town of Sweden in Livonia, on the river Dwina, 50 miles S. E. of Riga; formerly belonged to Sweden, but now to Russia. Lon. 25. 50 E. lat. 56. 30. N.

* **COL**, a name given by some to one of the western islands of Scotland; it abounds in corn, pasture, salmon, eel, and cod. Lon. 7. 15. W. lat. 57. 0. N.

* **COL-D'AGNELLO**, a passage from France into Italy, that leads from Guilletre to Chateau Dauphin.

* **COL-D'ARGENTIERE**, a passage from France into Italy, between the marquisate of Saluce, and the county of Nice.

* **COL-DE-LIMON**, a passage over the Alps, which leads from Sossello to Coni.

* **COL-DE-TEND**, a passage over the Alps, between Piedmont and the county of Nice.

COLBERG, a strong handsome sea-port town of Germany, in Pomerania, belonging to Prussia; remarkable for its salt-works, and seated at the mouth of the river Perfant, on the Baltick Sea; sixty miles N. E. of Stetin, and 30 N. E. of Camin. Lon. 15. 39. E. lat. 54. 21. N.

COLCHESTER, a town of Essex, England, with a market on Saturdays, and 4 fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, for wholesale taylors; on June 24, for horses; on July 23 for cattle and horses; and on October 20, for cheese, butter, and toys. It is a place of great antiquity, seated on the S. side of the river Colne, which is navigable within a mile of the town. It was surrounded with a wall, now in a great measure demolished. It has 12 parish-churches, not very large; most of them damaged in Cromwell's time; there are here also 5 meeting-houses. The town consists

consists of about 3000 dwelling-houses; the number of inhabitants amount to about 5000. There is a large manufactory of baize, for Spain and Portugal, and the town is famous for oysters and eringo-roots. It was lately a corporation, but has lost its charter for some misdemeanour: however, it still sends two members to parliament. It is 22 miles E. N. E. of Chelmsford, and 50 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 0. E. lat. 51. 55. N.

**** COLCHESTER**, a town in Fairfax county, Virginia, on the N. side of the Occoquan River, 16 miles S. of Bellhaven, and 12 N. E. of Dumfries.

COLCHIS, now called **MINGRELIA**, lies at the E. end of the Black Sea in Asia.

CODDINGHAM, a small place, standing near the coast, in the county of Berwick, in Scotland. Ebba, renowned for her chastity, gave name to the neighbouring promontory, called St. Ebb's Head.

COLDINGUEN, a town of Denmark in N. Jutland, and diocese of Ripen; remarkable for its bridge, over which all the oxen and cattle pass that go from Jutland into Germany, which brings in a considerable revenue to the king. It is seated on an eminence, in a pleasant country, abounding in game; 50 miles S. by E. of Wyberg. Lon. 10. 15. E. lat. 55. 35. N.

COLDSTREAM, a small market town, situate on the Tweed, in the county of Berwick, in Scotland. It had anciently a famous monastery, and it was here that general Monk raised the two battalions, that are now known by the name of the Coldstream Regiment of Guards. Lon. 2. 5. W. lat. 55. 36. N.

**** COLE-HILL**, a post town, situated in the county Longford, province of Leinster, 51 miles from Dublin; one mile and a quarter beyond which is Tashiny church.

**** COLERAIN**, a borough and post town in the county Londonderry, province of Ulster, situated 114 miles from Dublin, having fairs on 12 May, and 5 July. It lies on the river Ban, 4 miles S. of the ocean, and about 23 N. E. of Londonderry. It returns two members to parliament; patron lord Tyrone, and the Jackson family; and is noted for the great salmon-fishery adjacent to it. Here is a barrack for 3 companies of foot. This town is of a tolerable size and very well built. The port is indifferent, occasioned by the rapidity of the river, which makes the coming up to the town difficult. Coleraine is also the name of a place in the King's county, province of Leinster, 48 miles from Dublin.

COLESHILL, a town in Warwickshire,

England, with a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs, on Shrove-Monday, on May 6, and on October 2, for all sorts of cattle. It is seated on the side of a hill, by the river Colne, over which there is a stone-bridge. It is 11 miles N. W. of Coventry, and 140 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 35. W. lat. 52. 32. N.

COLFORD, a town of Gloucestershire, England, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on June 20, for wool; and November 24, for cattle and cheese. It is 14 miles N. of Hereford, and 122 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 51. 48. N.

COLIMA, a sea-port town of N. America, in Mexico, and capital of a fertile valley of the same name; it is seated at the mouth of the river, near the S. Sea, 300 miles W. of Mexico. Lon. 106. 6. W. lat. 19. 10. N.

COLIOURE, a small but ancient and strong town of France, in Roussillon, at the foot of the Pyrenean mountains, with a small harbour, 10 miles S. E. of Perpignan, and 5 S. of Elne. Lon. 3. 8. E. lat. 42. 34. N.

COLLE, an episcopal town of Italy, in Tuscany, 10 miles N. W. of Sienna, and 30 S. of Florence. Lon. 11. 7. E. lat. 43. 16. N.

**** COLLERADO**, a river in the most northern part of California.

**** COLLETON**, a county of Carolina, N. America, N. of Granville county, watered by the river Stone, and full of Indian Settlements.

*** COLLINGBURN-DUKE**, a village in Wiltshire, England, about 10 miles S. of Marlborough, with a fair on December 11, for cattle.

**** COLLON**, a post and fair town in the county Louth, province of Leinster, 29 miles from Dublin; fairs, 3 June, and 24 November. This is a neat, well built town, with a church and handsome spire, and here is the much improved seat of the right hon. John Foster, the present speaker of the house of Commons, who has established an excellent stocking manufactory, and for the use of the company, has completed an extensive bleach-green. Three miles beyond Collon, is Millextown, where there is a church, which greatly attracts the attention of the public, on account of the extraordinary position of one of its gable-ends.

**** COLLIN'S TOWN**, a fair town in the county Westmeath, province of Leinster; fairs, 8 May, and 30 October.

**** COLLOVILLE**, a fair town in the county Armagh, province of Ulster; fairs, 27 April, 26 October.

COLMAR, a considerable town of France, in Upper Alsace, of which it is the capital.

It has great privileges. It is seated near the river Ill, 10 miles W. of Brisach, and 35 S. by W. of Strasburg. Lon. 7. 27. E. lat. 48. 5. N.

COLMARS, a town of France, in Provence, and in the diocese of Sens. It is near the Alps, 20 miles N. W. of Glan-deves, and 20 E. of Digne. Lon. 6. 35. E. lat. 44. 7. N.

* **COLMOGOROD**, a town of the empire of Russia, in an island formed by the river Dwina, with an archbishop's see. It is 30 miles S. E. of Archangel, and 425 N. by E. of Moscow. Lon. 39. 42. E. lat. 64. 14. N.

COLNBROOK, a town of Buckinghamshire, England, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs on April 5, and May 3, for horses, cattle, and sheep. It is seated on the river Colne, which separates this county from Middlesex, is a great thoroughfare on the western road, and has several good inns. It is nine miles E. by S. of Maidenhead, and 19 W. from London. Lon. 0. 25. W. lat. 51. 29. N.

COLNE, a town of Lancashire, England, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on May 12, and October 11, for horned cattle, sheep, and woollen-cloth. It is seated on a small hill, near the eastern confines of the county; 36 miles S. E. of Lancaster, and 200 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 5. W. lat. 53. 50. N.

COLOCHINA, an ancient town of Turkey, in Europe, and in the Morea, 50 miles S. E. of Missitra, and 12 N. of Cerigo. Lon. 23. 22. E. lat. 36. 32. N.

COLOCZA, a town of Hungary, seated on the Danube, and capital of the county of Bath, with an archbishop's see. It was taken by the Turks in 1686, and afterwards retaken by the Imperialists. It is 57 miles S. of Buda, and 60 S. W. of Zolnock. Lon. 18. 29. E. lat. 46. 38. N.

COLOGNA, a town of Italy, in Padua, and territory of Venice, 26 miles S. W. of Padua. Lon. 11. 27. E. lat. 45. 14. N.

COLOGNE, an ancient, handsome, large, rich, and celebrated town of Germany, with an archbishop's see, and an university. It has 19 parishes, 37 monasteries, and 365 churches and chapels. It is fortified in the ancient manner, but of no great strength. It is a free Imperial city, and though the elector has a palace here, he has not the liberty of staying in it for many days together, nor is he admitted to come at all with a numerous attendance. It is in shape like a half-moon, and is seated on the western banks of the Rhine, which renders it more strong. There are

always some thousands of students belonging to the university, who have the same privileges as at Paris. The town is governed by six burgo-masters, of whom two are regents, not unlike the consuls at Rome; besides whom, they have a council composed of 49 persons, which are chosen out of 150, for no more are allowed to act at a time. The inhabitants are generally Roman Catholics, but there are some Protestants, who are obliged to perform their devotions at Milheim, in the duchy of Borg, near three miles from the city. There are a vast number of reliques, but the most remarkable are the bodies of the three Magi, called the Three Kings; and every seven years there is a procession of Hungarians, who come to return them thanks for procuring rain in a dry season. It is 17 miles E. of Juliers, and 85 W. by N. of Mentz. Lon. 7. 10. E. lat. 50. 55. N.

COLOGNE, electorate of, is one of the most considerable countries of Germany, being bounded N. by the duchy of Cleves and Guelderland, E. by the duchy of Berg, S. by the archbishoprick of Treves, and W. by the duchy of Juliers. It is divided into the diocese and the domain. The diocese is divided into the upper and the lower; the domain comprehends the duchy of Westphalia, and the territory of Recklincusen. The elector is arch-chancellor of the empire of Italy, and has a right to consecrate the emperor for Italy, with that of Mentz. This electorate is thought to be the most fertile and pleasant country of all Germany. The revenues of Cologne are computed to amount to 130,000l. a year.

COLOMB ST., a town in the county of Cornwall, England, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs on Thursday after November, 13, and Midlent-Thurs-day, for oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few horses. It is 10 miles W. of Bodmin, and 259 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 52. W. lat. 50. 30. N.

* **COLOMBO**, a handsome, pleasant, and strong town of Asia, in the E. Indies, on the eastern side of the island of Ceylon; built by the Portuguese in 1638, and in 1658 they were driven from thence by the natives and Dutch, who are now in possession of it. The natives live in the old town, without the walls of the new; the governor's house is a handsome structure. Lon. 80. 25. E. lat. 7. 10. N.

COLOMBOTZ, a fortified castle of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, seated on a hill, under which is the strong pass of Urania.

COLOMBY, or **COLOMIA**, a town of Poland, in Red Russia, seated on the river Pruth, 42 miles S. E. of Halies, and 90 S. E.

S. E. of Lemberg. Lon. 25. 40. E. lat. 43. 41. N.

* **COLOMIERS**, a town of France, in La Brie, seated on the river Morin, in a fertile country 32 miles E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 15. E. lat. 48. 48. N.

COLONNA, a small town of Italy, in the Campagna di Romana, subject to the Pope, and 18 miles E. of Rome. Lon. 12. 56. E. lat. 41. 55. N.

COLONNA-DI-RUBICONE, a town of Italy, in the ecclesiastical state; seated on the river Pisatella, anciently called the Rubicon.

** **COLOONY**, a fair town in the county Sligo, province of Conaught, near 99 miles from Dublin, having fairs on 3 May, 5 September, 21 November, and 16 December.

COLORNO, a town of Italy, in the Parmazan, near the river Po, 8 miles from Parma. The duke of Parma has a pleasure-house here, one of the most delightful seats in all Italy. Lon. 10. 22. E. lat. 44. 54. N.

* **COLOSWAR**, a large and celebrated town of Transilvania, where the senates have their meetings; seated on the river Samos, 37 miles N. W. of Wessemburg, and 250 E. by S. of Vienna. Lon. 23. 15. E. lat. 46. 53. N.

** **COLTRAIN CHURCH**, situated in the county Tyrone, province of Ulster; near 85 miles from Dublin.

CUMBO, a sea-port town of Asia, seated on the S. W. coast of the island of Ceylon, and subject to the Dutch. Lon. 78. 10. E. lat. 7. 5. N.

COLUMNA, a town of the Russian empire, in the duchy of Moscow, with an archbishop's see; 50 miles S. E. of Moscow. Lon. 38. 25. E. lat. 55. 5. N.

COLUMPTON, a town of Devonshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on May 1, and October 28, for cattle. It is seated on the river Culm, over which there is a bridge, and is a pretty handsome place. It is 12 miles N. E. of Exeter, and 176 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 30. W. lat. 50. 50. N.

COLURI, an island of Greece, formerly called Salamis. The principal town is of the same name, and seated on the S. side, at the bottom of the harbour, which is one of the finest in the world. Though Ajax, who makes such a figure in Homer, was king of this island, yet it is but a poor place, for all the riches consist in wheat, barley, tar, rosin, pit-coal, sponges, and pot-ashes, which they carry to Athens. It is 7 miles S. of Athens, and is separated from the continent by a strait, a mile in breadth. Lon. 24. 5. E. lat. 38. 0. N.

COM, a town of Asia, in Persia, and in Irac-agemi. It is a large, populous place, but it has suffered greatly in the late civil wars. It is 100 miles N. of Ispahan. Lon. 51. 56. E. lat. 34. 5. N.

COMACHIO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the territory of the church, and in the Ferrarese; inhabited by few besides fishermen. It is 27 miles S. E. of Ferrara; and 20 N. of Ravenna. Lon. 12. 10. E. lat. 44. 45. N. The lake of the same name is between the two mouths of the river Po, and about ten miles in circumference; but dry in several places, on one of which the above town is built.

COMANA, a sea-port town of S. America in Terra Firma, seated on the coast of Curacoa; 35 miles E. of Laguara, and subject to Spain. Lon. 64. 29. W. lat. 10. 10. N.

COMANAGOTTA, a town of S. America in Terra Firma, 10 miles W. of Comana, and subject to Spain. Lon. 64. 40. W. lat. 10. 10. N.

COMANIA, a territory of Asia, bounded E. by the Caspian Sea, W. by Circassia, N. by the territories of Russia, and S. by Georgia. The inhabitants, Mahometans, and very superstitious, yet are great thieves.

COMB-MARTIN, a small town of Devonshire, England, with a small market on Tuesdays; seated on the Severn Sea. It is but a small place, seven miles E. of Ilfracomb, and 185 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 2. W. lat. 51. 13. N.

* **COMB, ST. NICHOLAS**, a village in Somersetshire, England, with one fair, on December 16, for bullocks, horses, and sheep.

** **COMBER**, or **CUMBER**, a fair, and post town, in the county Down, province of Ulster; fairs, 1 Thursday 0. ft. January, 5 April, 28 June, and 19 October; distant 93 miles from Dublin. It stands on a branch of the lake Strangford; at low water there is a pleasant strand of some thousand of acres, and near the town a horse-course of a noted fine sod, two miles in circuit. Here was formerly an abbey of Cistercian Monks founded in 1199, by Brien Catha-Dun, i. e. Brien of the battle of the Down, who was slain there by Sir John de Courcy, about the year 1201. Of this Brien were descended the O'Neils of Upper and Lower Claneboys. The site and possessions of this house, were granted to James Hamilton, lord Claneboys, at the rent of 2l. 2s. 2d. Irish money, and from him came by assignment to the lord viscount Ardes.

* **COMETEAU**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saltz, with a handsome town-house. It was taken by storm in

1421, and all the inhabitants, men, women, and children, were put to the sword. It is seated on a fertile plain, 12 miles N. W. of Saltz, and 60 N. W. of Prague. Lon. 13. 25. E. lat. 50. 30. N.

COMINES, a town of French Flanders, on the lines which the French have made to defend their country against the Austrian Netherlands, and it stands on the river Lis, 5 miles S. W. of Menin. Lon. 3. 4. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

** COMMANOE, one of the small Virgin Islands, N. N. E. of Tortola. Lon. 63. lat. 18. 25.

* COMMANY, a kingdom of Africa, on the Gold Coast of Guinea, about 12 miles square, where the English and Dutch have forts.

COMMERCV, a handsome town of France, in the duchy of Bar, with the title of a principality and a magnificent castle; seated on the river Meuse, eight miles S. of St. Michael, and 120 E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 44. E. lat. 48. 40. N.

COMMINGES, a province of France, 45 miles long, and 15 broad; bounded N. by Gascony, S. by Catalonia, E. by Couserans, and W. by Bigorre; principal trade in cattle, mules, and corn. St. Bertrand is the capital town.

COMO, a strong and populous town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and in the Comasco, with a bishop's see; seated on a lake of the same name, 30 miles W. of Bergamo, and 90 N. E. of Turin. Lon. 9. 7. E. lat. 45. 45. N.

* COMO, the lake so called, is the largest in Italy, and is in the duchy of Milan, and in Comasco, on the confines of Switzerland, and the Grisons. It is 88 miles in circumference, and yet is not above six miles over in any one part.

COMORA DE LOBOS, a town in the Island of Madeira.

COMORIN, a promontory of Asia, and the most northern point of the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and N. W. of the island of Ceylon.

COMORRA, a large town of Lower Hungary, and capital of a territory of the same name; so well fortified, that the Turks could never take it. The inhabitants are chiefly Hungarians or Russians, very rich, and of the Greek religion. It is seated on the river Danube, in the island of Sihut, 16 miles S. of Newhaufel, and 70 S. by E. of Vienna. Lon. 18. 5. E. lat. 47. 46. N.

COMPIEGNE, a handsome town of the Isle of France, in the county of Senlis, with a palace, or castle, where the king often resides. The maid of Orleans was taken prisoner here in 1430. It is seated on the river Oise, near a large forest, 17 miles N. W. of Senlis, and 45 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 55. E. lat. 49. 25. N.

COMPOSTELLA, a celebrated town of Spain, and capital of Galicia, with an archbishop's see, and an university. The squares and churches, very magnificent. It has a great number of monasteries, and about 2000 houses. It is pretended that the body of St. James was buried here, which draws a great number of pilgrims from most parts of Christendom. They walk in procession to the church, and visit his wooden image, which stands on the great altar, and is illuminated with forty or fifty wax-candles. They kiss it three times, with a very respectful devotion, and then put their hats on its head. In the church there are 30 silver lamps, always lighted, and six chandeliers of silver, five feet high. The poor pilgrims are received into an hospital, built for that purpose, which stands near the church, and round it are galleries of freestone, supported by large pillars. The archbishop is one of the richest prelates in Spain, having 70,000 crowns a year. From this town the military order of St. Jago, or St. James, had its original. It is seated in a peninsula, formed by the rivers Tambre and Ulla, in a pleasant plain 88 miles N. of Braganza, and 275 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 8. 17. W. lat. 42. 52. N.

COMPOSTELLA, NEW, a very rich town in New Spain, and province of Xalisco, built in 1531; seated near the S. Sea, 4000 miles N. W. of Mexico, Lon. 109. 42. W. lat. 21. 20. N.

** CONA, an island near the coast of New Andalusia, on Terra Firma, in N. America.

* CONCALE BAY, is on the coast of France, in Brittany, where the English forces landed in June 1758, in order to go to St. Maloe's, which they did, and burnt all the ships in that harbour, which were above 100, of all sorts. Concale is the town which gives name to the bay, and is famous for oysters. It is 18 miles E. of St. Maloe's, and 197 W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 48. 41. N.

CONCARNEAU, a town of France, in Bretagne, with a harbour and a castle. It is 12 miles from Quimper. Lon. 4. 2. E. lat. 47. 46. N.

CONCEPTION, a town of S. America, in Chili, with a bishop's see, and a very large harbour. It has been taken and ravaged several times by the native Americans, and is seated on the South Sea, in a fertile soil, abounding in corn, and excellent wine. Lon. 72. 35. W. lat. 36. 43. S.

CONCEPTION, a town of N. America, in New Spain, and in the Audience of Guatemala. It is seated near the sea-coast, 100 miles W. of Porto-bello, and a small river that runs into the sea. Lon. 81. 45. W. lat. 10. 0. N.

* CONCHES.

* **CONCHES**, a town of Normandy, with a Benedictine abbey, which carries on a considerable trade. It is seated on the top of a mountain, in the territory of Ouche, 50 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 4. E. lat. 48. 58. N.

** **CONCORD**, a small town of New England, near Boston, in Middlesex county, situated on a river of the same name. Near this place commenced the first attack of the king's troops on the Americans, April 19, 1775.

CONCORDIA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mirandola; on the river Seschia, 5 miles W. of Mirandola, and 15 S. E. of Mantua; subject to Austria. Lon. 11. 13. E. lat. 44. 52. N.

CONCORDIA, a small town of Italy, in Friuli, territory of Venice, with a bishop's see; it is now almost ruined, and the bishop resides at Porto Gruaro.

CONCRESAUT, a town of France, in Berry, and government of Orleannois; on the river Souder, 25 miles N. of Bourges. Lon. 2. 35. E. lat. 47. 30. N.

CONDE, a town of the French Netherlands, in the province of Hainault, with the title of a principality and a castle. It is one of the strongest towns in this country, and seated near the confluence of the rivers Haifne and Scheld, 7 miles N. E. of Valenciennes, and 117 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 39. E. lat. 50. 27. N.

* **CONDE**, a trading town of France, in Normandy, and in the Bessin, on the river Nereau, 10 miles from Tinchebrei, and 115 W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 37. W. lat. 48. 50. N.

CONDECRO, a cape or promontory of N. America, in the province of Yucatan, 100 miles W. of Merida. Lon. 91. 27. W. lat. 20. 50. N.

CONDOM, a poor town of France, in Gascony, and capital of the Condomois, with a bishop's see; on the river Gelise, 22 miles N. W. of Auch, and 70 S. E. of Bordeaux. Lon. 0. 36. E. lat. 44. 1. N.

* **CONDOMOIS** a small territory of France, in Gascony, of which Condom is the capital.

CONDORÉ, or **PULO CONDORÉ**, is the capital of a number of islands which lie in lat. 8. 40. and about 60 miles S. by E. from the mouth of the river Cambodia. The mangoes grow on trees, as large as apple-trees, and the fruit is of the size of a small peach, and, when ripe, has a pleasant smell and taste. Pickled mangoes are now well known in England. The animals are, lizards, guanoes, and hogs, as also parrots, paroquets, doves, pigeons, wild cocks, land hens. The inhabitants are small in stature, well shaped, and a dark olive complexion; their faces are long, with black straight hair, small black

eyes, high noses, thin lips, white teeth, and little mouths. They are very poor, and their chief employment is getting tar out of trees. They are very free of their women; for when any ships arrive there, they will bring them on board, and offer them to the sailors. Their religion is Paganism, of what kind is not certainly known. They have a little idol temple, built of wood, and thatched like their houses, which are very mean. The English East India company had a settlement here in 1702; but the factors falling out with the natives, most of them were murdered, and the rest driven from thence in 1705. Lon. 107. 26. E. lat. 2. 40. N.

* **CONDRIEU**, a town of France, in Lyonois, remarkable for its excellent wines; seated at the foot of a hill, near the river Rhone, 8 miles S. W. of Vienne, and 17 S. of Lyons. Lon. 4. 53. E. lat. 45. 23. N.

* **CONDROS**, a district of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the territory of Liege. Huy is the capital town.

* **CONFLANS-EN-JANESI**, a town of Lorrain, in the confines of the Franche Comte, seated at the confluence of the rivers Iron and Orne. Lon. 5. 55. E. lat. 47. 45. N.

CONFLANS, a beautiful palace of France, belongs to the archbishop of Paris; at the confluence of the rivers Seine and Marne.

* **CONFULRNS**, a town of France, in la Marche, seated on the river Viennne. Lon. 0. 43. E. lat. 46. 55. N.

* **CONGERBURY**, a village in Somersetshire, England, six miles N. of Axbridge, with one fair, on September 14 for cattle.

CONGLETON, a town of Cheshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and 4 fairs, on the Thursday before Shrovetide, May 12, July 5, and July 13, for cattle and pedler's ware. It is seated on the river Danae, and is a large mayor town, though it has nothing but a chapel of ease, the church being two miles distant. Its manufactory is in leather gloves, and silk. It is 7 miles S. of Macclesfield, and 157 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 10. W. lat. 53. 8. N.

CONGO, a large country of Africa, between the equinoctial line and 18 degrees of S. latitude, containing the counties of Loango, Angola, and Benguela. It is bounded N. by the kingdom of Bein, by the inland parts of Africa E. by Matamon S. and by the Atlantic Ocean W. It is sometimes called Lower Guinea; and the Portuguese have a great many settlements on the coast, as well as the inland

inland country, which were first begun soon after the year 1484; at which time it was discovered. The heat is almost insupportable; they have many desert places within land, in which are many wild beasts; such as elephants, tigers, leopards, monkeys, and monstrous serpents: but, near the coast, the soil is more fertile; and there are fruits of many kinds, besides palm-trees, from which they get wine and oil. The greatest part of the inhabitants are negroes, going almost naked, worshipping the sun, moon, and stars, besides animals of different kinds. But the Portuguese have made a great number of converts, such as they are. Congo, properly so called, is about 150 miles in length along the coast, 372 in breadth. From March to September is called the winter season, when it rains almost every day; and the summer is from October to March, and then the weather is always serene. The inhabitants are skilful in weaving cotton cloth, which serves them to hide their nakedness; and they trade in slaves, ivory, cassia, and tamarinds. This country contains vast number of elephants, whose teeth are prodigiously large. The river Zaire is full of crocodiles, and sea and river horses. The principal town is St. Salvadore. The trade is open to all European nations.

CONI, a strong town of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of a territory of that name, with a good citadel; seated at the confluence of the rivers Gresse and Sture, 35 miles S. of Turin. Lon. 7. 45. E. lat. 44. 30. N.

CONINGSECK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and capital of a county of the same name; 20 miles N. of Constance. Lon. 9. 20. E. lat. 47. 50. N.

**** CONNA**, a fair town in the county Waterford, province of Munster; fairs, 14 May.

CONAUGHT, one of the four provinces of Ireland, bounded on the E. by that of Leinster, on the W. by the ocean, on the N. and N.W. by part of the ocean and province of Ulster, and on the S. and E. by Munster. It is about 130 miles in length, and 84 in breadth. It has many lakes, no rivers of any great note besides the Shannon, by which it is nearly enclosed. It has several convenient bays and creeks, and is fertile in many places. This province produces abundance of cattle, sheep, and deer. It contains one archbishoprick, 5 bishopricks, 6 counties, viz. Leitrim, Sligo, Mayo, Roscommon, Galway, and Clare, 10 boroughs that send members to parliament, 24 old castles, besides fortresses that have been erected of

late, and 330 parishes; the principal town is Galway. Its ancient name was Olnegmacht, being inhabited by several powerful tribes of the Belgians, viz. the Olnegmacts, Galenians, Damnonians, Carthagians, Gananradii. &c. and their several countries were known by the names of Tuatha-Taidan, Maonmoy, Bressny, Coran, Galeng, Errus, Murisg; and Moy Noy: in this latter territory stood Drum Druid, famous for its great cave and Druidical rites; a place which long before Ptolemy's time, got the name of Croghan, where the states of Conaught assembled, and where Eochy-Feylgh erected a celebrated Rath in the time of Augustus Caesar.

CONNECTICUT, one of the Provinces of the United States of North America, bounded on the N. E. by Massachusetts, on the S. by the Sea, and on the W. by New-York, and is 100 miles in length, and 80 in breadth.

**** CONNECTICUT RIVER**, in North America, rises in lat. 45. 10. lon. 71. 30. waters the province of the same name, which it divides, and at length falls into Long Island Sound.

**** CONNESTIGUCUNE**, a settlement in North America, in the county and a little northerward of the tower of Albany.

CONNOR, a town in the county of Antrim, province of Ulster, with a bishop's see; 6 miles N. of Antrim; fairs 2 August, and 26 October. Lon. 6. 6. E. lat. 54. 59. N.

CONQUET, a handsome maritime town of France, in Lower Brittany, with a good harbour and road; very rich, and 12 miles W. of Brest. Lon. 4. 41. W. lat. 48. 23. N.

**** CONNOR-VILLE**, an inconsiderable village in the county Cork, province of Munster, between Dunmanway and Bandon.

CONSERANS, or COUSERANS, a small district of France, in Gascony, bounded by the counties of Foix, Commingers, and Catalonia. It lies along the river Salat, and has nothing considerable but St. Lizier, which is the capital town.

CONSTANCE, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, with the see of a bishop, who is a prince of the empire. It has a handsome bridge, several fine structures, carries on a great trade, is well fortified, and the Austrians keep a garrison here. It is famous for a council held here in 1514, when there were three popes; but they were all deposed, and Martin V. was elected in their room. The council caused Jerome of Prague to be burnt, though the emperor of Sigismund had given him a safe conduct. They likewise

likewise condemned the doctrine of Wickliffe, and ordered his bones to be burned 40 years after he was dead. However, the inhabitants now are Protestants. It is seated on a lake of the same name, 35 miles N. E. of Zurich, and 62 S. W. of Ulm. Lon. 9. 10. E. lat. 47. 38. N.

CONSTANCE, a great lake of Germany, between Suabia and Switzerland. It is 30 miles long, and 8 broad. It is crossed by the river Rhine, and there are several towns on its banks.

CONSTANTINA, a strong and considerable town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, and capital of a territory of the same name. It is the largest and strongest place in all the eastern parts, and is seated at the top of a great rock. There is no way to it but up steps cut out of a rock; and the usual way of punishing criminals here is to throw them down the cliff. Here are a great many Roman antiquities, particularly a triumphal arch. It is 75 miles from the sea, and 210 E. by S. of Algiers. Lon. 7. 0. E. lat. 36. 4. N.

* **CONSTANTINA**, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, and capital of a small territory of the same name, with a castle seated on a mountain, 40 miles N. E. of Seville. Lon. 5. 35. W. lat. 37. 40. N.

CONSTANTINE, a kingdom of Barbary of that name, in Africa. It is bounded N. by the Mediterranean, E. by the kingdom of Tunis, S. by Bilidulgerid, and W. by the river Sufegmar, which separates it from the kingdom of Bugia. The country is the New Numidia of the ancients and had its own king; but is now a province to Algiers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, one of the largest and most celebrated cities in Europe, standing at the eastern extremity of Romania, and capital of the Ottoman empire. It is seated on a small neck of land, which advances towards Natolia, from which it is separated by a channel of a mile in breadth. The sea of Marmora washes its walls on the S. and a gulph of the channel of Constantinople does the same on the N. It is delightfully situated between the Black-Sea and the Archipelago, from whence it is supplied with all necessaries. Constantine the Great, being obliged to reside in the East, chose this place for his abode, and rebuilt it after the manner of Rome. It was taken by the Turks in May 1453, who have kept possession of it ever since. The Grand Signior's palace, called the Seraglio, is seated on the sea-side, and is surrounded with walls flanked with towers, and separated from the city by canals. It is said the harbour will easily hold 1200 ships. The number of houses must needs be prodigious, since one fire has

burnt down 30,000 in a day, without greatly changing the aspect of the city. However, in general, they are but mean, especially on the outside, where there are but few or no windows, and the streets being but narrow, gives them a melancholy look. They reckon that there are 3770 streets, small and great, but they are seldom or never clean; and the people are infested with the plague almost every year. The inhabitants are half Turks, two thirds of the other half Christians, and the rest Jews. Here are a great number of ancient monumetits still remaining and particularly the superb temple of Sophia, which is turned into a mosque, and far surpasses all the rest. The street called Andrianople, is the longest and broadest in the city, and the Bazais, or Bezesteins, are the markets for selling all sorts of merchandize. The old and the new are pretty neat each other, and are large square buildings, covered with domes and supported by arches and pilasters. The new is the best and contains all sorts of goods, which are there exposed to sale. The market for slaves, of both sexes, is not far off, and the Jews are the principal merchants, who bring them here to be sold. There are a great number of young girls brought from Hungary, Greece, Candia, Russia, Mingrelia, and Georgia, for the service of the Turks, who generally buy them for their seraglios. The great square, near the mosque of Sultan Bajazet, is the place for public diversions, where the jugglers and mountebanks play a great variety of tricks. The circumference of this city is by some said to be 15 miles, and by Mr. Tournefort 23 miles; to which, if we add the suburbs, it may be 34 miles in compass. The suburb called Pera, is charmingly situated, and is the place where the ambassadors of England, France, Venice, and Holland, reside. This city is built in the form of a triangle; and as the ground rises gradually, there is a view of the whole town from the sea. The public buildings, such as the palaces, the mosques, bagnios, and caravanseries, for the entertainment of strangers, are many of them very magnificent. It is 112 miles S. of Adrianople, 700 S. E. of Vienna, 750 E. of Rome, 1500 S. E. of London, 1250 E. of Madrid, 1250 S. E. of Paris, and 1100 S. S. E. of Stockholm. Lon. 28. 59. E. lat. 41. 1. N.

* **CONSTANTINOW**, a town of Poland, in Volhinia, remarkable for two battles fought in 1648, and 1651. It is seated on the river selucza, 30 miles S. E. of Bar, and 62 N. E. of Kamieck. Lon. 27. 20. E. lat. 49. 58. N.

CONTESSA, a sea-port town of Turkey, in Europe, seated on a gulph of the same
2 B name

name in the Archipelago, 42 miles N. E. of Salonica, and 200 W. of Constantinople. Lon. 23. 58 E. lat. 41. 8. N.

CONTI, a town of France, in Picardy, with the title of a principality. It is seated on the river Seille, 14 miles S. W. of Amiens, and 62 N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 13. E. lat. 49. 42. N.

**** CONEY-ISLAND**, an island so called, in Bantry Bay, county Cork, province of Munster: also a small island in St. George's channel, near the coast of the county Down, province of Ulster.

*** COVERSANO**, a considerable town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Terra-di-Bari, with a bishop's see; seated 10 miles from the gulph of Venice, and 12 S. E. of Bari. Lon. 17. 6. E. lat. 41. 20. N.

CONWAY, a town of North Wales in Carnarvonshire, with a market on Fridays, and 4 fairs, viz. on April 6, September 4, October 10, and November 8, for cattle; seated at the mouth of the river Conway, and is a large walled town, with a castle. Formerly it was famous for pearl-fishing; and there is still plenty of pearl mussels, but they are now neglected. It is 18 miles W. N. W. of Denbigh and 209 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 1. W. lat. 53. 20. W.

*** CONWYDD**, a village in Merionethshire, in N. Wales, with one fair, on October 21, for cattle.

CONZA, a small ancient town in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Principato, with an archbishop's see. It was ruined by an earthquake in 1694. It is 30 miles N. E. of Salerno, and 52 E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 35. E. lat. 40. 50. N.

**** COOK'S TOWN**, a fair town in the county Tyrone, province of Ulster, 81 miles from Dublin; fairs, 2d Saturday in Feb. 23 March, 2 Satur. in May, 1 Tuef. o. ft. June, 2 Satur. in Aug. 4 Sept. 10 Oct. 2 Satur. in Nov. last Satur. in Dec. Within a mile of this place, is Killymoone, the very handsome seat of James Stewart, Esq.

**** COOLAGURAGH**, a fair town in the county Cork, province of Munster; fair, 13 July.

**** COOLATIN**, a fair town in the county Wicklow, province of Leinster; fairs, 26 February, May, August, and November.

**** COOLBOY**, a fair town in the county Wicklow, province of Leinster; fairs, last Wednesday in January, 1st Wednesday o. ft. March, last Wednesday April, 1st Wednesday o. ft. June, last Wednesday July, September, October, and Wednesday in Ember-week.

**** COOLKENNO**, a fair town in the county Wicklow, province of Leinster,

54 miles from Dublin; fairs, 1 February, May, August, and November.

**** COOLE**, a fair town in the county Westmeath, province of Leinster; fairs, on 20 May, and November.

**** COOLINANTA**, a fair town in the county Kilkenny, province of Leinster; fairs, on Whitsun-Monday.

**** COOS**, an island in the Archipelago, 56 miles N. W. of the island of Rhodes, and is subject to the Turks. Lon. 27. 44. E. lat. 37. 1. N.

**** COOPER'S ISLAND**, one of the small Virgin Islands. Lon. 62. 57. lat. 18. 5.

COPENHAGEN, a large, rich, and well fortified city of Denmark, with a famous university; the palace is very magnificent; the arsenal has stores, sufficient to fit out a whole fleet. The exchange of the E. India company, their arsenal, the king's stables, the college, the house and provisions, the orphan-house, the opera-house, and the military-school, are all superb structures; the inhabitants are reckoned at about 60,000, exclusive of soldiers and sailors. Before the terrible fire in 1728, there were about 6000 houses, of which 3785 were reduced to ashes. It is above five miles in circumference, and is seated on the eastern shore on the isle of Zealand, upon a fine bay of the Baltick Sea, near the strait called the Sound. It is 300 miles S. W. of Stockholm, 450 N. W. of Vienna, 500 N. E. of London, and 550 N. N. E. of Paris. Lon. 12. 40. E. lat. 55. 41. N.

COPIAPO, a great river of S. America, with a town of the same name, in Chili, which carries on a great trade, and is seated in a fertile country, near the S. Sea, 500 miles N. of St. Jago, and is subject to Spain. Lon. 70. 30. W. lat. 27. 0. S.

COPILOWATS, a pretty large town of Turkey in Europe and in Bulgaria. Lon. 36. 35. E. lat. 46. 40. N.

**** COPLAND-ISLANDS**, situated on the coast of the county Down, province of Ulster, on the S. entrance of the bay of Carrickfergus; they are so named from a family of the Coplands, who settled there in the time of John de Courcey, in the 12th century, of whom are some remains in the adjacent tract called Ballycopland, on the continent. They are distinguished by the names of the Big, Cross, and the Mew Island; in the second of which is a light-house. The Big-island is inhabited by about half a dozen families, who are all dissenters.

*** COPORIA**, a town of the Russian empire, at the mouth of a small river of the same name, in Ingria. Lon. 29. 0. E. lat. 59. 34. N.

COQUIMBO,

COQUIMBO, a sea-port town of S. America, in Chili, seated on a river of the same name. Its district abounds in fruits, and mines of different metals, and the fields are always green, though it seldom or never rains. It has a good harbour. Lon. 71. 11. W. lat. 29. 54. S.

CORBACH, a town of Germany, in Hesse, and in the principality of Waldeck, formerly imperial, 10 miles N. W. of Waldeck, and 35 N. of Marburg. Lon. 8. 58. E. lat. 51. 20. N.

CORBECK, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, three miles S. of Louvaine. Lon. 4. 49. E. lat. 50. 50. N.

CORBEIL, a town of the Isle of France, divided into two by the river Seine, eight miles from Melun, and 17 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 26. E. lat. 48. 33. N.

CORBIE, a town of France, in Picardy, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey. The fortifications were demolished by Lewis XIV. in 1673. It is seated on the river Somme 10 miles E. of Amiens, and 75 N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 38. E. lat. 49. 54. N.

CORBIERS, a small territory of France, in Languedoc, remarkable for a victory that Charlemagne gained over the Saracens in 737.

CORBY, a town of Germany, on the confines of Westphalia, with a famous abbey, whose abbot is a sovereign prince, and has a place in the diet of the empire. It is seated upon the river Weser. Lon. 9. 30. E. lat. 51. 50. N.

* **CORBY**, a village in Lincolnshire, England, 12 miles N. of Stamford, with two fairs, viz. on August 26, and Monday before October 10, for horses and horned cattle.

* **CORCANG**, otherwise called **JURGANTZ**, a town seated on a river anciently called Oxus, which ran from the Caspian Sea to the lake Aral; but the Tartars have found out means to dry up the channel. The greatest part of the houses are now in ruins, and those remaining are mean low buildings. It is 90 miles S. of the lake Aral. Lon. 65. 5. E. lat. 40. 57. N.

** **CORCAS**, or **GRAND CORCAS**, an island N. of St. Domingo, in the windward passage, in the W. Indies, 7 leagues W. of Turks Island. Lon. 70. 55. lat. 21. 55.

** **CONCREAGH**, situated in the coun-

** **CORDRINY**, a fair town in the county Cork, province of Munster; fairs, 5 August.

** **CORDROY**, a fair town in the county Cork, province of Munster; fairs, 20 January and May, 24 June and August, 29 September, 18 December.

ty Louth, province of Leinster, near 42 miles from Dublin.

CORDOVA, an episcopal, and one of the most considerable towns of Andalusia, in Spain, remarkable for its antiquity, and having preserved its splendor, dignity, power, and riches, through so many ages, it being well known to the Romans by the name of Corduba. It is very pleasantly seated on the river Guadalquivir over which there is a magnificent stone-bridge. It is not peopled in proportion to the circumference, for there are many gardens within the walls. There are many superb structures, palaces, churches, and religious houses, particularly the cathedral, which is very magnificent; it was formerly a mosque, when the Moors possessed the town, for which reason it still retains the name of Mezquita, which has the same meaning. The square called the Plaza Major, is surrounded with very fine houses, under which are piazzas. The trade is flourishing on account of the river, and consists of wine, silk, and Cordovan leather. In its neighbourhood are vast numbers of orange and lemon trees, which renders the fruit exceedingly cheap. The best horses in Spain come from hence. It is 75 miles N. E. of Seville, and 135 S. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 4. 4. W. lat. 37. 52. N.

* **CORDUA**, NEW, a considerable town of S. America, in the province of Tucuman, with a bishop's see, 180 miles from St. Jago. Lon. 62. 5. W. lat. 30. 10. S.

CORDUAN, a famous pharos or light-house of France, in Guienne, at the mouth of the river Gironde. The architecture is extremely fine. It is 55 miles N. W. of Bourdeaux, and 37 S. W. of Rochelle. Lon. 1. 9. W. lat. 45. 36. N.

COREA, a peninsula lying to the N. E. of China, between 99 and 109 degrees of E. longitude, and between 32 and 46 N. latitude. It is divided into 8 provinces, which contain 40 cities of the 1st rank, 51 of the 2d, and 70 of the 3d. The capital of the whole is Hanching, where the king resides. The Jesuits say, the people are well-made, of a sweet and tractable disposition, and fond of learning, music, and dancing, and in general resemble the Chinese. Their houses are mean; and they have no beds, but lie on the floor; they have little silk, and therefore use linen in its room; their arms are cross-bows, and very long sabres; their trade consists in white paper, pencils, ginseng, gold, silver, iron, yellow varnish, fowls whose tails are three feet long, horses no more than three feet high, sable skins, castor and mineral salt; in general it is a fertile country. They never bury their dead till three years after their decease.

but keep them close shut up in coffins for that time. It is tributary to China.

CASTLE-CORFE, a town of Dorsetshire, England, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, viz. on May 12, and October 19, for hogs and toys. It is seated in a peninsula called Purbeck, on a river, and in a barren soil between two hills, on one of which stands the castle. It has one church, and 130 houses; governed by a mayor and aldermen, and sends two members to parliament. It is 21 miles E. of Dorchester, and 116 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 4. W. lat. 50. 36. N.

CORFU, a considerable island of Europe, lying near the coast of Epirus, subject to the Venetians, and the most important place they have in these parts, because it commands the Adriatic Sea; for which reason they have always here about 15 gallies and several other vessels. The metropolitan church of the Greeks, which stands in the capital town, is very handsome, and adorned with several rich silver lamps, and one of gold. It is defended by an impregnable castle, called St. Ange. It formerly belonged to Naples; but the inhabitants submitted to the Venetians about the year 1396. They make a great deal of salt; and the country abounds in vineyards, lemon, olive, and cypress trees. The capital town is of the same name, and seated towards the middle of the eastern coast of the island. Lon. 20. 0. E. lat. 39. 40. N.

CORIA, an episcopal town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon. It was taken by the allies in 1706, and is seated on the river Alagon, 30 miles N. W. of Placencia, and 120 S. W. of Madrid. Lon. 5. 30. W. lat. 40. 0. N.

CORIENTES, a cape or promontory on the W. coast of Mexico, in S. America, and in the S. Sea, 100 miles N. of Xalisco. Lon. 111. 20. W. lat. 20. 50. N.

CORINTH, now called **CORANTO**, or **GERAME**, an ancient town, and formerly much celebrated, in the Morea, with a Greek archbishop's see. It was one of the most important places in Greece, on account of its antiquity, its situation on the passage from Greece into the Morea, its castle, standing on the top of an almost inaccessible rock, its harbours on the gulphs of Lepanto and Egina, its riches, and its architects, sculptors and painters, were the most skilful in all Greece. It belonged to the Venetians, till it was taken by Mahomet II. but they retook it in 1678; the Turks became masters of it again in 1715, and have kept it ever since. It is now greatly decayed. The country about it abounds with corn, wine, and oil; and from the castle above-mentioned, is one of the finest prospects in the world,

over the sea to the E. and W. and a fertile country N. and S. The narrowest part of the isthmus, on which it stands, is above six miles over; and on a mount there, called Oneius, were formerly celebrated the Isthmian-games. There are still the ruins of a town upon it, and of the temples dedicated to the Sun, Pluto, Diana, Neptune, Ceres, and Bacchus. The inhabitants are most of them Christians of the Greek church, who are allowed liberty of conscience by the Turks. It is 40 miles N. W. of Athens, and 70 N. by E. of Missitra. Lon. 23. 3. E. lat. 33. 14. N.

* **CORINTH**, the isthmus of in the Morea, is a neck of land which joins Morea to Greece, and reaches from the gulph of Lepanto to that of Egina. Julius Caesar, Caligula, and Nepo, attempted to cut a channel through it, but in vain; and they therefore afterwards built a wall across it, which they call Hexamilium, because it was six miles in length. This was demolished by Amurat II. and afterwards rebuilt by the Venetians, but was levelled a second time by Mahomet II.

CORITA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, 23 miles E. of Salamanca. Lon. 5. 49. W. lat. 41. 5. N.

** **CORK COUNTY**, the largest county in Ireland; is situated in the province of Munster; having Limerick on the N. the sea on the S. Kerry on the W. and Waterford on the E. The greatest length of the county is about 110 English, or 93 Irish miles; and its greatest breadth 56 English, or 44 Irish miles. It contains 991,010 Irish plantation acres, 232 parishes, 19 baronies, and 12 boroughs, returns 26 members to parliament, and gives title of earl to the elder branch of the illustrious family of Boyle. It abounds with excellent harbours well fitted for foreign trade, and with many fine rivers, as the Blackwater, Lee, Bandon, Ilan, &c. and being inhabited by an industrious people is rich and populous, though tillage is too much neglected, the lands being chiefly under pasture. It is plentifully stored with all kinds of game for fishing and fowling. Before the arrival of Strongbow, this county was a kingdom in itself, the kings of which were the Mc. Cartys. In 1210, it was made shire ground by king John, who appointed Sheriffs and other officers.

CORK CITY, the place of most note in the county of Cork, province of Munster; it lies at 15 miles distant from the sea, and 124 from Dublin, being about 50 miles S. of Limerick. It is a post, port, and fair town; having fairs on the day after Trinity-Sunday, and on 1 October. It sends two members to parliament. It is

said

said to have been founded by the Danes, and inclosed by them with walls, about the middle of the 9th century. It is the second city in Ireland, and lies mostly on a marshy ground surrounded by the river Lee. It made a resistance of five days against a regular army in September 1690, when besieged by the earl of Marlborough, who took it from king James's army. It contains upwards of 70,000 inhabitants, and has 12 companies of foot quartered in the barracks. Here is a spacious harbour, where the whole navy of England might lie with ease and safety. The slaughtering season continues from the month of August to the latter end of January, in which space it has been computed that they kill and cure seldom fewer than 100,000 head of black-cattle; the rest of their exports consists of butter, candles, hides, raw and tanned; linen cloth, pork, calves, lambs, and rabbit skins, tallow, wool for England, linen and woollen yarn, and worsted. The merchants of Cork carry on a very extensive trade to almost all parts of the world. In it, besides the cathedral, are 6 churches; there were several abbeys founded here; and there are now many charitable institutions in it. The Exchange, which almost divides the main street of the city into two parts N. and S. is a handsome regular structure of hewn stone. Here are a county court-house, where the assizes are held; gaols, markets, hospitals, barracks, and a bishop's palace. The corporation consists of a mayor, sheriffs, recorder, aldermen, and burgesses. The English families who settled in this part of the country, were the Boyles and Barrys.

**** CORKAGUINY**, a barony in the county Kerry, province of Munster; the name signifies a fertile country. This barony is a peninsula of about 24 Irish miles in length and 8 in breadth, it is washed on the S. side by the bay of Dingle, or Castlemain, and on the N. by Tralee bay. It contains no less than 20 parishes, which shews that this barony was formerly better inhabited than it is at present, each parish having had its respective church, most of which churches were very large, as appears by their ruins.

CORLIN, a town of Germany in Farther Pomerania, belonging to the king of Prussia. It is seated on the river Persant, 8 miles S. E. of Colberg. Lon. 15. 47. E. lat. 54. 16. N.

*** CORMENTIN**, the name of a fortress and town, on the Gold Coast of Guinea. The fortress belongs to the Dutch, and below it is the town, which is very large and populous. Lon. 0. 15. W. lat. 5. 30. N.

*** CORBERY**, a town of France, in

Touraine with a rich Benedictine abbey. It is very pleasantly seated on the river Indre, 8 miles from Tours. Lon. 0. 28. E. lat. 47. 30. N.

CORNEIGHA, one of the five places round the fortified castle of St. Maria della Suorte, on the bay of Speitia, in the Genoese dominions.

CORNET, a castle on the island of Guernsey, belonging to Great-Britain. Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 49. 30. N.

CORNETO, a town of Italy in the Patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see, seated on the river Marta, 3 miles E. of the sea, and 37 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 11. 53. E. lat. 42. 15. N.

*** CORNHILL**, a village in the bishoprick of Durham, with one fair, on December 6, for pedler's goods.

CORNWALL, an English county, surrounded on all sides by the sea, except to the E. which joins to Devonshire, from which it is separated by the river Tamer. It is 75 miles in length and 26 in breadth, but grows narrower gradually towards the Land's End. It contains 27,620 houses, 165,660 inhabitants, 161 parishes, 27 market towns, and sends 44 members to parliament. It is remarkable for the stannaries, where they get tin, and to these belong particular laws, immunities, and privileges. The other commodities are, blue-slate, corn, fruits, cattle, and a little silver. Sometimes a sort of diamonds have been found here, but not so hard as the true. This county was one of the places to which the ancient Britons retreated, whose language they retained for a considerable time, but is now almost extinct, unless at two or three parishes near the Land's End. The soil is generally hilly and rocky, covered with shallow earth. The air is pretty healthy, though subject to high winds and storms. It has title of a duchy, and the king's eldest son is duke of Cornwall.

*** CORNWALL**, a territory of France, in Bretagne, which stretches out into the ocean. It comprehends the diocese of Quimper.

**** CORNWALL**, a town of N. America in Litchfield county, Connecticut, near Stratford River, 11 miles S. of Salisbury.

CORO, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, seated at the bottom of the gulph of Venezuela, 60 miles W. of La Guaira. Lon. 70. 0. W. lat. 11. 0. N.

COROMANDEL, the coast so called is the eastern coast of the peninsula, on this side the Ganges in Asia. It is bounded on the N. by Golconda, on the E. by the bay of Bengal, on the S. by Madura, and on the W. by Bishnagar. The country is fertile, healthy, and pleasant. The people are

are Gentoos, and have various manufactures of cotton.

CORON, a sea-port town of Turkey in Europe in the territory of Belvidera, and in the Morea. In 1715 the Turks took it, and all the Morea, from the Venetians. It is seated on a bay, 15 miles S. E. of Modon, and 30 S. of Patras. Lon. 21. 50. E. lat. 36. 50. N.

**** CORONERY**, situated in the county Cavan, province of Ulster, near 48 miles from Dublin; within three quarters of a mile of which is Knockbridge-bridge, situated on the banks of a small lough; and three miles beyond Coronery, are the ruins of a church.

**** CORONODV**, the name of a seat in the county Cork, province of Munster.

CORREGIO, a small pleasant town of Italy, and capital of a territory of the same name, in the duchy of Modena, with a handsome castle. It was taken by prince Eugene in 1706. It is 9 miles N. E. of Reggio, and 12 N. W. of Modena. Lon. 11. 12. E. lat. 44. 46. N.

**** CORRIBINNY-POINT**, in Cork harbour.

**** CORROFIN**, situated in the county Clare, province of Munster, 109 miles from Dublin. Fairs, on the day before Ascension-day, and 22 November.

*** CORSHAM**, or **COSHAM**, a village in Wiltshire, England, with two fairs on March 7, and September 4, for horned cattle, sheep, and horses. It is 4 miles S. W. of Chippenham, and 11 N. E. of Bath.

CORSICA, an island in the Mediterranean Sea, about 88 miles long, and 40 broad. The air is very unwholesome, and the land hilly, full of stones, and cultivated very poorly; however, the vallies produce wheat, and the hills fruits, viz. olives, figs, grapes, almonds, and chefnuts. They have horses also, of a very fiery nature. Besides there are mines of iron, and a great deal of fish and coral on the coast. In the middle there is the mountain Gradaccio, where there are two lakes, near each other, from whence proceed the two principal rivers. There is a ridge of mountains, which divide the island into two parts, the N. and S. The capital is Bastia. It belonged to the Genoese, the natives having for many years taken up arms against them, that state surrendered its right to the king of France.

*** CORSELY-BEATH**, a place in Wiltshire, England, where there is a fair kept the first Monday in August, for cattle and cheese.

CORTATE, a town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, a little to the N. of Cape Comorin. Lon. 79. 0. E. lat. 8. 6. N.

CORTE, a town of Corsica, with a strong castle in the middle of the island. It is 25 miles S. E. of Calvi, and 27 S. W. of Bastia. Lon. 9. 26. E. lat. 42. 6. N.

CORTIS, a town of Germany, in Liege, 10 miles N. E. of Ramillies. Lon. 4. 59. E. lat. 50. 46. N.

CORTONA, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, and in the Florentino, with a bishop's see, and a famous academy. It is 32 miles E. of Sienna, and 20 N. W. of Perugia. Lon. 12. 0. E. lat. 43. 20. N.

*** CORUNNA**, absurdly called by the English sailors the **GROYN**, is a sea-port town of Galicia in Spain. Lon. 8. 19. W. lat. 43. 18. N.

*** CORVO**, the least of the Azores, or western islands, having only about 600 inhabitants who cultivate wheat and feed hogs. Lon. 31. 5. W. lat. 39. 42. N. See **AZORES**.

*** CORWEN**, a village in Merionethshire, N. Wales, 10 miles N. E. of Bala, with five fairs, on March 12, May 24, July 21, October 10, and December 26, all for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

CORZOLA, an island in the gulph of Venice, divided from Dalmatia by a narrow channel. Lon. 17. 0. E. lat. 43. 16. N.

**** COSCRADIA**, an ancient territory in the county Waterford, province of Munster; it contained but a small narrow tract, the inhabitants of which made no great figure.

COSENZA, a considerable town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of Hither Calabria, with an archbishop's see, and a strong castle. It is seated on the river Crate, 11 miles from the sea, and 105 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 16. 20. E. lat. 39. 20. N.

**** COSHBIDGE**, a barony in the county Cork, province of Munster; joined to that of Coshmore, and commonly called the barony of Coshmore and Coshbride; in the former division, stands Lismore, a bishop's see and borough; and in the latter stands the borough of Tallow. It is the most western barony in that county.

**** COSHMIRE**. See **COSHBIDGE**.

COSLIN, a town of Germany, in Brandenburg Pomerania, 10 miles E. of Colberg. Lon. 15. 56. E. lat. 54. 20. N.

COSMOPOLI. See **PORTO FERRARO**.

*** COSNEY**, a town of France, in the diocese of Auxerre, seated on the river Loire, at the place where the river Noyon falls into it; 88 miles S. of Paris. Lon. 3. 6. E. lat. 47. 23. N.

COSSACKS, a people inhabiting the confines of Poland, Russia, Tartary, and Turkey. They are divided into several branches,

branches, the Kofakki-sa-Parovi, the Kofakki-Donlki, and the Kofakki-Jaici. These are the wildest of them all, though they dwell in large villages along the banks of the river Yaik, near its fall into the Caspian Sea. They live on husbandry, fishing, and their cattle; but rob their neighbours as often as they have opportunity. In the winter they keep at home; but in summer they rove in boats, on the Caspian Sea, with an intent to attack the vessels sailing thereon. Their religion is a mixture of Paganism, Mahometanism, and Christianity. Their only town is Yaikskoy. The banks of the rivers are exceedingly fertile, and produce all the necessaries of life. These people are large and well made, have blue eyes, brown hair, and aquiline noses; the women are handsome, well shaped, and very com-
plaisant to strangers. The country which they now inhabit, is called Ukrain, and is one continued and exceedingly fertile plain, which produces corn, pulse, tobacco, and honey. The pastures are so good, that their cattle are the largest in Europe. Their towns are all built of wood, after the manner of the Russians. Kofakki-Donlki dwell on both sides the river Don, and are much the same for size and shape, as the former; these are under the protection of Russia, and profess the same religion.

COSSANO. See **CASSANO.**

* **COSSOVA**, a large plain of Turkey in Europe, and in the eastern part of Bosnia, on the confines of Servia, about the river Sitniza. It is of great extent and very fertile, and contains the cities of Prittina and Ucitergna; but is chiefly known on account of the victory gained by Amurath I. a Turkish sultan, over Lazarus, the despot of Servia, in which this last was taken prisoner, and the sultan himself was either killed during the battle, or after the victory.

COSTA RICCA, a province of N. America, in New Spain, and in the audience of Guatimala, bounded on the N. E. by the northern ocean, on the S. W. by the South Sea, on the N. W. by Nicaragua, and on the S. E. by Veragua. The soil is not very fertile, though there is plenty of cattle. Carthage is the capital town.

** **COSTLET'S-BRIDGE**, situated in the county Down, province of Ulster; it is the entrance into the barony of Lower Iveagh, on the N. E. side from the county Antrim, from Lisburn; over a small river called Garricklogh river.

** **COTATI.** See **CORTATE.**

* **COTATIS**, a town of Asia, in Georgia, seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Fasso, and in the kingdom of Imeretta, of which it was formerly the

capital. It is divided into three parts, the town, which is without walls, and contains about 200 houses; the palace where the king resides, and the houses of the great men, and the citadel, which is on the other side the Fasso, on a high mountain, where the Turks keep a garrison. Lon. 43. 55. E. lat. 43. 10. N.

COTBUS, a town of Germany, in Lower Luface; it is a strong important place, and subject to the king of Prussia. It is seated on the river Spree, 60 miles S. by E. of Berlin, and 55 S. E. of Wirtemberg. This place is noted for excellent beer, pitch, and the cultivation of flax. Lon. 14. 12. E. lat. 51. 36. N.

* **COTENTIN**, a territory of France, in Lower Normandy, on the side of the English channel. Coutances is the capital town.

* **COTIGNIAC**, a town of France, in Provence, and in the diocese of Frefus, with the title of a barony. It is seated on the river Argens, and is famous for its sweet-meats.

COTRONE. See **CROTONA.**

** **COTTERBOROUGH**, a fair town in the county Cork, province of Munster; fairs, 21 May, and 15 November.

* **COUCO**, a territory of Africa, in Barbary, between Algiers and Bugia. The inhabitants are independent, and dwell in the mountains, which are very fertile.

COUCY, a town of France, in the Laonois, between Laon and Oyse. It is divided into the Upper and Lower towns. Lon. 3. 13. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

** **COVE**, a small village in the county Cork, province of Munster, situated in an island called the Great Island, which forms one side of Cork harbour; it is about 7 miles distant from Cork city. This village is built under a high steep hill; opposite to which the largest vessels trading to Cork, generally anchor; upwards of 200 sail have been moored here often. Cove is inhabited by fishermen and a few custom-house officers. This place is a port town, and usually called the Cove of Cork.

COVENTRY, a town of Warwickshire, England, which with Litchfield, is a bishop's see. Its market is on Friday, and the fairs are, on May 2, for horses, cows, and sheep; on Friday in Trinity-Week, for flannels, linen, and woollen; and on the first day they represent the lady Godina on horse-back; and on November 1, for linen, woollen, and horses. It is a city and county, containing 19 villages and hamlets, and governed by a mayor, 2 bailiffs, sheriffs, 10 aldermen, and other officers. It holds pleas for all actions, has a gaol for felons, as well as debtors, and

and sends two members to parliament. It has a free-school for boys, and has several hospitals. In the market place stood the stately cross in England, it being 66 feet high, and adorned with the statues of several kings, but it has been lately taken down. It has a considerable manufacture in stuffs, and ribbands, and has the title of an earldom. It is 30 miles W. N. W. of Northampton, and 92 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 28. W. lat. 52. 23. N.

COVERDEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Overijssel, near the confines of Westphalia, and the fortress in the marshes is strong both by nature and art. It is 35 miles N. E. of Deventer. Lon. 6. 35. E. lat. 52. 46. N.

COULAN, or **QUILON**, a kingdom of Asia, in the peninsula this side the Ganges, and on the Malabar coast. The inhabitants are generally Gentoos, mixed with Christians of St. Thomas. The capital town is of the same name, where the Dutch have a settlement. Lon. 75. 30. E. lat. 8. 30. N.

* **COULANGE-LA-VINEUSE**, a small town of France, in Burgundy, seated on the river Yonne. There is also another town of the same name, and on the same river, at the distance of five miles.

COULANS, a town of France, in Maine, and in the election of Mans, with the title of a barony, and a castle.

COULONGES, a town of France, in Poitou, and the election of Fonten.

** **COULYCLARE**, situated in the county Clare, province of Munster; 136 miles from Dublin.

* **COUPAR**, the county town of the shire of Fife, in Scotland. It is small, but pleasantly situated near the center of the county. Lon. 3. 0. W. lat. 56. 20. N.

COUPEZE, one of the principal rivers of France, in Limolin, which rises beyond Manach, and falls into the Vizere.

COURLAND, a territory of Livonia, with the title of a duchy whose dukes are independent, and under the protection of Poland. It is bounded by the river Dwina on the N. which separates it from Livonia, on the E. by Lithuania, on the S. by Samogitia, and on the W. by the Baltick Sea, being about 130 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. Mittau is the capital town, whose inhabitants are Protestants.

* **COURMONTAEL**, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, and in the diocese of Montpellier.

* **COURPIERE**, a town of France, in Auvergne, and in the diocese of Clermont.

** **COURT-AND-CORRAGHERN**, a fair town in the county Limerick, province of Munster; fairs 23 April, 10 June, 2 September, and 30 November.

COURTENAI, a town of Gatenois, in the Isle of France, 15 miles S. W. of Sennes, 15 N. E. of Montargis, and 60 S. of Paris. Lon. 3. 4. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

** **COURT-FERRY**, situated in the county Limerick, province of Munster; 100 miles from Dublin, and above 6 from Limerick city.

** **COURT-LAND**, a town and Manor of N. America, on the E. bank of Hudson's river, 140 miles from New-York.

** **COURT MAC SHERRY**, situated in the county Cork, province of Munster. Here is a bay which affords plenty of various kinds of fish; on both sides are prodigious high cliffs; towards the entrance of this bay, where eagles, hawks, and herons, build their nests.

COURTRAY, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, seated on the river Lys, 12 miles E. of Ypres, and 130 N. of Paris. Lon. 3. 6. E. lat. 50. 50. N.

COUTANCES, a sea-port town of France, in Lower Normandy, and capital of Cotentin, with a bishop's see. The churches, and particularly the cathedral, are very magnificent. It is 22 miles N. of Avranches, and 37 N. E. of St. Malo's. Lon. 1. 23. E. lat. 49. 3. N.

* **COUTHORPE**, a village in Lincolnshire, England, about the middle of the eastern part near the sea-coast, and two miles S. of Louth, with one fair, on July 5, for horses and horned cattle.

COUTRAS, a town of France, in Perigord remarkable for the victory gained here by Henry IV. in 1537. It is seated on the river Dordogne, 20 miles N. E. of Bourdeaux, and 290 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 3. W. lat. 40. 4. N.

* **COWBRIDGE**, a town of Glamorgan-shire, in South Wales, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs, viz. on April 23, August 1, and October 18, for cattle. It is called by the Welsh Pont-Van, from the stone-bridge over the river, which soon after falls into the sea. It is governed by two bailiffs, 12 aldermen, and 12 common-council; the market is well supplied. It is 12 miles W. of Cardiff, and 175 W. from London. Lon. 3. 33. W. lat. 51. 23. N.

* **COWES**, a sea-port town of Hampshire, England, on the N. E. coast of the Isle of Wight, having a safe harbour. It is 8 miles S. W. of Portsmouth. Lon. 1. 15. W. lat. 50. 46. N.

* **COWLING**, a village in Suffolk, six miles S. E. of Newmarket, with two fairs, on July 31, and October 27, for sheep and lambs.

COXWOLD, a town in the North-Riding of Yorkshire, England; has one fair,

on

on August 25, for horned cattle, cloths, pewter, and hardware. It is 18 miles N. of York, and 214 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 10. W. lat. 54. 16. N.

**** COYNE BRIDGE.** See COIL-BRIDGE.

COZUMEL, a considerable island of America; on the W. coast of Yucatan, where Cortez landed, and refreshed his troops before they attempted the conquest of Mexico. It is very fertile, and abounds in fruits, pulse, cattle, and fowls. It is in some sense subject to Spain.

*** CRACATOA**, the southernmost of a cluster of islands lying in the entrance of the straits of Sunda. It is entirely covered with trees, except a few spots, which have been cleared by the natives for the purpose of forming rice fields. The population is inconsiderable; it is dependant on the king of Bantam. Its coral reefs afford small turtles in abundance; but other refreshments are exceedingly scarce and dear. This island is considered very healthy. Lon. 105. 36. E. lat. 8. 6. S.

**** CRABS ISLAND.** See BORIQVEN.

CRACOW, the capital town or city of Poland, and the most important place therein. The streets are broad and straight, but very nasty; and the houses are about five stories high, built with stone, and covered with shingles. The kings of Poland resided here before they removed to Warsaw. It was burnt to the ground in 1702 by the Swedes. The city has two large suburbs, and is surrounded with ditches and walls, fortified with towers. Here are several churches, but the principal is that dedicated to St. Stanislaus, those of the Jesuits, and Dominicans; and there is a famous university, consisting of 11 colleges. The regalia are kept here, this being the place where the kings of Poland are crowned, and the supreme court held. It is seated on the river Vistula, Weiffel, or Weiffer, 130 miles S. S. W. of Warsaw. Lon. 19. 55. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

*** CRACOW**, the palatinate of, is one of the three provinces of lesser Poland. It is bounded on the E. by the palatinate of Sandomir, on the N. by that of Sired, which is part of great Poland, on the W. by Silesia, and on the S. by Hungary. Here are mines of lead which contain a little silver, at Slenkow, and elsewhere; of copper, at Sandeck; of vitriol, at Biecz; of salt, at Wielicz and Bochnia. It is tolerably fertile, and watered with several rivers, of which the Vistula, or Weiffer, is the chief. Cracow is the capital town.

**** CRAGWELL BRIDGE**, situated in the county Galway, province of Conaught, 94 miles from Dublin.

**** CRAIGBALLY**, a fair town in the county Antrim, province of Ulster; fairs, 26 June, and 21 August.

**** CRAIGTOWN**, situated in the county Tyfene, province of Ulster, about 114 miles from Dublin; near which is Solomon's porch, it was formerly a very fine cave, but the rock being limestone, is quarried down, and the cave greatly damaged.

CRAIL, a parliament town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, seated at the mouth of the Frith of Forth, 7 miles S. E. of St. Andrews. Lon. 2. 36. W. lat. 56. 15. N.

*** CRAINBURG**, a town of Germany, in Carniola, seated on the river Saave, 20 miles N. W. of Laubach. Lon. 14. 5. E. lat. 46. 36. N.

*** CRANBORN**, a town of Dorsetshire, England, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on August 29, and December 6, for cheese and sheep. It is well watered with streams, and is finely seated for pleasure, there being a chase which extends almost to Salisbury. It is 38 miles N. E. of Dorchester, and 96 W. of London.

*** CRANBROOK**, a town in Kent, England, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on May 30, and September 29, for cattle and horses. It is a large and well frequented place, and the market is the best in these parts. It is 13 miles S. of Maidstone, and 56 S. E. of London. Lon. 0. 39. E. lat. 51. 4. N.

CRANGANOR, a town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and on the Malabar coast, where the Dutch have a factory. It is capital of a small kingdom or territory, and depends on the Samorin. Lon. 74. 25. E. lat. 10. 15. N.

CRANSAC, a small town of France, in Guienne, noted for its sulphureous waters and coal-pits.

*** CRAONNE**, a town of France, in the generality of Soissons, and in the diocese of Laon.

*** CRAPAC, or CARPAC**, a long chain of mountains that surround Hungary and Transylvania, on the N. and W. side; they have different names, according to the places they run through.

**** CRATBLOW**, a fair town in the county Clare, province of Munster; fairs, 5 July.

CRATO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, 7 miles E. of Portalegra. It has 29 parishes under its jurisdiction, besides the capital priory belonging to the order of Malta. Lon. 7. 20. W. lat. 39. 6. N.

*** CRAVAN**, a town of France, in Burgundy, and in the diocese of Auxerre. It is seated in a country abounding in excel-

lent wine, near the confluence of the rivers Cure and Yonne, famous for a battle fought between the English and French. It is 45 miles E. of Auxere, and 12 N. W. of Avillon. Lon. 4. 30. E. lat. 47. 42. N.

CRAVEN, a division of the West-Riding of Yorkshire, England, which lies on the river Aire.

**** CRAVEN**, a county in the province of S. Carolina, in N. America, lying along the banks of Santee river; pretty well inhabited by English and French Protestants. Also a county in the district of New Bern, which is its capital.

CRAWLEY, a village in Sussex, England, 6 miles E. by N. of Horsham, with 2 fairs, on May 8, and September 19, for horned cattle.

*** CRECI-EN-PONTHIEU**, an ancient royal house of France, in Picardy, remarkable for a battle fought here in 1346, between the English and French. It is 20 miles S. W. of Laon, 8 N. W. of Soissons, and 55 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 33. E. lat. 49. 29. W.

*** CRECY**, a town of France, in Brie, and in the diocese of Meaux.

**** CREDAN HEAD**, about a league from the entrance into Waterford-harbour, in the county Waterford, province of Munster; it is pretty high, and runs elbowing out from the W. side of the harbour about a mile, forming a small bay on its S. side, which takes its name from the head. This bay is a good road in northerly winds, and great freshes in the river, and in it, near the land, there are from 20 to 30 feet water; though the author of the Atlas Maritimus, places a shoal here, there is no such thing.

CREDITON, a town in Devonshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on May 11, August 21, and September 21, for cattle. It is seated in a rich soil, between two hills, and is a pretty large place, one being called the East-town and the other the W. It was unhappily almost destroyed by fire in 1743, and the loss was computed at upwards of 50,000l. It is 12 miles N. W. of Exeter, and 183 W. by N. of London. Lon. 3. 45. W. lat. 50. 49. N.

**** CREEK-INDIANS**, a people of Georgia, whose king and queen came to England, with general Oglethorp, in 1734. The nations of the Upper and Lower Creeks extend from the river Savannah to the lakes of Florida, the Cherokee mountains, and the rivers Coussa.

- ** CREEVY, situated in the county Tyrone, province of Ulster, 108 miles from Dublin.

- ** CREEPING-MOUNTAIN. See SLIEVE-SNAVAN.

**** CREEVE-ROCKS**, situated within

half a mile of Newry, in the county Down, province of Ulster. On these rocks is found in great plenty, a mineral body, deserving the attention of the Metallurgist; it is a compound metallic stone, which has somewhat the appearance of Spar, with a brownish matter, and certain small black shining bodies cemented together, and is very ponderous.

**** CREGAN**, a fair town in the King's county, province of Leinster; fairs, 1 April, and 12 December.

**** CREG-CASTLE**, situated in the county Galway, province of Conaught; erected by one of the ancestors of Richard Kirwan, Esq. in 1648.

**** CREGGS**, a fair town in the county Galway, province of Conaught; fairs held 12 May, June, August, and 19 December.

*** CRIL**, a town of the Isle of France, seated on the river Oise, five miles from Senlis, and 30 from Paris. Lon. 2. 43. E. lat. 49. 13. N.

CREMA, a town of Italy in the territory of Venice, and capital of Cremasco, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Serio, 20 miles N. of Placentia, 20 N. W. of Cremona, 25 S. W. of Brescia, and 22 S. E. of Milan. Lon. 9. 50. E. lat. 45. 25. N.

*** CREMASCO**, a territory of Italy, in the state of Venice, round about the town of Crema, which is the capital.

CREMIU, a small town of France, in Dauphiny, and in Viennois. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, about a mile from the river Rhone. Lon. 5. 20. E. lat. 45. 44. N.

CREMNITZ, the principal mine-town of Upper Hungary, seated in a deep valley between two hills; subject to the house of Austria; and is 70 miles N. E. of Presburg. Lon. 19. 6. E. lat. 48. 32. N.

CREMONA, an ancient strong and considerable town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and capital of the Cremonese, with a strong castle, a bishop's see, and an university. It has been several times taken and retaken; but last of all by prince Eugene, in 1707. It is seated in a delightful plain on the river Po, 30 miles N. W. of Parma, 15 E. of Placentia, 25 S. of Brescia, 37 W. of Mantua, and 40 S. of Milan. Lon. 9. 58. E. lat. 45. 8. N.

*** CREMONESE**, a territory of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, bounded on the E. by the duchy of Mantua, on the N. by Bresciano, on the W. by Cremasco, and Lodez-Lodezan, and on the S. by the duchy of Parma. It is extremely fertile in wine and fruits, and belongs to the house of Austria.

*** CREMPEN**.

* **CREMPEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Holstein, five miles from Hamburg. It is subject to Denmark.

CRESCENTINO, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, seated on the river Po. It was taken by the French in 1704, and by the allies in 1706. It is 20 miles N. E. of Turin, 17 S. W. of Casal, and 33 N. of Veru. Lon. 8. o. E. lat. 45. 20. N.

CRÉSPY, a town of the Isle of France, and capital of the Valois; 15 miles N. of Meaux, and 32 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 55. E. lat. 49. 10. N.

CRESSY, a town of France, in Picardy, and in the diocese of Meaux. It was here that Edward III. king of England, beat the French in 1346. It is 44 miles S. of Calais. Lon. 1. 55. E. lat. 50. 20. N.

CREST, a town of France, in Dauphiny, on the river Drome; 48 miles S. of Vienna, 15 miles S. E. of Valence, and 36 S. by W. of Grenoble. Lon. 5. 26. E. lat. 44. 40. N. It is capital of the Valentinois.

CREVANT. See **CRAPAN**.

CREVECOEUR, a town of the French Netherlands, in the Province of Cambray, or Cambresis, on the river Scheld, five miles S. of Cambray. Lon. 3. 20. E. lat. 50. 6. N.

CRUTZNACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a castle. It was taken by the French in 1688; and is 20 miles S. W. of Mentz. Lon. 7. 55. E. lat. 49. 44. N.

* **CRICCIETH**, a village of Carnarvonshire, England, in N. Wales, with three fairs, on May 23, July 1, and October 18. all for cattle.

* **CRICKHOWELL**, a neat town of Brecknockshire, in S. Wales; has a small market. It is seated on the river Usk, over which there is a bridge, and it has one fair, on May 12, for cattle, sheep, goats, and horses. It is 10 miles E. by S. of Brecknock. Lon. 3. 7. W. lat. 51. 49. N.

CRICKLADE, a town in Wiltshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on the second Wednesday in April, and on September 21. It is seated on the Isis which almost surrounds it, and here begins to be navigable. It sends two members to parliament; and is 25 miles S. W. of Oxford, and 80 W. of London. Lon. 1. 63. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

CRIM-TARTARS are a people of Asia, so called because they originally came from Crimea, who rove from place to place in search of pastures, their houses being drawn on carts. There are a great number of them about Astracan, in which place they flock in the winter-time; but they are not permitted to enter the city; for this reason

they erect huts up and down in the open fields, which are made either of bull-rushes or reeds, being about 12 feet in diameter, of a round form, and with a hole at the top to let out the smoke. Their fuel is turf, or cow-dung, and, when the weather is very cold they cover the hut with a coarse cloth, and sometimes they pass several days without stirring out. They are generally of small stature, with large faces, little eyes, and of an olive complexion. The men are generally so wrinkled in their faces, that they look like old women. Their common food is fish dried in the sun, which serves them instead of bread, and they eat the flesh of horses as well as camels. Their drink is water and milk, especially mares milk, which they carry about in natty leather bags. Their garments are of a coarse grey cloth, with a loose mantle, made of a black sheep's skin, with a cap of the same. The women are clothed in white linen, with which likewise they dress their heads, hanging a great many Muscovian pence about them, and there is likewise a hole left to stick feathers in. As for their religion, they are a sort of Mahometans, but do not coop up their women like the Turks.

CRIM-TARTARY, or **CRIMEA**, is the ancient Taurica Cherlonesus, and is a peninsula, lying on the Black Sea, by which it is bounded on the W. and S. on the E. by Circassia, and on the N. by the Palus Meotis. It is between 44 and 46 degrees of lat. and 40 and 44 of lon. The towns are Bascha-Sara, which is seated about the middle, and is the usual residence of the Khan. It contains about 3000 houses, and is inhabited only by Tartars and Jews. The town of Crim is seated in a very pleasant and fertile plain, and was formerly the capital of the country, but it is now gone to ruin, and does not contain above 600 thatched huts. Perekop is on the E. side of the isthmus, which joins the Crimea to the continent; it is the key of this country, and yet is a pitiful place; having only 600 houses with a half-ruined castle, and some ill-contrived fortifications. Kassa is the principal town, and was a long while in the hands of the Genoese, and was then a trading-place; at present they only deal in slaves, which they steal from their neighbours, and sell to the Turks. It contains about 5000 houses, which are nothing like what they were in the time of the Genoese, and is inhabited by Jews, Mingrelians, Turks and Christians, of different persuasions. The Turks are at present masters of the town, who keep a strong garrison here. Baluclawa, is on the southern coast, and has a good harbour. The Tartars are short and squat, with swarthy complexions, pigs eyes, square and flat faces; their hair

is black, and as strong as horse-hair, with very little beards. Their shirts and drawers are cotton-cloth, and over them they have cloaks of felt, or sheep's skins. The women are too much like their husbands to be handsome; however, the men usually make use of the slaves they steal from their neighbours, and are continually roving from one place to another. The best fort have tents, but the others are contented with their cloaks. When their horses tire, they kill and eat them. When they return from robbing, the Khan has the tithe of all the booty, who is so much under the disposal of the Turks, that they depose him at pleasure, and set up another, and they generally oblige him to furnish 30,000 men when they take the field. The Russians ravaged this country in 1738, and 1739, but they did not think worth while to keep it. In exchange for the slaves, they have rice, coffee, raisins, dates, and clothing. The country is naturally fruitful, and the produce would be very great in any other hands; but the Tartars make no other use of it than to feed their cattle.

* **CRISSINGHAM MAGNA**, a village in Norfolk, England, 5 miles S. of Swaffham, with one fair, on August 12, for horses and toys.

** **CROAGH-BURGESS**, a fair town in the county Limerick, province of Munster; fairs, 1 March, and May, 3 August, 1 November.

** **CROAGH-PATRICK**, an high mountain in the county Mayo, province of Connaught; from whence, as tradition says, St. Patrick drove all venomous creatures, such as serpents, &c. into the sea.

CROATIA, a province of Hungary, bounded N. by Sclavonia, E. by Bosnia, S. by Dalmatia and the gulph of Venice, and W. by Carniola. The greatest part belongs to Austria, and the inhabitants are good soldiers. Carlestad is the capital town.

** **CROGHAN**, a fair town in the county Roscommon, province of Connaught; fairs, Wednesday after Trinity-Sunday, and 28 October. This was a royal residence, and the ancient capital of that province. It is situated near Elphin. The only remains of this ancient city, are the Naasteaghan, where the states of Connaught assembled, and the sacred cave. Near Croghan stands Relig-na-Riagh, or the resting place of the kings of Connaught. It consists of a circular area of about 200 feet in diameter, surrounded with a stone-ditch greatly defaced. Several transverse ditches are within the area; also heaps of coarse stones piled upon each other, specifying the graves of the interred persons. From the construction of this

cemetery, it appears to have been erected in the latter ages of paganism, about the close of the first century. Dathias, the last of the heathen kings, having died abroad; his corse was carried to this place from the foot of the Alps, in the year 429.

* **CROIA**, a town of Albania, in Turkey in Europe, with a bishop's see. The Turks have demolished the fortifications. It is seated near the gulph of Venice, 13 miles N. E. of Durazzo, and 30 S. of Scutari. Lon. 19. 27. E. lat. 42. 6. N.

CROISSETTE, a town of France, in Champagne, near Chalons, where 8000 English were defeated by its inhabitants, under Charles of Anjou, king of Naples.

CROISIL, or **CORISIC**, a town of France, in Bretagne, five miles S. of Guerande, seated between the mouths of the rivers Loire and Vilaine. It was bombarded by Sir Edward Hawke in December 1759. It is 35 miles W. of Nantes, and 255 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 20. W. lat. 47. 14. N.

** **CROIK**, ST. a river in Nova Scotia, the E. boundary of Massachusetts Bay province.

CROMARTIE, a capital town of the shire of Cromartie, in Scotland, seated on the German Ocean, at the mouth of the Frith of the same name. 16 miles N. of Inverness. Lon. 3. 53. W. lat. 57. 44. N.

CROMER, a town of Norfolk, England, with a market on Saturdays, and a fair on Whit-Monday, for petty Chapmen; seated near the sea, and had formerly two churches, one of which, with several houses was swallowed up by the sea. The inhabitants are chiefly fishermen. The part of a church, which still remains, was built by the Saxons, of curious flint. The town has been walled. It is 22 miles N. of Norwich, and 66 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 15. W. lat. 53. 0. N.

** **CROM-CASTLE**, situated about 14 miles W. of Limerick, province of Munster; it was founded by the O'Donovans; and from this place it is said the word Crom, in the motto to the duke of Leinster's arms, is taken: this place having been for many years the principal residence of that branch of the Fitzgerald family.

** **CROMLIN**, i. e. the temple of Crom, where the Heathen Irish sacrificed to that Deity. A village in the county Dublin, province of Leinster; near 3 miles from the metropolis. It is pleasantly situated, neatly built, and has a parish church, which is an old building.

CRONACH, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and bishoprick of Bamberg, with a strong citadel. It is subject

subject to that bishop, and is 12 miles E. of Coberg, and 25 N. E. of Bamberg. Lon. 11. 35. E. lat. 50. 27. N.

**** CRONE-BAWN**, situated near Arklow, county Wicklow, province of Leinster. This is a hill of 2 miles in circumference, and about 1000 feet in height. It is on all sides full of rich mines, the principal of which lie on the E. side, about half-way up the hill, where are several shafts sunk from 50 to 70 fathoms deep. In sinking these shafts the first mineral met with is an iron stone; beneath this they arrive at a lead ore, which seems mixed with clay, yet yields a large quantity of lead and some silver; underneath this, lies a rich rocky silver ore, which sparkles brightly, and yields 75 ounces of pure silver out of one ton of ore, besides a great quantity of fine lead; having pierced some fathoms through this, they arrive at the copper ore, which is very rich and may be pursued to a great depth. In order to carry off the water from the mines, there are levels conducted on a great way under ground to the lower part of the hill; out of these levels issue large streams of water, most strongly impregnated with copper.

CRONENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the landgraviate of Hesse-Cassel, with a strong castle. It is seated at the foot of a high mountain, in a fertile soil, and is surrounded with a double wall. It is 10 miles N. of Francfort on the Maine. Lon. 8. 40. E. lat. 49. 55. N.

CRONENBURG, a strong fortress of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, at the entrance of the Sound, where the Danes take toll for such ships as are bound for the Baltick. It is built upon piles. Lon. 12. 54. E. lat. 56. 0. N.

**** CROW**, a fair town in the county Wicklow, province of Leinster; fairs, 12 May, 2 October.

CRONSLÖT, a town and fortress of Russia, in a little island of the same name, seated at the mouth of the river Neva, near the entrance of the gulph of Finland, with a good harbour, which is the station of the Russian fleet, and where the great magazines of naval stores, as well as docks and yards for building ships, are. It is 12 miles W. of Petersburg. Lon. 29. 56. E. lat. 59. 56. N.

CRONSTAT, a town of Transylvania, near the frontiers of Moldavia. It is 60 miles N. E. of Hermanstat, and is subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 26. 0. E. lat. 46. 30. N.

**** CROOKED-ISLAND**, a small island, one of the Bahamas, E. of Long-island.

**** CROOK-HAVEN**, situated 2 leagues N. W. of Cape-clear, in the county Cork, province of Munster.

**** CROOKHORN**, a town of Somers-

setshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair on September 4, for horses, bullocks, linen-draperies, cheese, and toys. It is seated on a branch of the river Papret, on the confines of Dorsetshire. It is 50 miles W. by S. of Salisbury, 36 E. by N. of Exeter, and 133 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 0. W. lat. 50. 50. N.

**** CROOK'S-TOWN**, a fair town in the county Cork, province of Munster; fairs, 14 May, 26 August, and 17 November.

**** CROSS**, a fair town in the county Armagh, province of Ulster; fairs, 30 May, 5 August, 4 September, and 27 December; also a fair town in the county Cavan, province of Ulster; fairs held, 17 March.

**** CROSS-A-KEEL**, a fair town in the county Meath, province of Leinster; above 54 miles from Dublin; fairs held, 9 May, 16 August, and 15 December.

**** CROSSDONY**, a fair town in the county Cavan, province Ulster; 56 miles from Dublin; fair days, 5 April, 27 May, 26 August, and 17 November.

CROSSEN, a handsome town of Silesia, in Germany, and capital of a principality of the same name. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Bobar and Oder in a fertile country, abounding in wine and fruits. The bridge over the Oder is fortified, and is 27 miles S. E. of Francfort on the Oder, and 35 N. W. of Glogaw. Lon. 15. 49. E. lat. 52. 5. N.

**** CROSSFERRY**, situated in the county Londonderry, province of Ulster, above 119 miles from Dublin.

**** CROSS-HAVEN**, in the county Cork, province of Munster; it is a safe creek, lying on the W. side after you enter Cork harbour, where a vessel may go in to stop a tide occasionally; and here also you are land locked, and free from all winds.

*** CROSS-IN-HAND**, a place in Suffex, England, where there are two fairs, on June 22, and November 19, for horned cattle and pedler's ware.

**** CROSS-ISLAND**, one of the Copland-isles so called; situated in the bay of Carrickfergus, near the coast of the county Down, province of Ulster; it contains about 30 acres; and on it stands a light-house.

**** CROSS-KEYS**, situated in the county Kildare, province of Leinster, about 10 miles from Dublin. There is also a place of the same name in the county Meath, province of Leinster, 37 miles from Dublin.

**** CROSSMOLYNA**, a fair town in the county Mayo, province of Conaught, situated 134 miles from Dublin; fairs held, 23 May, 12 September, and 17 December.

CROSS-

CROSS-TOWN, a fair town in the county Wexford, province of Leinster, fairs, on 12 May.

CROTONA, a maritime town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Hither Calabria, seated on the gulph of Tarento, with a bishop's see, and a citadel. It is 15 miles S. E. of St. Severina. Lon. 17. 27. E. lat. 39. 9. N.

CROTOY, a town of France in Picardy, and in Ponthieu. The fortifications are demolished. It is seated at the mouth of the river Somme, 12 miles N. W. of Abbeville. Lon. 1. 41. E. lat. 50. 15. N.

CROUY, a town of France, in Brie, 20 miles from Meaux, near Ferte-Milon.

CROWBOROUGH, a village in Suffex, England, with one fair, on April 25 for cattle.

CROWCOMB, a village in Somersetshire, England, 8 miles N. of Taunton, with two fairs, on the 1st Friday in May, and October 31, for cattle and drapery-goods.

CROWLAND, a town in Lincolnshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, but no fairs. It is seated in the Fens, and had formerly an abbey of great note. There is no coming at it but by narrow causeways, which will not admit a cart. It has three streets, separated from each other by water-courses, whose banks are supported by piles, and set with willow-trees. Their chief trade is in fish and fowl, which are here in great plenty. It is 11 miles N. of Peterborough, 36 S. of Botton, and 88 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat. 52. 41. N.

CROWLE, a village of Lincolnshire, England, in the isle of Axholm, six miles S. W. of Burton, with two fairs, on the 1st Monday in May, and November 22, for cattle, hemp, and flax.

CROWN-BRIDGE, situated in the county Down, province of Ulster, one mile E. of Newry; it is so called from a Danish rath, seated in the neighbourhood, which bears some resemblance to a crown.

CROWN POINT, a fort in the province of New York.

CROYDON, a town in Suffry, England, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs on July 5, and October 2, for cattle and wyes. It is the seat of the archbishop of Canterbury. It is 10 miles S. of London.

CROZET, a town of France, in Forez, on the confines of the Bourbonnois.

CRUM CASTLE, the seat and handsome improvements of Lord Viscount Erne, situated on the side of Lough Erne, in the county Fermanagh, province of Ulster.

CRUNLIN, a fair town in the county Antrim, province of Ulster, 78 miles from Dublin; fairs, on 23 July, and 20 Novem-

ber. Also the name of a parish and town in the county Down, province of Ulster; now called **HILLSBOROUGH**, which see.

CRUSEY, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, and in the diocese of Pons.

CRUSHERN, situated in the county Clare, province of Munster; near 106 miles from Dublin.

CRUZY, a town of France, in the Semois, and election of Tonnerre.

CUBA, or **ALCUBA**, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 36 miles from Evora. Lon. 11. 25. E. lat. 38. 20. N.

CUBA, an island of N. America, at the entrance of the gulph of Mexico, one of the great Antilles, about 700 miles long, and 87 broad; discovered by Christopher Columbus; the Spaniards are masters of it. There are several sorts of mines in the mountains, and forests of full game. The produce is sugar-canes, ginger, cassia, wild cinnamon, coffee, and tobacco, called by the Spaniards Cigarros. The air is pretty temperate and wholesome, and here are cedar-trees so large, that canoes made of them will hold 50 men. Havannah is the capital town, and seated on the western side of the isle, next Florida. The galleons that return annually to Spain rendezvous at Havannah. This isle is about 120 miles S. of Florida, 70 W. of Hispaniola, and 75 N. of Jamaica.

CUNAGUA, an island of America, seated between that of Margaretta and Terra Firma, subject to Spain. Lon. 54. 30. W. lat. 10. 15. N.

CUBLEY, a village in Derbyshire, England, 6 miles S. of Ashburn, with one fair, on November 30, for fat hogs.

CUCKFIELD, a town of Suffex, England, with a market on Fridays, and 4 fairs, viz. on November 25, for cattle and pedler's ware, on Whit-Tuesday, and September 29, for cattle and sheep, and on November 29, for cattle and pedler's ware. It is 13 miles N. W. of Lewes, and 41 S. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 12. W. lat. 51. 4. N.

CUENZA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, and in the territory of Sierra, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Xucar, 74 miles E. by S. of Madrid, and 80 E. by N. of Toledo. Lon. 1. 55. W. lat. 40. 7. N.

CUJAVIA, a province of Poland, lying along the river Vistula, on the confines of Prussia. It contains two palatinates, named after the towns of Lubocz and Bretlia. The capital is Uladislav.

CULEMBACH, or **CULLEMBACH**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and capital of the margravate of the same name, with a citadel, well fortified, and is called Baslemburg. It is seated

seated on the river Maine, 22 miles S. W. of Coberg, and 25 N. E. of Bamberg. Lon. 11. 33. E. lat. 50. 11. N.

* CULEYT, a strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Hea. It stands upon a high mountain, difficult of access, and was built in the year 1520.

* CULLIACAN, a town of America, in Mexico, and capital of a province of the same name. It is opposite to the S. end of California, and is subject to Spain. Lon. 108. 5. W. lat. 24. 0. N.

* CULLEFORD, or COLLIFORD, a village in Devonshire, England, 2 miles S. of Culliton, with one fair, on March 1. for cattle.

* CULLEMBURG, or CULLENBURG, a town of the Netherlands, in Guelderland, subject to the Dutch. It is seated on the river Letch, 10 miles N. of Bommel, and 12 S. E. of Utrecht. Lon. 5. 12. E. lat. 51. 58. N.

* CULLEN, a parliament town of Scotland, seated on the sea-coast of the county of Barmff, 40 miles N. W. of Aberdeen. Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 57. 40. N.

** CULLEN, a fair town in the county Tipperary, province of Munster; fairs, on 28 October. At the bog near this place, was found a golden crown, weighing 6 ounces; many other ancient curiosities have been discovered in it, particularly some gorgets of gold, and gold handled swords; for which reason it goes under the name of the golden-bog.

** CULLENAGH, a fair town in the Queen's county, province of Leinster; fairs on 8 May and 18 December.

* CULLENBACH, the marquisate of, in Germany, and in the circle of Franconia. It is bounded W. by the bishoprick of Bamberg, S. by the territory of Nuremberg, E. by the palatinate of Bavaria, and by Bohemia, and N. by Voigtland, part of the circle of Upper Saxony. The principal town is Cullenbach.

** CULLENWAIN, a fair town in the King's county, province of Leinster; fairs, 20 August and 11 November.

** CULLIHILL, a fair town in the Queen's county, province of Leinster; fairs, 27 May and 2 October.

** CULLIYORE, a fair town in the county Longford, province of Leinster; fairs, 24 June and 21 September.

* CULLUMPTON, a town in Devonshire, England, with a market on Thursdays, and 2 fairs, on May 1, and November 30. It is seated on a river near the sea, 10 miles N. of Exeter, and 150 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 29. W. lat. 50. 54. N.

* CULLODEN-HOUSE, 3 miles E. of Inverness, in Scotland, near which the late duke of Cumberland, gained a complete

victory over the rebels, on April 16, 1746, and so put an end to the rebellion.

** CULLOVILLE, situated in the county Armagh, province of Ulster, 49 miles from Dublin.

* CULM, a town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, in Polish Prussia, with a bishop's see. It is seated near the river Wittula 60 miles S. of Dantzick. and 34 N. W. of Uladislav. Lon. 18. 30. E. lat. 53. 24. N.

* CULMORE, a town in the county of Londonderry, in the province of Ulster, seated on the coast of Loughfoyle, 5 miles N. of Londonderry.

* CULMSER, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Culm, and 5 miles from that town; the bishop generally resides here; it is also 10 miles from Thorn.

* CULMSTOCK, a village in Devonshire, England, with 2 fairs, on May 21, and October 1, for cattle.

** CULMULLIN, a fair town in the county Meath, province of Leinster; fairs, 21 November.

* CULROS, a parliament town of Scotland, seated on the Frith of Forth, in the county of Kinross. Lon. 3. 34. W. lat. 56. 4. N.

* CUMANA, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, and capital of a province of the same name. Lon. 63. 35. W. lat. 9. 46. N.

** CUMANAGATE, a small town in the province of Cumana.

** CUMBER. See COMBER.

* CUMBERLAND, a county of England, 75 miles long, and 27 broad, bounded N. by Scotland and part of Northumberland, W. by the Irish sea, S. by Lancashire, and E. by Westmorland, Durham, and Northumberland. It contains 14,820 houses, 88,920 inhabitants, one city, 14 market-towns, 58 parishes, and sends 6 members to parliament. It yields plenty of fish, flesh, and fowls, with abundance of large salmon; it is watered by several rivers, besides lakes and meers, and part of the Picts wall runs through this county. In this county, near Kewick, are mines of black lead, which though not the only ones in the world, are certainly the best. Besides which, there are mines of coal, copper, and lapis calaminaris. Carlisle is the principal town.

** CUMBERLAND, a county of Massachusetts-bay. Also a county in Pennsylvania, the most westerly of that province.

** CUMBERLAND, a town in New Kent county, Virginia, on the Pamunky river, 17 miles S. E. of New Castle, 11 W. of Dalawar.

** CUMBERLAND-BAY, in the most northern part of America: its mouth lies under the Polar circle, and runs to the N. W. and

W. and is thought to communicate with Baffin's-bay on the N.

**** CUMBERLAND-COUNTY**, in the province of West Jersey N. America. Guatemala is the principal town.

**** CUMBERLAND-HARBOUR**, on the S. E. part of the island of Cuba, and one of the finest in the W. Indies; capable of sheltering any number of ships. Lat. 20. 30. W. lat. 76: 50.

CUNINGHAM, a district of Scotland, in the shire of Air.

CUR. See **KUR**:

CURACAO, an island of America, to the N. of Terra Firma, and subject to the Dutch, which is the only considerable island they have in the W. Indies; its principal trade is sugar and skins. The principal town is of the same name, with a good harbour and a fort.

CURDISTAN, a county of Asia, seated between the Turkish empire and Persia, lying along the eastern coast of the river Tigris, and comprehends great part of the ancient Assyria. Some of the inhabitants live in towns and villages, and others rove from place to place, having tents like the wild Arabs, and are also robbers like them. Their religion is partly Christian, and partly Mahometanism, but they are very loose in regard to either.

*** CURIA-MARIA**, an island of Asia, on the coast of Arabia the Happy, over-against the mouth of the river Primi. Lon. 55. 25. E. lat. 17. 0. N.

**** CURRAGH of KILDARE**, situated in the county Kildare, province of Leinster, about 20 miles from Dublin; it is the race-ground of Kildare, where all great matches are run; it is the Newmarket of Ireland, and sportsmen say that the turf is equal to any in England, and exceeds that at Newmarket in circumference. Government gives annually two plates of 100l. each to be run for. Races begin here on the last week in April, 2d Monday in June and September.

**** CURRAGHA**, situated in the county Meath, province of Leinster, near 14 miles from Dublin.

**** CURRAGHBEGLAND**, a fair town in the county Cork, province of Munster, fairs, on 17 March, Whitsun-Monday, 24 August, and 20 December.

**** CURRAGHMORE**, situated in the county Waterford, province of Munster, in the parish of Clonagam, about 8 miles W. of Waterford, and 4 miles S. E. of Carrick. Here is the seat of lord Tyrone. Curraghmore is 34 miles from Dublin.

**** CURRAN**, a fair town in the county Londonderry, province of Ulster; fairs, 23 June, 22 November.

**** CURRANS**, a parish and fair town in the county Kerry, province of Munster; fairs, 6 May, 21 August, 29 October.

**** CURRAS-AND-MAUN**, a fair town in the county Cork, province of Munster; fair days, 6 May, 16 July, 14 September, 5 November.

*** CURREY-RIVAL**, a village in Somersetshire, England, a mile W. of Langport, which hath one fair, on Monday after August 2, for cattle, and sheep.

**** CURRITUCK**, a maritime county and peninsula in the district of Edmonton in N. Carolina, joined by an isthmus to the main land. The principal town bears the same name.

*** CURSOLIERS**, a small island of Greece, in the gulph of Patras, formerly called Echanades; there are but few inhabitants.

*** CURZOLA**, an island in the gulph of Venice, lying on the coast of Dalmatia: it is about 20 miles long, and has a small town of the same name, with a bishop's see. It belongs to the Venetians. Lon. 17. 15. E. lat. 43. 6. N.

CUSCO, a large and handsome town of S. America, in Peru, formerly the residence of the Incas. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, and is built in a square form, in the middle of which there is the best market in all America: four large streets terminate in the square, which are all as straight as a line, and regard the four quarters of the world. It contains eight large parishes, and five religious houses, the best of which belong to the Jesuits, and the number of the inhabitants may be about 50,000, of which three-fourths are the original natives, Americans. From this town there is a very long road, which runs along the Cordeleim; and, at certain distances, there are small houses, for resting-places, some parts of which are so artificially wrought, that it is surprising how a people, who had no iron tools, could perform such a workmanship. There are streams of water run through the town, which are a great convenience in so hot a country, where it never rains. It is 325 miles E. of Lima. Lon. 73. 47. W. lat. 12. 0. S.

*** CUSSET**, a town of France, in Bourbonnois, and diocese of Clermont. It is 17 miles N. of Roan. Lon. 4. 5. E. lat. 46. 17. N.

CUSTRIN, a handsome and strong town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and in the New Marche of Brandenburg, with a handsome castle. It is capital of the province, and is seated in a morass, surrounded by two branches of the river Oder. It is 17 miles N. of Francfort, and 46 E. by N. of Berlin. Lon. 14. 40. E. lat. 52. 40. N.

CUYO, a part of Chili, in S. America, and in the government of Santa Cruz, in the Sierra. The principal commodities are honey and wax.

**** CUZUMEL**.

**** CUZUMEL**, an island in the province of Yucatan, and audience of Mexico, situated in the bay of Honduras, 15 leagues long and 5 broad; its principal town is Santa Cruz. Lat. 19. lon. 87.

CYCLADES, a name anciently given to some of those islands of the Archipelago, which lie near Negropont. They are disposed in the form of a circle, as their names import.

CYPRUS, an island of Asia, in the Mediterranean Sea, near the coast of Syria and Natolia. It was taken by the Turks from the Venetians in 1570. It is divided into four provinces, Paphia E. Salamina W. Amathusia S. and Lapithia N. Nicosia is the capital, which is seated almost in the center of the island, and is the see of a Greek archbishop. It is well peopled, and has some fortifications. Famagusta is seated near the sea, and has a good harbour, which carries on almost all the business of the island. Baffa, formerly called Paphos, is a large place, and a trading town. It is famous for a temple built in the honour of Venus. They are much infested with locusts, and the inhabitants are obliged to tack bells to their boots to frighten away the asps, the tarantulas, and other venomous reptiles. There is one kind of serpent, about two yards long, and of a blackish colour, with a sort of coronet on its head, which it carries majestically about a foot high, as it waves along. The judges are so corrupt, that they always favour him who bids highest. There is one archbishop and three bishops, who join with the Turks to fleece the people. The priests are extremely ignorant, and they submit to the most servile employment to get money. The exports of the island are silks, wool, amber, and wine; the imports are French and Venetian broad cloths, and sometimes a few bales of English manufactory, cutlery wares, toys, sugar, tin, lead, and all sorts of silks. But the people are so miserably poor, that there is no great consumption of any of these things.

CZACKTHURN, a strong place of Germany, in Austria, and on the frontiers of Hungary. It is seated between the rivers Drave and Muhr, 40 miles S. E. of Gratz, and 100 S. of Vienna. Lon. 17. 10. E. lat. 46. 44. N.

GZASLAU, a town of Bohemia, and capital of a circle of the same name. It is seated on the river Crudenka, 40 miles S. E. of Prague. Lon. 15. 33. E. lat. 49. 50. N.

CZENSTOKOW, a town of Poland in the palatinate of Cracovia, with a fort, in which they keep a rich treasure, called the treasure of the Virgin Mary. The pilgrims flock hither very much, for the sake

of a convent near it, called the Loretto of Poland. It is seated on the river Warta, 50 miles N. by W. of Cracow, and 95 S. E. of Breslaw. Lon. 19. 15. E. lat. 50. 48. N.

CZERCASSI, a town of Poland, in the Ukrain, and in the palatinate of Kiow, with a castle. It is seated near the river Nieper, 85 miles S. E. of Kiow. Lon. 32. 5. E. lat. 49. 0. N.

CZERNIC, a town of Carniola, in the circle of Austria. It is remarkable for its lake, which is 15 miles long, and 5 broad, and produces fish, game, and corn every year; for when the waters fall from the mountains, it becomes full, and abounds with fish, and, after some time, it sinks into the earth, and then it is cultivated, and produces grass and corn. It is probable there is some gulph to which the fish retire with the waters. Lon. 15. 0. E. lat. 46. 6. N.

CZERNIKOU, a considerable town of Muscovy, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the river Dezna, 70 miles N. by E. of Kiow. Lon. 31. 53. E. lat. 51. 29. N.

*** CZERSKO**, a town of Poland, in Mozovia, seated on the river Vistula, 20 miles N. W. of Warsaw. Lon. 21. 31. E. lat. 52. 26. N.

CZONGRODT, a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a territory of the same name, at the confluence of the rivers Teisse and Keres, and 13 miles N. of Sagedin. Lon. 20. 54. E. lat. 46. 36. N.

D.

DABUL, a town of Asia, in the East-Indies, on the coast of Malabar, and to the S. of the gulph of Cambaye, on a navigable river: its principal trade is in pepper and salt; and is 160 miles N. of Goa. Lon. 72. 50. E. lat. 17. 32. N.

DACA, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Bengal, seated on the river Ganges; the largest in Bengal, and its manufacture of cotton and silk the best and cheapest; provisions cheap and plenty, and the inhabitants very numerous, but so cowardly, that five criss armed men will drive away a thousand. Lon. 89. 10. E. lat. 23. 50. N.

DACHAW, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, which is pretty large, well-built, and seated on a mountain. The elector has a palace here, with fine gardens, in a sweet air. It is seated on the river Amber, 10 miles N. W. of Munich. Lon. 11. 30. E. lat. 48. 20. N.

* **DACHSTEIN**, a town of Lower Alsace, in the bishoprick of Strasburg, with a palace belonging to the bishop of Strasburg. It was taken by the Swedes in 1633. Lon. 7. 45. E. lat. 48. 35. N.

* **DADIVAN**, a plain of Asia, in Persia, and in Farfutan, about 12 miles in circumference. It is covered with orange, citron, and pomegranate-trees. It is between the towns of Shiras and Lar, and sometimes the Europeans from Gombroon come to take their pleasure here, in the hot season of the year.

* **DAFAR**, or **DOFAR**, a town of Asia, in Arabia the Happy, seated on a bay of the same name, on the S. coast. Lon. 53. 25. E. lat. 16. 30. N.

* **DAGHESTAN**, a province of Asia, bounded E. by the Caspian sea, W. by the mountains of Caucasus, N. by Circassia, and S. by Shirvan. It is inhabited by Tartars. They dwell in towns and villages, and have hitherto kept themselves independent. With regard to religion, they are a sort of Mahometans. Sometimes they put themselves under the protection of one power, and sometimes under another. When Kouli Khan attacked them, he lost a great part of his army in the mountains. The towns of Tarky and Derbent are in this country, which sometimes are in possession of the Russians, and sometimes of the Persians.

DAGNO, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, with a bishop's see; capital of the district of Ducagini, and seated on the rivers Drino and Nero. It is 13 miles S. E. of Scutari, and 12 N. E. of Alessio. Lon. 19. 39. E. lat. 42. 30. N.

DAGO, or **DAGHO**, an island in the Baltick Sea, on the coast of Livonia, between the gulph of Finland and Riga. It is of a triangular figure, and may be about 20 miles in circumference. It has nothing considerable but two castles, called **Dagerwort** and **Paden**. Lon. 22. 56. E. lat. 58. 44. N.

DAHOMÉ, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, to the N. of Whidaw, or Fida.

* **DALACA**, an island of the Red Sea, over-against the coast of Abex, about 72 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. It is very fertile, populous, and remarkable for a pearl fishery. The inhabitants are negroes, and great enemies to the Mahometans. There is a town of the same name seated over-against Abassia.

DALEBURG, a town of Sweden, and capital of the province of Dalia, seated on the western bank of the lake Wener, 50 miles N. of Gottenburg. Lon. 11. 59. E. lat. 58. 32. N.

DALECARLIA, a province of Sweden, so called from a river of the same name,

on which it lies, near Norway. It is divided into three parts, and is about 175 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. It is full of mountains, which abound in mines of copper and iron, -some of which are of a prodigious depth. The towns are very small, and Idra is the capital. The inhabitants are robust, and warlike, and all the great revolutions in Sweden had their rise in this province.

DALEM, a town of the United Provinces and capital of a district of the same name; and is seated on the river Bervine, 6 miles N. E. of Liege. Lon. 5. 44. E. lat. 50. 42. N.

DALIA, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Delacarla, on the E. by Wermeland and the lake Wener, on the S. by Gothland, and on the N. by Norway and the sea.

DALKEITH, a town of Scotland, in Mid-Lothian, 6 miles S. E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 12. W. lat. 55. 54. N.

* **DALKEY**, a small romantic village in the county Dublin, province of Leinster; about 7 miles from Dublin; it lies at the northern base of a high mountain, commanding a beautiful view of the bay of Dublin. This village in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and during a great part of the last century, before the port of Dublin was improved, was the repository of the goods belonging to the merchants of Dublin. Here are the ruins of a few old castles, places of defence against the incursions of the pirates, who at that period swarmed on the Irish coast. Near this place is **DALKEY ISLAND**, so called from Dalki, on account of the Pagan altar there. It is divided from the main land by a deep channel, called the sound of Dalkey; ships of the greatest burden may lie at anchor perfectly safe from the N. E. winds, to which every other part of the bay is exposed. This island contains about 18 acres, having plenty of herbage and some medicinal plants; the only building on it is the ruin of an old church.

* **DALWOOD**, a village of Dorsetshire, England, to the W. of Dorchester, with a fair on the first Wednesday before August 24, for cattle.

DALMATIA, a province of Europe; bounded N. by Bosnia, S. by the gulph of Venice, E. by Servia, and W. by Molachia. Spalatro is the capital of that part belonging to the Venetians; and Ragusa, of a republic of that name; the Turks have a third, whose capital is Herzegovina. The air is wholesome, and the soil fruitful; and it abounds in wine, corn, and oil.

* **DALTON**, a town in Lancashire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and

D A M

two fairs, on June 6 for horned cattle, and on October 23, for horned cattle, horses, and pedler's wares; and the ancient castle is made use of to keep the records, and prisoners for debt in the liberty of Furnes. It is 16 miles N. W. of Lancaster, and 257 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 18. W. lat. 54. 14. N.

** DALY'S-BRIDGE, situated in the county Cavan, province of Ulster, 46 miles from Dublin.

DAM, a town of the United Provinces, in Groningen, seated on the river Damster, 3 miles from the sea, and 15 S. W. of Embden. Lon. 6. 48. E. lat. 53. 22. N.

DAM, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, with some fortifications, and subject to Prussia; seated on the river Oder, 10 miles from Stetin. Lon. 14. 50. E. lat. 53. 31. N.

DAMAN, a maritime town of the East-Indies, at the entrance into the S. of the gulph of Cambaya; divided by the river Daman into two parts, called the Old and the New. The air is very good, and there is a harbour between the two towns defended by a fort. It is 50 miles S. of Surat, and 200 N. of Goa. Lon. 72. 35. E. lat. 20. 20. N.

* DAMAR, a famous and considerable town of Asia, in Arabia the Happy. Lon. 49. 25. E. lat. 16. 0. N.

DAMASCUS, now called SHAM, a town of Syria, in Asiatic Turkey; a very ancient place, the form of this town is an exact square of a mile and a half. The extraordinary beauty of this place is owing to several streams, which run across the plain of Damascus, and water all the gardens, supply the public fountains, and run into every house. The most remarkable things are the caravanseries, which consist of long galleries, supported by marble pillars, and surrounding a large square court. The castle is like a little town, having its own streets and houses, and the famous Damascus steel was kept here in a magazine. The mosques are the handsomest buildings, of which there are about 200, whereof the most stately was a Christian church. The gardens are always extremely handsome; and they have several manufactures, among which that of sabres and knives has been most famous. It is an archbishop's see, and contains a great number of Christians and Jews. It stands on the river Barida, in a very fertile plain, 112 miles S. of Antioch, and 112 N. of Jerusalem. Lon. 37. 0. E. lat. 33. 45. N.

DAMBRA, a province of Africa, in Abyssinia, near a great lake of the same name, not far from the river Nile. It is fertile and watered by several rivers. Some pretend the capital town is called Dambea; but this is uncertain.

D A N

DAMGARTIN, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, with a castle. It belongs to the Swedes, and is seated on the river Recknits, 18 miles W. of Stralsund. Lon. 12. 57. E. lat. 54. 16. N.

DAMIETTA, an ancient and celebrated town of Africa, in Egypt, seated at one of the eastern mouths of the river Nile, with a good harbour, and a Greek archbishop's see. It is one of the richest places in Egypt, and some take it to be the ancient Pelusium. It is 100 miles N. of Cairo, 125 N. E. of Alexandria, and 78 E. of Rosetta. Lon. 31. 23. E. lat. 31. 43. N.

* DAMIANO, ST. a town of Italy, in Montserrat, 18 miles W. by N. of Vercelli. Lon. 8. 0. E. lat. 45. 33. N.

DAMME, a strong town of the Netherlands, belonging to the house of Austria; seated near the sea, 3 miles N. E. from Bruges, and 5 S. of Sluys. Lon. 3. 25. E. lat. 51. 15. N.

DAMVILLIERS, a town of France, in the duchy of Luxemburg, 15 miles N. E. of Verdun, and 30 S. W. of Luxemburg. Lon. 5. 33. E. lat. 49. 22. N.

** DANBURY TOWN, in Fairfield county, Connecticut, N. America; seated on a branch of the river Stratford, 10 miles N. E. of Ridgefield, and 13 S. of New Fairfield.

DANCALA, or DONGOLA, a town of Africa, in Nubia, seated on the eastern bank of the river Nile, on the declivity of a dry sandy hill. The castle is large and spacious, but not strong. It is 150 miles N. of Sennar. Lon. 30. 35. E. lat. 20. 6. N.

** DANGON, a fair town in the county Cork, province of Munster; fairs held 5 August.

DANNEBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of a district of the same name. It belongs to the elector of Hanover, and is seated on the river Tette, near the Elbe; 40 miles S. E. of Lunenburg, and 75 N. by E. of Brunswick. Lon. 11. 29. E. lat. 53. 4. N.

** DANIEL'S TOWN, a handsome seat in the county Cork, province of Munster, by the river Awbeg, near Doneraile.

DANTZICK, one of the largest, richest, and strongest towns of Europe, capital of Regal Prussia, and of Pomerania in Poland; with a famous harbour, a bishop's see, and an university. It is encompassed with a wall and fortifications of great extent. The houses are well built of stone or brick, six or seven stories high; and the granaries, containing vast quantities of corn and naval stores, are still higher, to which the ships lie close and take in their lading. It is reckoned to contain 200,000 inhabitants.

inhabitants. It is said to be under the protection of Poland; but in 1706, the English, Dutch, and Prussians, entered into an alliance for its protection. It carries on a great trade, particularly in corn, timber, and naval stores. It is a free hanseatic town, governed by its own laws and magistrates, and all extraordinary affairs are decided by the council; but if any thing very important happens, it is carried before the grand chancellor of Poland, or the Diet. The established religion is the Lutheran. The magistrates consist of 30 senators, four of whom are burgo-masters: besides these, there are 13 consuls, who elect the burgo-masters out of their own body, and they likewise appoint all other officers; 100 burghers are elected to represent the people's grievances, to defend their privileges, and to inspect the administration in their government. They coin money, with the king's head on one side, and the city arms on the other. The jurisdiction of this town extends about 50 miles round it; and they maintain a garrison at their own expence. It is seated on the western banks of the river Weissel, or Vistula, near the gulph of Angil, in the Baltick Sea; 30 miles S. of Marienburg, and 160 N. W. by N. of Warfaw. Lon. 18. 39. E. lat. 54. 22. N.

DANUBE, the largest and most considerable river in Europe, rising in the Black Forest near Zunbeg; and running N. E. through Suabia, by Ulm, the capital of that country; then running E. through Bassaria and Austria, passes by Ratibon, Passau, Ens, and Vienna; enters Hungary, and runs S. from Presburg to Buda, and so on to Belgrade; after which it divides Bulgaria from Moldavia and Moldavia, discharging itself by several channels into the Black Sea, in the province of Bessarabia. It begins to be navigable for boats at Ulm, and receives several large rivers as it passes along; yet is not navigable to the Black Sea on account of the cataracts.

**** DANYAN**, a fair town in the county Roscommon, province of Conaught; fair days, 25 May, 6 August, and November.

DARDA, an Imperial town and fort of Lower Hungary, seated on the river Draw, 10 miles from its confluence with the Danube, and at the end of the bridge of Essack, 8 miles S. of Baraniwar, and 80 N. W. of Belgrade. Lon. 19. 56. E. lat. 45. 45. N.

DARDANELLES, two ancient and strong castles of Turkey, one of which is in Romania, and the other in Natolia, on each side the canal, formerly called the Hellespont. This keeps up a communication with the Archipelago, and the Propontis or sea of Marmora. The mouth

of the canal is four miles and a half over; and the castles were built in 1659, to secure the Turkish fleet from the insults of the Venetians.

**** DARDISTOWN BRIDGE**, situated in the county Meath, province of Leinster, 19 miles from Dublin; over the river Nanny.

*** DAREL-HAMARA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, built by the Romans. Its trade consists in oil and corn; and it is seated on a mountain. Lon. 6. 35. W. lat. 34. 20. N.

**** DARGLE**, a romantic spot in the county Wicklow, province of Leinster. It is a narrow vale, formed by the sides of two opposite mountains; the whole thickly spread with oak at the bottom; it is narrowed to the mere channel of the river, which tumbles from rock to rock. The extent of wood that hangs in every direction is great, and the depth of the precipice immense, which with the roar from the water forms a scene truly interesting. In less than a quarter of a mile, the road passing through the wood, leads to another point of view to the right; it is the crown of a vast projecting rock, from which you look down a precipice absolutely perpendicular, and many hundred feet deep, upon the torrent, which finds its noisy way over large fragments of rocks. The point of view is a great projection of the mountain on this side, answered by a concave of the opposite, so that you command the Glen, both to the right and left; it exhibits immense tracts of forest, that have a most magnificent appearance. The solemnity of such an extent of wood unbroken by any intervening objects, and the whole hanging over declivities, is alone great; but to this the addition of a constant roar of falling water, either quite hid, or so far below as to be seen but obscurely, unite to make those impressions stronger.

*** DARHA**, or **DRASS**, a large province of Africa, lying on a river of the same name, in the dominions of the king of Morocco. It abounds in honey and excellent dates.

DARIEN, a narrow isthmus, or neck of land, which joins N. and S. America, having the N. Sea on one side, and the S. Sea on the other. It is also the name of a province in Terra Firma, which is not the richest, but of the greatest importance of any in the possession of the Spaniards; for all the wealth of Peru is brought hither, and thence imported into Europe. The principal towns are Panama and Portobello.

**** DARIEN'S-BRIDGE**, in the county Cavan, province of Ulster, 51 miles from Dublin.

DARKING,

DARKING, a town of Surry, England, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, viz. on May 23, for horses, bullocks, sheep, and toys. It is 12 miles E. of Guildford, and 24 S. W. of London. Lon. $0. 14. W.$ lat. $51. 17. N.$

* **DARLEY-FLASH**, a village in Derbyshire, England, with two fairs, on May 13, and October 27, for sheep and cattle.

DARLINGTON, a town in the county of Durham, England, with a market on Mondays, and 4 fairs, viz. on Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, Monday fortnight after Whit-Monday, and November 22, for cattle, horses, and sheep. It is seated on the river Skerne, which falls into the Tees. It is 19 miles S. of Durham, and 243 N. by W. of London. Lon. $1. 25. W.$ lat. $54. 32. N.$

DARMSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of the landgraviate of Hesse Darmstadt, with a handsome castle, where its own prince generally resides; and a good college. It is seated on a river of the same name, 15 miles S. of Francfort, and 30 N. W. of Heidelberg. Lon. $3. 40. E.$ lat. $49. 43. N.$

DARTFORD, a town of Kent, England, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, viz. on July 22, for horses and bullocks. It is seated on the river Darent, on the road to Rochester, 7 miles W. of Gravesend, and 16 E. by S. of London. Lon. $0. 16. E.$ lat. $51. 25. N.$

DARTMOUTH, a sea-port town of Devonshire, England, with a market on Fridays, but no fairs. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, by the river Dart, near its fall into the sea, and has a commodious harbour, having a considerable trade by sea. It has the title of an earldom, and sends two members to parliament. It is 30 miles S. S. W. of Exeter, and 198 W. by S. of London. Lon. $3. 45. W.$ lat. $50. 22. N.$

** **DARTMOUTH**, a sea-port town of Bristol county, Plymouth colony, New England; seated on Akushnet river, Clarke Cove; about 5 miles S. W. from Rochester, and 12 E. of Tivitor.

DARWENT. See **DERWENT**.

* **DASSEN-EYLAND**, OF THE ISLE OF DEER, is one of the three small islands the N. of the Cape of Good Hope; so called on account of the great number of deer which were first carried thither in 1601. There are also sheep there, whose tails weigh 19 pounds. Lon. $18. 7. E.$ lat. $33. 25. S.$

DAVENTRY, or **DAINTRY**, a town of Northamptonshire, England, with a market on Wednesdays, and 5 fairs, on Easter-Monday, for horses and horned cattle;

on June 6, for hogs, and all sorts of goods; on August 3, for horned cattle; on October 2, for cattle, cheese, and onions; and on October 27, called Ram-fair, chiefly for sheep. It is seated on the great road to Chester and Carlisle; 10 miles W. of Northampton, and 73 N. W. of London. Lon. $1. 10. W.$ lat. $52. 15. N.$

DAVID'S, ST. an episcopal town of Pembrokehire, in S. Wales; has neither market nor fair, and is seated in a barren soil on the river Ilem, not a mile from the sea-shore. It was once a considerable place, and had walls, which are now demolished; the cathedral is a pretty good structure. It is 24 miles N. W. of Pembroke, and 270 W. by N. of London. Lon. $5. 15. W.$ lat. $51. 56. N.$

DAVID'S, ST. a town and fort of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the coast of Coromandel. It is an English factory, and one of the strongest places they have in the East-Indies. It produces good long cloths, chintzes, callicoes, and muslins. It is 80 miles S. of Fort St. George. Lon. $79. 45. E.$ lat. $11. 44. N.$

DAVIS'S STRAITS, an arm of the sea between Greenland and North-America, discovered by Davis in 1585, when he attempted to find a north-west passage to China.

* **DAUMA**, a town and kingdom of Africa, in Negroland. Lon. $14. 30. E.$ lat. $8. 0. N.$

DAUNCE-MOUNTAINS, these form the N. W. boundary of the barony of Carberry, county Cork, province of Munster, and run through the N. parts of Bantry, into Glanerought in Kerry. At the foot of one of these mountains called Seefhy is a lake stored with a species of red trout, which never rise at a fly.

* **DAUN**, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, or Triers, seated on the river Lezer, at the foot of a mountain, on which a castle is built that commands it. It is 12 miles N. of Montroyal.

DAUPHIN, an island so called. See **MADAGASCAR**.

DAUPHIN-FORT, belonging to the French, and built by them on the E. coast of the island of Madagascar, in Africa. Lon. $45. 10. E.$ lat. $24. 55. S.$

DAUPHINY, a province of France, bounded on the W. by the river Rhone; on the N. by the Rhone and Savoy, on the S. by Provence, and on the E. by the Alps. Hence the presumptive heir of France is called the Dauphin. In some places it is very fertile; but two thirds of this country is barren, and the inhabitants are obliged to go into other countries for subsistence. The principal rivers are, the Rhone, the Durance, the Iser, and the Drone,

Drone. Grenoble is the capital town.

**** DAVUGH-PHADRIG,** situated at Bel-cou, near Enniskillen, in the county Fermanagh, province of Ulster; it is a celebrated well, and reputed the best cold bath in the kingdom, in paralytic and nervous disorders. It exhibits a large stream, which turns two mills at 150 yards distance from the head.

**** DAWSON'S-BRIDGE,** situated in the county Londonderry, province of Ulster, 90 miles from Dublin.

DAX, or ACQS, an ancient town of France, in Gascony, and capital of Landes, with a bishop's see and remarkable baths. It is seated on the river Adour, 24 miles N. E. of Bayonne, and 75 S. by W. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 1. 0. W. lat. 43. 42. N.

**** DEADHAM,** a town of Suffolk county, Massachusetts Bay, 5 miles E. of Natick, 12 S. W. of Boston.

DEADCHEST ISLAND, one of the smaller Virgin Isles.

DEAD-MAN'S-HEAD, a cape, or point of land near Tregony, in Cornwall, between St. Maw's and Fowey.

DEAD SEA, a lake of Asia, in Palestine, into which the river Jordan runs. It is about 70 miles long, and 20 broad, being enclosed on the E. and W. by high mountains. It abounds in bitumen, which has a resemblance to pitch.

DEAL, a sea-port town in Kent, England, which, though pretty large, has neither market nor fair. It is seated near the sea, and is a member of Sandwich, governed by a mayor and jurats. This place is defended by a castle built by Henry VIII. and near it are 2 others. It is 7 miles S. by E. of Sandwich, and 75 E. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 29. E. lat. 51. 13. N.

*** DEAN,** a town of Gloucestershire, England, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on Easter-Monday, and October 10, for cattle, sheep, and horses. It had its name from the forest of Dean, in which it is seated; 11 miles W. of Gloucester, and 140 W. S. W. of London. Lon. 2. 31. E. lat. 51. 50. N. It is called Mitchell Dean, to distinguish it from a smaller town of the same name.

DEBNHAM, a town of Suffolk, England, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on July 24, for braziers and toys. It is seated near the head of the river Deben, 24 miles E. of St. Edmund's-bury, and 86 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 17. E. lat. 52. 22. N.

DEBRUCKEN, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a district of the same name. It is 45 miles S. E. of Tokay, 45 N. of Great Waradin, and 107 E. of Buda. Lon. 23. 11. E. lat. 47. 32. N.

DECAN, a kingdom of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, bounded on the S. by the kingdom of Bijnagar, on the W. by the ocean, on the N. by Mogolistan, and on the E. by the mountains of Balagate, which separate it from the kingdom of Golconda. The chief inland town is Aurangabad, on the coast of Bombay. The principal trade consists in cottons and silks.

**** DECIES,** otherwise **DEASSIES,** of Southern people, a territory containing the greater part of the county Waterford, province of Munster; it is at present divided into two baronies, viz. Decies within, and Decies without Drum: according to some Irish chronicles, the Decii or Deaslies, were a colony from a people of that name who inhabited the S. part of the county Meath.

DECEISE, an ancient town of France, in the Orleanois, and in the district of Nivernois, seated on the river Loir, 16 miles S. E. of Nivers, and 125 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 31. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

DECKENDORF, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, 37 miles S. E. of Ratisbon, seated near the river Danube. Lon. 12. 55. E. lat. 49. 42. N.

DEDDINGTON, a town of Oxfordshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on August 10, for horses and cows; and November 22, for horses, cows, and hogs: 16 miles N. of Oxford, and 62 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 12. W. lat. 52. 2. N.

*** DEDHAM,** a town of Essex, England, which has a market on Tuesdays, and a fair on Easter-Tuesday and Wednesday, for toys, &c. It has one old large church, which has a remarkable fine steeple, of the Gothic order. The town consists of about 400 lofty houses. It is 6 miles N. of Colchester, and 58 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 0. E. lat. 52. 1. N.

DER, a river which rises in Merionethshire, in N. Wales, and runs E. to the borders of Denbighshire, when, turning N. it washes the walls of Chester, and then, with a broad channel, falls into the Irish Sea; also a river of Scotland that falls into the sea of Aberdeen.

DEEPING, a town of Lincolnshire, England, with a market on Thursdays, and 3 fairs, on the second Wednesday after May 11, Wednesday before August 1, and October 10, for horses, stock, and timber of all sorts. It is seated on the river Weland, in a fenny ground, is six miles E. of Stamford, and 87 N. of London. Lon. 0. 21. W. lat. 52. 42. N.

**** DEERFIELD,** a town in Hampshire county, Massachusetts-Bay; on the W. side of Connecticut River, near where it branches off on the W.

*** DEHEURDO,**

* **DEHRURDD**, a village of Cardigan-shire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on May 9 for pigs and pedler's ware.

* **DEINSE**, a town of Austrian Flanders, seated on the river Lis, 8 miles S. W. of Ghent, and 12 N. E. of Courtray. Lon. 3. 39. E. lat. 50. 59. N.

** **DELAWARE RIVER**, a river in Pennsylvania; rises far N. in the county of the Irroquois, runs southward, and dividing this province from New Jersey, falls into the Atlantic Ocean, between capes May and Henlopen, forming a bay of its own name. This river is navigable for 200 miles, but not farther N. than the county of Bucks, on account of a great cataract.

* **DELAWARE**, one of the Thirteen United and Independent States of North America. It contains only three counties, Newcastle, Kent, and Suffex, which are all situated on the banks of the river Delaware, from which the state takes its title. Its situation, extent, produce, manufactures, boundaries, &c. may be found under the article **PENNSYLVANIA**.

* **DELBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the bishoprick of Paderborn, near the source of the river Ens.

DELFT, a town of the United Provinces, and capital of Delftland, in the province of Holland. The public buildings, especially the town-house, are very magnificent; it has a fine arsenal, well furnished, is about two miles in circumference, and is defended against inundations by three dams. Here a prodigious quantity of fine earthen ware is made, known by the name of Delft ware, but it has no other trade. It is seated on the river Schie, 8 miles N. W. of Rotterdam, and 30 S. W. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 24. E. lat. 52. 4. N.

* **DELFTZV**, a fortress of the United Provinces, in Groningen, seated on the river Fivel, 10 miles W. of Embden, and 13 N. E. of Groningen. Lon. 6. 5. E. lat. 53. 26. N.

DELLY, or **DELHI**, a large and populous town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and capital of the province of the same name; was the residence of the Great Mogul when Kouli Khan invaded India, and took him and his court prisoners, and released him upon very hard conditions. It is surrounded with a brick wall, and defended by a fortress. It is seated on the river Gemma, 100 miles N. of Agra, and 212 E. of Lahor. Lon. 68. 15. E. lat. 28. 20. N.

DELLY, a province of Asia, bounded by Bencab and Jamba on the N. Becar on the E. Agra on the S. and Indostan on the W.

DELMENHORST, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia; and county of Oldenburg, belonging to Denmark; seated on the river Delm, near the Wefer, 8 miles S. W. of Bremen, and 17 S. E. of Oldenburg. Lon. 8. 38. E. lat. 53. 2. N.

DELOS, an island of the Archipelago, now called Dili. There are many very fine ruins, supposed to be of the temples of Diana and Apollo, whose birth-place it is thought to be. It is about 6 miles in circumference, but it is now quite destitute of inhabitants. Lon. 25. 59. E. lat. 37. 30. N.

DELPHOS, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the province formerly called Achaia, now Libadi; formerly famous for the oracle of Apollo, which they came from all parts to consult.

DELPERG, a town of Switzerland, in the bishoprick of Basle, 10 miles N. W. of Solleure, and 20 S. W. of Basle. Lon. 7. 23. E. lat. 47. 17. N.

DELTA is a part of Lower Egypt, between the branches of the Nile and the Mediterranean Sea. It is about 130 miles along the coast from Damietta to Alexandria, and 70 on the sides, from the place where the Nile begins to divide itself. The principal towns on the coast are, Damietta, Rosetta, and Alexandria; but, within land, Menoufia and Maala, or Elmala.

* **DEMERARY** and **ISSEQUIBO**, two settlements situated in the province of Surinam. This province is situated between five and seven degrees of North latitude, extending 100 miles along the coast. Demerary and Issequibo are to the westward of Surinam about three leagues, contiguous to each other, and the principal dependencies of the capital. The former is rather a new colony; but the latter has been established many years. Both these places belong to the Dutch.

* **DEMBTRIOWITZ**, a town of the Russian empire, in the duchy of Smolenskau, seated on the river Ugra. Lon. 36. 5. E. lat. 53. 40. N.

* **DEMMIN**, an ancient town of Germany, in the duchy of Stetin, subject to Sweden, and seated on the river Peen. Lon. 13. 22. E. lat. 53. 52. N.

DEMMEB, or **DEMER**, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, which has its source near Bilsen, to the W. of Maestricht, in the territory of Liege, where it washes Hasselt, and then entering Brabant, passes to Diest, Sichen, Arthot, and Mechlin, after which it takes the name of Ruppel, and falls into the Scheld over-against Ruppelmond.

DEMONA, or the **VAL-DI-DEMONA**, a large fruitful valley of Sicily, 100 miles

in length, and 62 in breadth; Messina is the principal town.

* **DEMONA**, a fort of Italy, in Piedmont, seated on the river Sture, 10 miles S. W. of Coni. Lon. 7. 28. E. lat. 44. 18. N.

* **DENAIN**, a village of the Netherlands, in Hainault, seated on the river Schelde, remarkable for an abbey of Canonesses, and for a victory gained by the duke of Villers, in 1712.

DENBIGH, the capital town of Denbighshire in N. Wales, with a market on Wednesdays, and 3 fairs, on May 14, July 18, and September 25, for cattle and small pedler's ware. It is seated on a branch of the river Clwyd. It is inhabited by tanners and glovers, and has the title of an earldom. It sends one member to parliament. It is 27 miles W. of Chester, and 209 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 35. W. lat. 53. 11. N.

DENBIGHSHIRE, a county of N. Wales, 39 miles in length, and 15 in breadth; bounded on the E. by Flintshire and Shropshire, on the W. by Carnarvonshire, on the S. by Merionethshire, and on the N. by the Irish Sea. It contains 6400 houses, 38,400 inhabitants, 57 parishes, and 4 market-towns.

* **DENBURY**, a village in Devonshire, England, to the S. of Newton-bushel, with one fair, on September 8, for sheep and soap.

DENDERMOND, a handsome and strong town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders, with a strong citadel. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Dender and Schelde, and 15 miles S. W. Antwerp, and 16 W. of Mechlin. Lon. 4. 10. E. lat. 51. 3. N.

DENIA, an ancient and strong town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, with a commodious harbour; 45 miles S. E. of Valencia, and 52 N. by E. of Alicant. Lon. 0. 36. E. lat. 38. 44. N.

DENMARK, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the E. by the Baltick Sea, on the W. and N. by the ocean, and on the S. by Germany. The country is generally flat, and the soil a barren sand. The air is rendered foggy by the neighbourhood of the seas and lakes, of which it is full. The governments of Denmark Proper, consists of 7, viz. 1. The islands of Zealand and Bornholm, 2. Fyen and Langeland, 3. Laland and Falster; and in Jutland, Staalburg, Wiburg, Staarhus, and the duchy of Sleswick; the city and territory of Hamburg too are under the protection of Denmark. The kingdom of Norway is also included in the Dominions of Denmark, and contains 4 governments, viz. Dronthem and Bergen in the N. Christiana and Christian S. Also Ice-

land, Danish Lapland, Danish Holstein, in Lower Saxony; Oldenburg, and Delmenhurst, in Westphalia; and the Ferro Islands, in lat. 62. 63. N. The whole extent is computed at 182,500 square miles, containing 86 towns, 22 boroughs, 17 earldoms, 969 lesser nobles estates, and upwards of 7000 villages, of which the population is reckoned at 2,300,000 souls. The established religion is Lutheranism. The government an absolute monarchy, hereditary to both sexes. The laws are few, plain, and simple; administered with expedition, and little occasion for lawyers; the supreme tribunal is held at Copenhagen, and opened by the king in person; there are two courts of chancery, one for the Danish, and the other for the German language. The army, in 1785, was upwards of 70000 effective men; and their navy then consisted of 31 ships of the line, 9 of 50 guns, and 21 frigates, beside small craft. They have an academy for Naval Science, and another for Architecture. The revenues together amount to 1,637,000l. sterling, out of which the ordinaries of army and navy amount to 479,250l. which, with the remainder of general expences, amounts to 1,575,000l. Learning is at present on a very reputable footing in Denmark, it has two universities, Copenhagen and Kiel, a Royal Society of Sciences, two of History, an academy of Fine Arts, a Military School for 70 Cadets at Copenhagen, and 32 large schools in great towns, and also a Society of Sciences at Dronthem. There is no considerable river, and the winter continues 7 or 8 months. In the summer the heat is very considerable, and the days are long. The produce is corn, pulse, timber, pitch, tar, cattle, and furs; it has extensive and valuable mines of copper, iron, and some of silver, at Koningsberg and Jarlsberg. Their foreign colonies are, in the East-Indies, Tranquebar, Fort Dansberg, and other forts and factories on the Coromandel coast, with the Nicobar Islands N. of Sumatra, containing in all above 20000 inhabitants; in Africa, Christianburg and Fredensburg, on the Guinea coast, and some factories near Axim; and in America, East and West Greenland; also the isles of St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John, in the W. Indies. With their own natural commodities, and those derived from their colonial intercourse, they drive a very considerable trade with other European countries. Their Baltick trade in particular has nearly doubled within this last thirty years. The dominions of Denmark and Norway were originally peopled from Scythia; their history is obscured with fiction till about the 9th century. The celebrated

celebrated Margaret Walodimir united Sweden Denmark and Norway in one sovereignty. They were again separated, and in 1488 the crown of Denmark fell into the house of Oldenburg, in the person of Christian I. in which family it has still continued. In 1661 Frederick III. obtained a voluntary surrender to him of the power of the three estates, which has ever since been exercised with mildness.

DENYS, ST. a famous town in the island of France, with a Benedictine abbey, wherein are the tombs of the kings of France, and a considerable treasure. It is seated on the small river Croult, five miles N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 26. E. lat. 48. 56. N.

* **DENYS, ST.** a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, and in the diocese of Carcassonne.

* **DENYS D'ANJOU**, a town of France, in Anjou, 3 miles from the river Sarthe, and in the election of Chateau Gontier.

* **DENYS DE CANDR**, a town of France, in Anjou, in the election of Angers.

DENYS LE GAST, ST. a town of France, in Normandy, and in the diocese of Coutances.

DEPTFORD, a town of Kent, England, considerable for its fine docks for building ships, and for the king's-yard, and store-houses for the use of the navy. It is 4 miles E. of London. Lon. 3. 4. E. lat. 51. 30. N.

* **DERAS**, a large town of Asia, in Persia. Lon. 16. 55. E. lat. 31. 32. N.

DERBENT, a strong town of Asia, in Persia, said to be founded by Alexander the Great. Near it are the ruins of a wall which reached from the Caspian Sea to the Black Sea. During the late troubles it was taken by the Czar Peter the Great. It is near the Caspian Sea, at the foot of Mount Caucasus. Lon. 50. 6. E. lat. 42. 8. N.

** **DERBY**, a town of Newhaven county, Connecticut, N. America, 14 miles N. W. of Newhaven, and 10 from Stratford.

** **DERBY**, a town in Chester county, Pennsylvania, seated on the Derby Creek, 5 miles from Philadelphia.

DERBY, the county-town of Derbyshire, England, has 3 markets, on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, and 8 fairs, on Feb. 25, for cheese; on Wednesday in the Lent affize week, for horses; Friday in Easter-week, first Friday in May, first Friday in Whitfun-week; and July 25, for horned cattle; September 27 for cheese, first Friday before Michaelmas for horned cattle. It is seated on the river Derwent, over which there is a handsome stone bridge. It has the title of an earldom, and sends two members to parliament.

The town is governed by a mayor, nine aldermen, and other officers. It is 36 miles N. of Coventry, and 122 N. W. by N. of London. The town is well paved, and adorned with many handsome buildings. Lon. 1. 25. W. lat. 52. 58. N.

* **DERBYSHIRE**, an English county, 54 miles in length, and 24 in breadth, bounded on the E. by Nottinghamshire, on the S. by Leicestershire, on the W. by Staffordshire, and on the N. by Yorkshire. It contains 21,140 houses, 126,900 inhabitants, 106 parishes, and 11 market-towns. The produce is lead, iron, coals, and mill-stones. The peak-country is noted for several caves, commonly called the Wonders of the Peak, of which notice will be taken in the proper place. The principal rivers are the Trent, the Dove, and the Derwent.

** **DEREGRATH**, a parish within the deanery of Ardhanane in the county Waterford, province of Munster.

DERHAM, a town of Norfolk, England, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on February 3, and September 28, for cattle and toys. It is pretty large, and the market is noted for woollen yarn. It is 14 miles W. of Norwich, and 86 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 0. E. lat. 52. 42. N.

* **DEREOTE**, or **DEIREOTE**, a town of Africa, in Egypt, and in the isle formed by the canal which runs from Cairo to Rosetta, where there is a magnificent temple. Lon. 31. 45. E. lat. 30. 40. N.

** **DERGRIDGE**. See **CASTLE-DERG**.

* **DERP**, a town of Livonia, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a bishop's see, and an university. It is subject to the Russians, and lies near the river Ambeck, 50 miles N. W. of Plesco. Lon. 26. 15. E. lat. 58. 30. N.

** **DERILIN**, a fair town in the county Fermanagh, province of Ulster; fairs, 27 May, and 27 October.

** **DERRY**, or **LONDON-DERRY**, the latter name being given it, on account of its having become the property of the 12 trades or corporations of London; it is a county in the province of Ulster, which has Donegal on the W. the sea on the N. Antrim on the E. and Tyrone on the S. This county contains 251,510 Irish plantation acres, 38 parishes, 4 baronies, and 3 boroughs, returns 8 members to parliament, and is about 34 miles long, and 30 broad; its chief town London-Derry. The linen trade is much carried on here, its yearly trade therein averaged at 116,720l.

DERRY, city, the principal town in the county of that name, province of Ulster, 115 miles from Dublin, situated on the

river Foyle, near its mouth, about three miles S. of Lough Foyle, and 50 W. of Carrickfergus. It is remarkable for the long siege it sustained under the command of Mr. Walker, a clergyman, against the forces of king James II. in 1689. It is a city and county of itself, and was built by the citizens of London, in the reign of James I. It is the see of a bishop, and governed by a mayor, aldermen, recorder, and sheriffs, and returns 2 members to parliament. It has a military governor, who is commander of Culmore Fort. The family of Pitt take title of earl from this city; it is a port and fair town; fairs, 17 June, 4 September, and 17 October; the walls of the town are in good repair, though built in 1614. Besides the siege before mentioned, London-Derry is remarkable for the noble defence it made at the revolution, during 105 days, under the severest famine, against a numerous army. George Farquhar, a celebrated dramatic writer, was born here in 1678.

**** DERRYBRYAN**, in the county Galway, province of Conaught, 89 miles from Dublin.

**** DERRYGONELLY**, a fair town in the county Fermanagh, province of Ulster; fairs, 10 July.

**** DERVOCK**, situated in the county Antrim, province of Ulster; 120 miles Dublin. It has fairs on 12 January, 23 February, 12 August, 27 October, custom free.

DERWENT, a river that rises in Derbyshire, runs by Derby, and falls into the Trent near Nottingham. There is another river of the same name, which rises in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, and running S. falls into the Ouse.

DERWENT-WATER, a river in Cumberland, England, which runs from the S. W. to the N. W. and forming several lakes in its passage, falls into the Irish Sea, below Cocker-mouth.

**** DESART**, a seat in the county Kilkenny, province of Leinster, which gave title of baron to the family of Cuff; situated 2 miles from Callan, 4 S. W. from Kilkenny, and 64 S. W. from Dublin.

**** DESART-MARTIN**, a fair town in the county Derry, province of Ulster; 88 miles from Dublin; fairs, 4 February, 8 May, 7 June, 23 July, 1 October, 8 November, and 27 December.

DESCADA, one of the Caribbee Islands, in America. It is 10 miles long, and 5 broad, and belongs to the French. It is generally the first land that is made in sailing to the W. Indies. Lon. 61. 20. W. lat. 16. 40. N.

DESEADA, or **CAPR DESIRE**, the southern point of the Straits of Magel-

lan, in America, at the entrance of the South Sea. Lon. 74. 18. W. lat. 53. 4. S.

**** DESERT**, a parish and prebendary in the county Waterford, province of Munster; here is a communication by a stone bridge between the counties Waterford and Tipperary. See **GARRICK-BEG**.

**** DESMOND**, anciently Deas-munhan, or south Munster; formerly a county of the province of Munster, but now a part of the counties Kerry and Cork. It gives title to the family of Fielding, earl of Denbigh in England.

DESSAW, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and province of Anhalt. It belongs to its own prince, and is seated on the river Elbe, 37 miles N. of Leipzig, and 60 N. W. of Dresden. Lon. 12. 22. E. lat. 51. 53. N.

DETHMOLD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, seated on the river Weheza, 15 miles N. of Paderborn. Lon. 8. 55. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

DETTINGEN, a village of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the territory of Hanau. It is 4 miles E. of Hanau, and 4 W. of Aschaffenburg. Lon. 9. 5. E. lat. 49. 55. N.

DEVA, a sea-port town of Spain on the Bay of Biscay, and province of Guipuscoa, 15 miles S. E. of Bilboa, and 12 N. of Placentia. Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 43. 24. N.

DEVELTO, a town of Bulgaria, in European Turkey, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is seated on the river Paniza, 65 miles N. E. of Adrianople. Lon. 37. 13. E. lat. 42. 33. N.

DEVENTER, a large, strong, trading, and populous town of the United Provinces, in Overijssel, with an university. It is seated on the river Itsel, 50 miles E. of Amsterdam, and 42 W. of Benthem. Lon. 5. 56. E. lat. 52. 18. N.

**** DEVIL'S CASTLE**, a high cliff, to the N. of Lick, in the barony of Fraghticommor, in the county Kerry, province of Munster; inaccessible but to birds, and has an eagle's nest on its summit. The whole shore hereabouts has a great variety of romantic caves and caverns formed by the waves.

**** DEVIL'S-PUNCH-BOWL**, a large deep hole so called, filled with water, on the W. side of Mangerton mountain in the county Kerry, province of Munster; which overflows and makes an agreeable cascade down the side of the mountain, in the view of Mucrus's house. This water supplies the mills for the iron-works, and then falls into the Lake of Killarney.

**** DEVIL'S-MOUTH**, a name given by sailors to a frightful volcano, near Leon Nicaragua, in New Spain, seated near the lake. Lat. 13. 19. lon. 65. 10.

DEVISSS,

DEVISES, a town in Wiltshire, England, with a market on Thursdays, and 6 fairs, on February 13, Holy Thursday, for cattle, on June 13, for horses, on July 5 for wool, on October 2 for sheep, and on October 20 for sheep and hogs; sends two members to parliament. It is 24 miles N. W. of Salisbury, and 89 W. of London. Lon. 2. 2. W. lat. 51. 20. N.

DEVNISH ISLAND, in Lough Erne, county Fermanagh, province of Ulster; about 3 miles from Enniskillen; where there is one of the most perfect round towers in Ireland.

* **DEVONSHIRE**, an English county, 73 miles long, and 5 broad, bounded by the Irish Sea on the N. Somersetshire and Dorsetshire on the E. the English channel on the S. and Cornwall on the W. It contains 56,310 houses, 339,860 inhabitants, 394 parishes, 38 market-towns. It has mines of tin, copper, and other metals. The sea-coast abounds in fish. It is noted for cyder and perry. The chief rivers are, the Ex, Touridge, Tame, and Taw.

DEUX PONTS, a handsome town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and capital of a duchy of the same name. It is seated on the river Erbach, 49 miles N. by W. of Strasburg, and 50 S. W. of Mentz. Lon. 7. 26. E. lat. 49. 10. N. The duchy is bounded by Lorraine on the W. by Alsace on the S. and on the E. and N. by the palatinate and county of Sarbrück.

* **DEWSBURY**, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, England, 12 miles S. W. of Leeds, with two fairs, on Wednesday before May 22, and on Wednesday before October 10, for horned cattle and sheep.

DEVNSE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders, seated on the river Lis, 9 miles S. of Ghent. Lon. 3. 44. E. lat. 50. 58. N.

** **DIAMOND, OR ROUND ISLAND**, one of the Granadille Islands in the West Indies, not inhabited.

DIABECK, OR DIARBEKAR, a province of Turkey, in Asia, between the rivers Tigris and Euphrates. It is bounded on the N. by Turkomania, on the E. by Persia, on the S. by Irac-Arabi, and on the W. by Syria. It was known to the ancients by the name of Mesopotamia.

DIARBEKAR, a large and ancient town of Turkey, in Asia, capital of a province of the same name. It is seated in a very fertile plain on the river Tigris, and the Turks are more affable here than in other places, with regard to the Christians, who are above 20,000 in number. They carry on a great trade in red Turkey leather, and cotton cloth. It is 150 miles N. W. of Aleppo, and 130 N. W. of of Mosul. Lon. 39. 40. E. lat. 37. 18. N.

DIE, a town of France, in Dauphiny, and capital of the Diois, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Drome, 24 miles S. E. of Valence, and 30 S. W. of Grenoble. Lon. 5. 23. E. lat. 44. 42. N.

* **DIE, ST.** a town of Lorraine, with a celebrated chapter, whose canons must prove their nobility. It is seated on the river Meutre, 30 miles S. E. of Lunéville. Lon. 7. 4. E. lat. 48. 20. N.

DIEGEM, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, 3 miles N. of Brussels. Lon. 4. 27. E. lat. 50. 54. N.

* **DIEMEN'S LAND**, a tract of land in the South Sea, discovered by Abel Jansen Tasman in 1642. The S. W. extremity of it lies in the 43. 38. S. lat. and the 146. E. lon. It is now certain that it is a part of New Holland.

DIEPHOLT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a county of the same name, subject to the elector of Hanover. It is seated at the N. end of Dummer-lake, 30 miles N. W. of Minden, and 30 S. of Bremen. Lon. 8. 45. E. lat. 52. 36. N.

DIEPPE, a handsome sea-port town of France, in Upper Normandy, in the territory of Caux, with a good harbour, an old castle, and two handsome moles. The principal trade is in herrings, whittings, mackarel, ivory, toys, and laces. It is seated at the mouth of the river Arques, 30 miles N. of Rouen, and 25 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 9. E. lat. 49. 55. N.

* **DIESSENHOFFEN**, a large, rich, and handsome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Schaffhausen. It is 5 miles S. of Schaffhausen. Lon. 8. 42. E. lat. 47. 35. N.

DIEST, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, not so considerable as formerly. It is seated on the river Demer, 15 miles N. E. of Louvain, and 10 N. E. of Tillemont. Lon. 5. 9. E. lat. 50. 59. N.

DIETZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in Wetteravia, capital of a county of the same name, with a strong castle. It is subject to the prince of Nassau-Dillemburg, and is seated on the river Loan, 16 miles E. of Coblentz, and 20 N. of Mentz. Lon. 7. 35. E. lat. 50. 12. N.

* **DIEU**, an island of France, on the coast of Poitou.

* **DIEUSE**, a town of France, in Lorraine, remarkable for its salt-pits. It is seated on the river Seille, 5 miles E. of Marfai, and 22 N. E. of Nanci. Lon. 6. 45. E. lat. 48. 53. N.

** **DIGHTON**, a town in Bristol county, Plymouth

Plymouth colony, New England, one mile E. of the Station Tree on Pilgrimage river, and 5 S. W. of Raynham.

* **DIGNAN**, a handsome town of Italy, in Istria, three miles from the sea, and subject to the Venetians. Lon. 13. 5. E. lat. 45. 10. N.

DIGNE, a town of France, in Provence, with a bishop's see. It is famous for the baths that are near it, and is seated on the river Marderic, 30 miles S. by W. of Embrun, and 17 S. E. of Sisteron. Lon. 6. 12. E. lat. 44. 10. N.

DIJON, an ancient, handsome, rich, and very considerable town of France, capital of Burgundy, and of the Digonois, with a parliament, a bishop's see, a mint, and an university, an academy of Sciences, an abbey, and a citadel, most part of the churches and public structures are very beautiful, and in one of the squares there is an equestrian statue of Lewis XIV. It is seated in a very pleasant plain, which produces excellent wine, between two small rivers, 48 miles N. E. of Autun, and 100 N. of Lyons. Lon. 5. 7. E. lat. 47. 19. N.

DILLEMBERG, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, and capital of a county of the same name. It is subject to a prince of the house of Nassau, and is 22 miles N. W. of Marburg, and 50 E. of Bonn. Lon. 8. 27. E. lat. 50. 48. N.

DILLENGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, with an university, and where the bishop of Augsborg resides. It is seated near the Danube, 25 miles N. E. of Burgaw, and 17 N. E. of Augsborg. Lon. 10. 20. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

* **DILTON-MARSH**, a town in Wiltshire, England, 3 miles N. of Warminster, with 2 fairs, on Easter-Monday, and Sep. 13, for cattle, horses, and cheese.

* **DIMOTUC**, a town of Romania, in European Turkey, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, surrounded by the river Meriza, 12 miles S. W. of Adrianople, and 25 N. of Trajanople. Lon. 26. 15. E. lat. 41. 35. N.

DINAN, a strong and considerable town in Brittany, seated on the river Rance, 20 miles S. of St. Maloe's and 30 N. W. of Rennes. Lon. 1. 53. W. lat. 48. 20. N.

DINANT, a rich and strong town of the Netherlands, in the bishoprick of Liege, with a castle. It is seated near the river Meuse, 12 miles S. of Namur, and 40 S. W. of Liege. Lon. 4. 51. E. lat. 50. 17. N.

DINASMONDY, a town of Merionethshire, in N. Wales, with a market on Fridays, and four fairs, on June 2, September 10, October 1, and November 19, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It is 18 miles S. of Bala, 8 S. E. of Doel-gelly, and 176 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 40. W. lat. 52. 37. N.

* **DINCKELSPIL**, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, seated on the river Wernitz. It has a great and a little council; the former is a mixture of Papists and Lutherans, but the little one is all of Papists. It carries on a considerable trade in cloth and reaping-hooks, and is 40 miles N. W. of Newburg, and 37 S. W. of Nuremberg. Lon. 10. 20. E. lat. 49. N.

DINGELING, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, seated on the river Isar, 20 miles N. E. of Landshut. Lon. 12. 36. E. lat. 48. 40. N.

** **DINGLE**, a post, port, and borough town, in the county Kerry, province of Munster; it has a harbour, and stands in a bay of its own name; about 79 miles W. of Limerick, and is governed by a sovereign. It is the most westerly town in Europe, and has a barrack for a company of foot, and a tolerable good Saturday market. Dingle was incorporated by queen Elizabeth in 1585, and allowed 300l. to the inhabitants to wall the place; king James I. renewed its privileges. This place is distant 166 miles from Dublin; sends 2 members to parliament; patronage in the Townshend family. Lon. 8. 40. W. lat. 52. 42. N.

** **DINGLE-HARBOUR**, situated in the county Kerry, province of Munster; towards the N. side of Castlemain Bay, and near the harbour of Ventry.

** **DINGLE-LOUCH**. See **DINGLE**. **DINGWAL**, a parliament town of Scotland, in the shire of Ross, seated on the Frith of Cromarty, 18 miles W. of the town of Cromarty. Lon. 4. 23. W. lat. 57. 45. N.

** **DINISH ISLAND**, situated in the county Kerry, province of Munster, in the river Kenmare.

* **DIOTS**, a territory of France, in Dauphiny, between Gesivaudan, Capennois, and Valentinois. Die is the capital town.

* **DIRGHAW**, a town of Germany in Prussia, and in the palatinate of Cylm, seated on the river Vistula, 10 miles from Marienburg, and 20 from Dantzick. Lon. 19. 0. E. lat. 54. 9. N.

* **DIS**, a town of Norfolk, England, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on November 9, for cattle and toys. It is seated on the river Wavenay, on the side of a hill, and the market is supplied with cloth, yarn, and provisions. In the town are carried on manufactories of sail-cloth, hose, and the making of stays. It is 19 miles S. of Norwich, and 94 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 9. E. lat. 52. 25. N.

** **DISERT**, a fair town in the Queen's county, province of Leinster; fairs held, Whit-Monday and 13 November.

* **DITCHLEY**,

* **DITCHLEY**, a village in Suffex, England, formerly a market town, six miles N.W. of Lewes, with two fairs, on April 5, for sheep and hogs, and October 12, for pedler's ware.

DITHMARSSEN, a territory in the duchy of Holstein, partly in Denmark, and partly belonging to the duchy of Holstein-Gottorp.

DIU, a strong town of Asia, in India, and in the kingdom of Guzarat, seated in an island of the same name. It is pretty large, and fortified by a high stone-wall, with battions and cannon. The harbour is secured by two castles. It contains five or six fine churches, well embellished within, with images and painting, built by the Portuguese; but it is much decayed and not one fourth part of it inhabited. If this town was in good hands, it would be the best place for trade on all the coast. Lon. 69. 25. E. lat. 21. 35. N.

* **DIVANDUROU**, the name of five islands in Asia, near the Maldives. They belong to the king of Cananor, and carry on a considerable trade.

* **DIVE**, a river of France, in Normandy, which rises below Gaffi, and falls into the sea, after a course of 30 miles.

* **DIVE**, a river of France, in Poitou, that falls into the Vienne.

DIUL, a sea-port town of Asia, in the province of Tatta, or Sinda, 50 miles W. of the city of Tatta. It was ceded to Kouli Khan by the Great Mogul, when he was taken prisoner at Delli. Lon. 68. 13. E. lat. 25. 11. N.

DIXMUDE, a fortified town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders, seated in a pleasant country, on the river Iperlee, 10 miles N. W. of Ipres, and 19 E. of Dunkirk. Lon. 2. 57. E. lat. 51. 2. N.

DIZIET, ST. a considerable town of France, in Champaign, seated on the river Marne, where it begins to be navigable for boats, 15 miles S. E. of Vitri. The road between these two towns is the finest in Europe. It is 14 miles S. W. of Bar-le-duc. Lon. 4. 54. E. lat. 48. 35. N.

** **DOAGH**, situated in the county Antrim, province of Ulster; 90 miles from Dublin.

** **DOBBS COUNTY**, in the district of New Bern, N. Carolina, divided on the N. from Pitt's county by the river Nuse, has Craven county E. and Duplin county S.

DOBBLIN, a town of Poland, in the duchy of Courland, 20 miles S. W. of Mittau. Lon. 23. 35. E. lat. 56. 28. N.

* **DOBRZIN**, a territory of Poland, in Mazovia, which lies between Prussia, Cujavia, and the palatinate of Plockzo;

it is divided into three parts, that take their names from three towns, namely, Dobrzin, Rippina and Libnia.

DOBRZIN, a town of Poland, in Mazovia, capital of a territory of the same name, seated on a rock near the river Vistula, or Weissel, 14 miles N. W. of Plockow, and 11 E. of Vanislau. Lon. 19. 5. E. lat. 52. 54. N.

DOCKUM, a considerable town of the United Netherlands, in Friesland, seated in a fertile soil at the mouth of the river Avers, 10 miles N. E. of Lewarden, and 22 N.W. of Groningen. Lon. 5. 41. N. lat. 53. 18. E.

* **DOE**, a town of France, in Anjou, remarkable for its ancient palace, of which the ruins are still to be seen, for its fairs, and for its handsome fountains. It is 10 miles from the river Loire. Lon. 0. 25. W. lat. 47. 12. N.

DOEL, a town of Dutch Brabant, on the W. side of the Schelde, opposite to Lillo, 9 miles N. W. of Antwerp. Lon. 4. 15. E. lat. 51. 17. N.

DOESBURG, a town of the United Provinces in Zutphen, seated on the river Issel, 10 miles S. of Zutphen. Lon. 5. 56. E. lat. 42. 2. N.

DOFRINE MOUNTAINS, or **DOFRIFIELD**, are those which divide Sweden from Norway.

DOGADO, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, bounded on the E. by the Gulph of Venice, on the S. by Polesino, on the W. by Baduaño, and on the N. by Trevisana. It lies only on the sea-coast, and comprehends a great number of small islands near it, called **THE LAGUNES OF VENICE**.

** **DOG'S-NOSE-POINT**, a place so called in Cork harbour, county Cork, province of Munster.

DOL, a town of France, in Upper Brittany, with a bishop's see; seated 5 miles from the sea, 1 mile S. of St. Maloe's, and 30 N. W. of Rennes. Lon. 1. 41. W. lat. 48. 33. N.

* **DOLCE-AQUA**, a town of Piedmont, capital of a marquissate of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the river Nervia, in a country producing good wine and oil, five miles N. of Vintimiglia. Lon. 7. 42. E. lat. 43. 58. N.

DOLCIGNO, a strong town of Turkey in Europe, and in Upper Albania, with a bishop's see, a good harbour, and a strong citadel; seated on the river Drin, 10 miles S. E. of Antivari, and 22 S. of Scutari. Lon. 19. 20. E. lat. 42. 12. N.

DOLÉ, a town of France in the Franche Comte, seated on the river Doux, in a pleasant and fertile country, 25 miles S. W. of Befancon, and 70 N. W. of Geneva. Lon. 5. 38. E. lat. 47. 6. N.

DOLEGELLY,

DOLEGELLY, a town of Merionethshire, N. Wales, with a market on Tuesdays, and six fairs on May 11, July 4, September 20, October 9, November 22, and December 16, for sheep cattle and hories. It is seated on the river Avon. It has a good manufacture of Welch cotton, is 31 miles N. W. of Montgomery, and 187 miles N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 48 W. lat. 52. 42. N.

DOLLART-BAY, a large gulph, which separates East-Friesland, in Germany, from Groningen, and one of the United Provinces.

DOLTABAD, a town of Asia, in India, and in the dominions of the Great Mogul, with a fort. Lon. 76. 55. E. lat. 18. 40. N.

* **DOLTON**, a village in Devonshire, England, 6 miles S. by E. of Torrington, with two fairs, on Wednesday before March 25, and November 20, for cattle.

* **DOMAZLIZE**, a town of Bohemia, seated on the rivulet of Cadburz, in the circle of Pilsen, 17 miles S. of Pilsen. It was taken by the Swedes in 1541.

DOMBS, a territory of France, in the duchy of Burgundy, with the title of a principality. It is about 22 miles in length, and almost as much in breadth. It is bounded on the E. by Bresse, on the N. by Macanois, on the W. by Beaugolois, and on the S. by Lionnois. It is a fertile pleasant country; and Trevaux is the capital town.

DOMBA, a great river of Tonquin, in Asia, sometimes called **CHAULE**, upon which the capital town Chacao stands. It rises in China, in the province of Yunan, and running S. through the kingdom of Tonquin, discharges itself into Cochinchina, in lon. 113. 35. E. and lat. 21. 0. N.

* **DOMFRONT**, a town of France, in Normandy, with the title of a county, seated on a mountain, 35 miles N. W. of Alençon, and 140 W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 43. W. lat. 48. 38. N.

* **DOMINGO, ST.** an island of America, and one of the richest of the Caribbees, being about 400 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. It was discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1592, and is almost surrounded with craggy rocks and dangerous shoals. The heat to the N. and S. E. would be insupportable for five or six months of the year, if not qualified with the easterly winds, and frequent rains: but the latter soon spoil the flesh, bread, and fruits. It has a great many rivers, mines of gold, talc, and crystal. The Spanish name of it is Hispaniola, and is inhabited partly by the French, and partly by the Spaniards.

DOMINGO, ST. a handsome town of

America, and capital of Hispaniola, or St. Domingo, with an archbishop's see, whose cathedral is a superb structure. It belongs to the Spaniards, and is seated on a large navigable river, and very difficult of access. It is the seat of the governor of the island, and has an excellent harbour. Lon. 70. 10. W. lat. 18. 20. N.

DOMINICA, an island of the West-Indies, one of those formerly called The Neutral Islands, but ceded to Great-Britain by the peace of Paris in 1763. It lies in 15. 18. N. lat. and 61. 23. W. lon. about half-way between the Gaudaloupe and Martinico, and is near 28 miles in length, and 13 in breadth.

DOMINICA, one of the islands in the South Sea, called The Marquesas. Lon. 139. 2. W. lat. 9. 41. S. See **MARQUESAS**.

DOMITZ, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, with a strong fort. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Elbe and Elve, 25 miles S. of Swerin, and 12 N. E. of Danneburg. Lon. 11. 41. E. lat. 53. 15. N.

* **DOMME**, a town of France, in Perigord, seated on a mountain near the river Dordogne. Lon. 1. 19. E. lat. 45. 58. N.

* **DOMO-D'OSCELA**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and in the county of Anghiera, to the S. of the lake Maggiore. It is seated on the small river Tola, at the foot of the Alps, and has a castle.

* **DOMPAIRE**, an ancient town of Lorraine, where the kings of Autrasia, and the dukes of Lorraine had their residence. It is now reduced almost to a village.

* **DOMREMY**, surnamed **LAPUCELLE**, a village of France in Barrois, remarkable for the birth of the famous Joan of Arc, known by the name of the **MAID OF ORLEANS**. It is seated on the river Maele, or Meuse, five miles from Neuf Chateau, and eight from Veau-Coleurs.

DON, one of the principal rivers in Europe, which separates it from Asia. It rises in the province of Rezan, in Muscovy, and passing by a great number of towns, falls into the Palus Meotis. In that part which is near the river Wolga, Peter the Great attempted to cut a canal between the two rivers, but did not finish it: it would have been of great use, had he continued master of Azoph, for then he might have sent vessels into the Black Sea, not only down that river, but by the Wolga.

DONAT, ST. a fortress in Dutch Flanders, a little to the W. of Sluys, which it commands.

DONAUWERT, a strong town of Germany, on the frontiers of Swabia, and subject to the duke of Bavaria. It is seated on the N. side of the Danube, over which there was a bridge that was burnt by the French.

French in 1743. It is 25 miles N. of Augsburg, and 37 N. E. of Ulm. Lon. 11. 5. E. lat. 48. 52. N.

**** DONAGHABEE**, a post, market, and port town, county Down, province of Ulster; situated 10 leagues due W. of Port-Patrick in Scotland, where the Scottish pacquets land. Its trade chiefly consists in the exportation of horses to Scotland. It is 24 miles N. E. of Downpatrick, and 94 N. E. of Dublin. Fairs on 6 June, 4 July, 16 August, 10 October, and 2nd Wednesday in December.

**** DONAGHCLONEY**, situated in the county Down, province of Ulster.

**** DONAGHCLONEY**, situated in the county Armagh, province of Ulster; 65 miles from Dublin.

**** DONAGHMORE**, a parish and also a fair town in the county Cork, province of Munster; which gives title of baron to the family of Hutchinson. It has fairs on 12 May, and 21 November. Also a fair town in the Queen's county, province of Leinster; fair days, 28 March, 12 and 13 June, 31 August, 12 December. Likewise a fair town in the county Down, province of Ulster; having fairs, 22 June and October. Also a prebendary in the diocese of Waterford, province of Munster; united to Killtigan. There is also a place of the same name in the county Tyrone, province of Ulster; 2 miles beyond Dungannon. Another in the county Armagh, province of Ulster; distant 75 miles from Dublin. Another in the county Meath, province of Leinster, where there is an ancient round tower; also in said county a river of the same name.

**** DONAGHY**, a fair town in the county Fermanagh, province of Ulster; fairs, 10 July, and 26 August.

**** DONASSE**, a fair town in the county Clare, province of Munster; fair days, 17 March, 21 September, and 30 November, o. ft.

**** DONARD**, a fair town in the county Wicklow, province of Leinster fairs, 4 May, and 12 August.

**** DONARD-MOUNTAIN.** See SLIEVE DONARD.

DONCASTER, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, market on Saturdays, and two fairs, April 5, and August 5, for cattle and pedler's ware. It had its name from the river Don, on which it is seated, and a castle now in ruins. It is 37 miles S. of York, and 156 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 12. W. lat. 53. 33. N.

*** DONCHERRY**, a handsome town of France, in Champagne, seated on the river Meuse, 3 miles from Sedan. Lon. 5. 2. E. lat. 49. 42. N.

**** DONEGALL**, otherwise TYRCON-

NEL, a county in the province of Ulster, bounded by the sea on the N. W. and the bay of Donegal and Fermanagh county on the S. those of Tyrone and Londonderry, and part of Fermanagh county on the E. It is a very large mountainous and coarse country, abounding with good harbours. It gives title of earl to the family of Chichester. It contains 630,157 Irish plantation acres, 40 parishes, 5 baronies, and 5 boroughs, and returns 12 members to parliament. It is about 55 miles long, and 38 broad; chief town Donegall. The linen trade carried on here is mostly 7-8 wides, from 9 to 12 hundreds, and averaged at about 15,000l. yearly.

DONEGAL HAVEN, a large bay in the county Donegall, province of Ulster; it lies 9 or 10 miles to the E. of Killybegs, and in the entrance is much encumbered with shelves, sands, and rocks; so that great circumspection must be used in passing in or out of it with safety.

DONEGALL TOWN, a borough, post, market, and principal town in the county Donegall, province of Ulster; situated 111 miles from Dublin. It has fairs on 5 and 29 May, 9 July, 4 September, 28 October and November. This borough returns two members to parliament; patron, lord Arran.

**** DONERAIL**, a borough, market, fair, and post town in county Cork, prov. of Munster; about 20 miles N. E. of Cork, and 113 S. W. of Dublin. It gives title of Viscount to the family of St. Ledger. Fair days, 12 August and November. There is a neat church, and a barrack for a troop of horse. Near this town are several quarries of beautiful variegated marble.

*** DONGO**, a kingdom of Africa, in Abyssinia; towards Angola, which is little known to the Europeans.

**** DON-HILL**, a parish within the deanery of Killbarmeden, in the county Waterford, province of Munster.

**** DONMORE**, a fair town in the county Galway, province of Connaught; fairs held, 29 May, 9 July, 10 October, and 11 December.

**** DONNYBROOK**, a village within two miles of the metropolis, in the county Dublin, province of Leinster. Fairs held 26 August.

**** DONNYCARNEY**, a village within 2 miles of Dublin, in the county Dublin, province of Leinster. Here is Marino, the elegant seat with fine improvements of the venerable and patriotic earl of Charlemont.

**** DONORE**, a fair town in the county Westmeath, province of Leinster; fairs, 29 June.

**** DONOUGH**,

**** DONOUGH**, situated in the county Fermanagh, province of Ulster; 67 miles from Dublin. Here are the ruins of a church, near a small lake.

DONZY, a town of France, in Orleanois, and in the territory of Nivernois. It is 23 miles N. of Nevers. Lon. 3. 14. E. lat. 47. 22. N.

**** DOOBALLY**, a fair town in the county Cavan, province of Ulster; fairs, 15 August.

**** DOOLAGH'S-WELL**. See DOULOUGH'S ST.

DORAT, a town of France, in Orleanois, and in the Marche, seated on the river Save, 25 miles N. of Limoges. Lon. 1. 24. E. lat. 46. 12. N.

DORCHESTER, the capital town of Dorsetshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and 4 fairs, on February 12, for cattle and sheep; on Trinity-Monday, and July 5, for cattle, sheep, and lambs; and on August 5, for cattle, sheep, wool, and leather. It is pleasantly seated on the river Frome, on a Roman road. It sends two members to parliament, and gives title of marquis. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, and 24 common-council. This place was formerly a city. It is 8 miles N. of Weymouth, and 132 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 45. W. lat. 50. 42. N.

*** DORCHESTER**, a town in Oxfordshire, whose market is now disused, and the fair, on Easter-Tuesday, is only for pleasure. It was formerly a bishop's see. It is 10 miles S. E. of Oxford, and 49 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 0. W. lat. 51. 39. N.

**** DORCHESTER**, a small town of Berkley county, N. Carolina.

**** DORCHESTER**, one of the five counties on the E. side of Delaware bay, in the province of Maryland, N. America.

**** DORCHESTER**, a sea-port town of Suffolk county, New England, 3 miles from Boston.

DORDOGNE, a river of France, which rises in the mountains of Auvergne, and running W. through Guienne, falls into the Garonne, near Bour-sur-mer, at the Bec of Ambes.

DORMANS, a town of France, in Champagne, with a castle. It is seated on the river Marne. Lon. 3. 40. E. lat. 49. 3. N.

DORPT, or **DORPAT**, a town of Livonia, seated on the river Embur, between the lakes Wofero and Pepas, 60 miles S. of Narva, subject to Russia. Lon. 27. 52. E. lat. 58. 18. N.

DORSETSHIRE, a county of England, 53 miles in length, and 27 in breadth. is bounded N. by Wiltshire, and Somersetshire, on the S. by the English channel, on the W. by Devonshire, and on the E. by Hampshire. It contains

21,940 houses, 131,643 inhabitants, 240 parishes, and 22 market-towns, 9 of which send members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Stour, the Frome, and the Piddle.

*** DORSTANT**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Mark, belonging to the elector of Cologne, seated on the river Lippe, 20 miles N. E. of Dussburg, and 37 S. W. of Munster. Lon. 7. 8. E. lat. 51. 35. N.

*** DORSTONE**, a village in Herefordshire, England, 10 miles W. of Hereford, with 4 fairs, on April 27, May 18, September 27, and November 18, for cattle, sheep, and pigs.

DORT, or **DORDRECHT**, a handsome, strong, and rich town of the United Provinces in Holland, famous for its salmon-fishery. It is seated in an island, at the place where the river Merwe falls in the Meuse, 10 mile S. E. of Rotterdam, and 37 W. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 48. E. lat. 51. 50. N.

DORTMUND, a small, but strong, rich, populous, and imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Mark, seated on the river Emster, 35 miles N. E. of Cologne, and 25 S. W. of Munster.

DOUAY, or **DOWAY**, a town of the French Netherlands, in Flanders, with a famous University. It was taken by the allies in 1710, and retaken by the French in 1712, after the suspension of arms between Great-Britain and France. It is seated on the river Scarp, from whence there is a canal to Doule, 15 miles N. W. of Cambray, and 32 S. W. of Mons. Lon. 3. 10. E. lat. 50. 32. N.

DOVE, a river which divides Derbyshire from Staffordshire, England, and falls into the Trent near Burton.

**** DOVER**, a town belonging to Kent county in Pennsylvania, of which it is the principal place.

DOVER, a sea-port town in the county of Kent, England, with 2 markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and 1 fair, on November 12, for wearing apparel and haberdashery-ware. It is strong both by nature and art, being situated between high cliffs, and defended by a strong castle, built on a high hill E. from the town; it was repaired in 1756, and there are barracks for 3000 men, the town was once walled round and had ten gates; but there only now remains three, and those much out of repair. It is one of the cinque ports, and a corporation consisting of a mayor, and 12 jurats. It sends 2 members to parliament, and is the station of the packet-boats that, in time of peace, pass between Dover and Calais, from which it is distant only 21 miles. From hence

hence, in fine weather, there is a prospect of the coast of France. It is 15 miles S. E. of Canterbury, and 71 S. E. of London. Lon. 1. 23. E. lat. 51. 1. N.

DOUBRO, or DOURO, a river of Spain, which rises in Old Castile, in the Sierra of Urbion. It runs from E. to W. passing by several towns, and crossing Portugal, then falls into the ocean near St. John de Foz.

DOUGLAS, a sea-port town on the coast of the Isle of Man, nearly the same distance from the English, Scots, and Irish shores, being the best harbour in the island. Lon. 4. 20. W. lat. 54. 12. N.

**** DOUGLAS**, a town in Worcester county, Massachusetts Bay, on the great road from Boston to New Hampshire, 5 miles W. from Uxbridge, and 7 S. E. from Oxford.

**** DOUGLAS**, situated in the county Cork, province of Munster; 126 miles from Dublin. In this place, though a small village, is the largest manufactory for sail-cloth in the kingdom.

**** DOUGLAS-BRIDGE**, situated in the county Tyrone, province of Ulster; 97 miles from Dublin, one mile beyond which, situated on the Foyle, are the ruins of a church.

**** DOULOUGH'S, ST.** situated within 4½ miles of Dublin, in the county Dublin, province of Leinster. In the neighbourhood of which, are some handsome seats. St. Doulough's church is one of the few structures in this kingdom, erected from the beginning of the 8th to the close of the 11th century; and in a different stile of architecture from any now to be found, either in Britain or the western parts of Europe, being evidently built in an imitation of the original Christian churches in the southern countries, taken from the ancient heathen temples of the Greeks and Romans. This village has been long noted for a well, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and adjoining a small place called St. Catharine's-pond.

*** DOURAK**, a town of Persia, seated near the confluence of the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, and remarkable for the reed of which they make their pens. Lon. 56. 57. E. lat. 32. 15. N.

*** DOURDAN**, a town of the isle of France, with a manufactory of silk and worsted stockings. It is seated on the river Orge, 22 miles N. E. of Chartres, and 25 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 10. E. lat. 48. 35. N.

*** DOURLACH**, a small handsome town of Germany, in Swabia, and capital of Baden-Durlach. It was burnt by the French in 1689, and the inhabitants are of the Protestant religion; it is seated on the river Giessen, 12 miles S. of Philippsburg. Lon. 9. 28. E. lat. 49. 2. N.

**** DOWLAS-HEAD**, situated on the coast of the county Kerry, province of Munster; near Cahir. About this coast are several large caves near this place, one of which has its entrance very low, farther in, the roof is as high as a Gothic cathedral.

**** DOWN**, a large, rich, and populous county in the province of Ulster; well improved and noted for its great trade in the linen manufacture, which is averaged at 151,960l. yearly. It gives title of marquis to the family of Hill, and that of viscount the family of Burton. It is bounded on the E. and S. by the sea, on the W. by Arniagh, and on the N. by Antrim. It is about 42 miles long, and 26 broad; chief town Downpatrick. It contains 344,658 Irish plantation acres, 72 parishes, 9 baronies, and 6 boroughs, and sends 14 members to parliament. The river Newry which runs into Carlingford bay, divides the county Down from Armagh.

*** DOWN**, a small place in Scotland, in the shire of Perth, and district of Monteth, that gives title to the earl of Murray's eldest son.

DOWNETON, or DUNKTON, a town of Wiltshire, England, with a market on Fridays, and 2 fairs, viz. on April 20, and October 2, for sheep and horses. It is seated on the river Avon, and is an ancient corporation, sending 2 members to parliament. It is 6 miles S. E. of Salisbury, and 84 W. S. W. of London. Lon. 1. 36. W. lat. 51. 0. N.

DOWNHAM, a town of Norfolk, England, with a market on Saturdays, and 2 fairs, on April 27, for horses and toys, and November 2, for toys. It is seated on the river Ouse. It is 35 miles N. E. of Cambridge, and 87 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 20. E. lat. 52. 40. N.

**** DOWNAN CASTLE**, situated in the county Carlow, province of Leinster; about one mile from Tullow, on the river Slaney. It was demolished by Oliver Cromwell.

**** DOWNDERRY**, a fair town in the county Cork, province of Munster; fairs, on Whit-Monday.

**** DOWNERN**, situated in the county Cork, province of Munster; near Roscarberry.

**** DOWNGATE ROCK**, situated in the county Tyrone, province of Ulster; 108 miles from Dublin.

**** DOWNHILLS**, situated in the county Armagh, province of Ulster, 117 miles from Dublin. This place is otherwise called HERVEY'S-HILL.

**** DOWNPATRICK**, the chief town of the county Down, province of Ulster; situated about 7 miles W. of Strangford Bay,

Bay, and 74 N. E. of Dublin. It is a free borough, port, and fair town, and sends two members to parliament. It is a bishoprick united to that of Connor, since the year 1442; it has long been celebrated as the burial place of St. Patrick; and has a barrack for a troop of horse; fairs held 17 March, 22 June, and 29 October. The cathedral stands near the town on the ascent of a hill, and is still venerable in its ruins. About a mile S. of the town is a noted race course, where, pursuant to a charter granted by king James II. plates given by the corporation of horse-breeders, are run for.

* **DRAGWIGNAN**, a town of France, in Provence, seated on the river Pis, in a fertile pleasant country, 10 miles N. W. of Frejus, and 37 N. E. of Toulon. Lon. 6. 35. E. lat. 43. 31. N.

Downs, a road on the coast of Kent, through which ships generally pass, in going out and returning home; here also squadrons of men of war frequently rendezvous.

** **Downs**, a fair town in the county Wicklow, province of Leinster; fairs, 12 January, 4 May, 5 August, and 12 November.

** **DRAKE HARBOUR**, in California, the most northern part of America. Lat. 28. 15. lon. 111. 39.

** **DRAKUT**, a village in Middlesex county Massachusetts's bay.

DRAVE, a considerable river of Germany, which rises in the Tirol, runs across Carinthia, passes to Marburg, runs along the confines of Slavonia and Lower Hungary, passing by Essek, and falls into the Danube.

DRAYTON, a town of Shropshire, England, with a market on Wednesdays, and 3 fairs, on Wednesday before Palm Sunday, on September 19, and on October 24, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, hemp, woollen-cloth, and hogs. It is seated on the river Torn, which here separates this county from Staffordshire; is 17 miles N. E. Shrewsbury, and 149 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 22. W. lat. 52. 54. N.

DRESDEN, a town of Germany, and capital of Saxony, where the elector generally resides. It is divided by the Elbe into the Old and New Towns, which are joined together by a bridge supported by 29 piers, and 635 paces long. The principal church is that of the Holy Cross, which is a superb structure; and the steeple is so strong that cannon may be planted thereon. The palaces of Holland and Japan are full of curiosities from that country and China, with a great variety of Dresden porcelain. It is 10 miles S. E. of Meissen, and 75 N. W. of Prague. Lon. 13. 50. E. lat. 51. 10. N.

DREUX, a celebrated town in the isle of France, which has a considerable manufacture in cloth to clothe the army. It is seated on the river Blaise at the foot of a mountain, 17 miles N. W. of Chartres, and 48 W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 26. E. lat. 48. 44. N.

* **DRIESSEN**, a strong town of Germany, in the New Marche of Brandenburg, with a strong fort. It is seated on the river Wart, 20 miles E. of Landsberg. Lon. 15. 43. E. lat. 52. 53. N.

* **DRIFFIELD**, a village in the East Riding of Yorkshire, England, 6 miles S. W. of Kilham, with 4 fairs, viz. on Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, August 26, and September 19, for horses and leather.

** **DRIMBAR**, a fair town in the county Antrim, province of Ulster; fairs held 21 May.

** **DRIMESSEN**, a round church so called; situated about six miles W. of Mount Leinster, in the province of Leinster.

** **DRIMOLEAGUE**, a fair town in the county Cork, province of Munster; fairs, 25 September.

* **DRINAWARD**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, on the confines of Bosnia. It stands upon a small island formed by the Drino, 20 miles E. of Sarino.

* **DRINO**, a river of Turkey, in Europe, which has its source on the frontiers of Albania, and falls into a gulph of the same name.

DRINO, a sea-port town of Turkey in Europe, seated on a bay of the same name on the gulph of Venice, 50 miles S. E. of Ragusa, and 55 N. of Durazzo. Lon. 10. 19. E. lat. 42. 48. N.

** **DROGHEDA**, otherwise called **TREPAGH**; situated near 24 miles from Dublin; generally included in the county Louth, province of Leinster, but is also considered as a county and town in itself, returning two members to parliament, elected by freemen and freeholders. It is partly situated in the county Meath, and lies on the river Boyne, about 5 miles W. of the Irish channel. It has a fine harbour; and is governed by a mayor and sheriffs. It gives title of earl to the family of Moore; and has a barrack for two companies of foot. The town has been entirely walled in, but most of the gates and greater part of the walls are much decayed; it was taken by storm by Oliver Cromwell. This is a place of good trade, large and well built. St. Peter's church, a new building, is elegantly finished. Here is a good Tholsel, and excellent fish market, remarkable for the fine salmon caught in the Boyne. Some fine ruins of abbeys are to be met with in or about this.

this town; two miles up the river is an obelisk erected, in memory of the victory obtained there by king William III. in 1690. Fairs, on 12 May, 22 June, 26 August, 29 October.

DROITWICH, a town of Worcester-shire, England, market on Fridays, and 3 fairs, viz, on Good-Friday, October 28, and December 21, for linen-cloth and hats. It is seated on the river Salwarp, and is of great note for its salt-pits, from which they make fine white salt. It is six miles E. N. E. of Worcester, and 95 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 48. W. lat. 52. 15. N.

**** DROMAGH**, a fair town in the county of Cork, province of Munster; fair days, 20 May, August, and Nov.

**** DROMALEGUE**, a small village in the county Cork, province of Munster; W. by S. of Dunmanway: to the N. of Dromalegue, about 2 miles is Castle Donovan.

**** DROMCASHEL**, a fair town in the county Louth, province of Leinster; fairs held 19 May, 12 October, custom free.

**** DROMILLY**, situated in the county Armagh, province of Ulster; near 51 miles from Dublin.

**** DROMON**, a fair town in the county Limerick, province of Munster; fairs held Monday and Tuesday after Trinity, 18 August, 23 September, 14 December.

**** DROMKEEN**, a fair town in the county Kerry, province of Munster; fairs held 2 May, 16 July, 15 November.

**** DROMORE**, a post-town, situated in the county Down, province of Ulster; 66 miles from Dublin. The Author of the antient Topography of Ireland, says this place was antiently denominated Dromarragh. It is a bishoprick in the barony of Iveagh founded by St. Colman in the 6th century, and refounded by K. James I. This is a very antient town, the cathedral is small not built like others in the form of a cross, nor has it any revenue; the church lay in ruins until it was rebuilt after the restoration, by bishop Taylor. It has two decent alms-houses; a diocesan school, and two Meeting-houses. Considerable quantities of linen cloth are sold in the markets and fairs here. Fairs being held on 12 May, 18 July, and 10 October. The river Lagan divides the town, there being a communication by a bridge of two arches. Dromore is also the name of a fair town in the county Clare, province Munster; fairs held 17 June, 26 September. Another fair town in the county of Sligo, province of Conaught; fairs held 1st Thursday in January, and 6 June.—Also another fair town in the county Tyrone, province of Ulster; fairs held 2 February,

1 May, 24 June, 1 August, 29 September, and 1 November.

**** DROMV**, situated E. of Macroom, in the county Cork, province of Munster.

*** DRONERO**, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, and in the marquisate of Saluces; seated at the foot of the Alps, on the river Macra, over which there is a bridge of a prodigious height.

*** DRONFIELE**, a small town in Derbyshire, England, seated in a bottom, with a market on Thursdays, and a free-school. It has four fairs, on January 10, April 14, and July 15, for sheep and cattle; and on September 1, for cheese. It is 20 miles N. of Derby, and 140 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 25. W. lat. 53. 18. N.

DRONTHEIM, a considerable town of Norway. and capital of a government of the same name, with an archbishop's see, and a good harbour. It belongs to Denmark; it carries on a great trade; is almost surrounded on every side by the sea and the river Piddar; is 270 miles N. W. of Stockholm, and 238 N. E. of Bergen. Lon. 11. 9. E. lat. 63. 26. N.

*** DRONTHEIM HUS**, a province of Norway, lying along the sea-coast. It is bounded on the W. by the ocean, on the N. by the government of Wardhus, on the S. by that of Bergen, and on the E. by Sweden, from which it is separated by high mountains. It is but thin of people; the capital town is of the same name.

**** DROUMALAGREE**, a fair town in the county Cork, province of Munster; fairs held 20 May, and 27 October. This place is otherwise named Drumalagree.

**** DRUM**, a fair town in the county Monaghan, province of Ulster; near 54 miles from Dublin; on either side of which is a small lough. Fair days, 5 April, 20 June, 19 September, and first Monday in November. Also a fair town in the county Tipperary, province of Munster; fairs held 10 May, and 20 October.

**** DRUMADOON**, a fair town in the county Antrim, province of Ulster; fairs held 9 June and 28 November.

**** DRUMAHARE**, a fair town in the county Leitrim, province of Conaught, 102 miles from Dublin; fairs held 1 January, 1st Tuesday of June, 21 July, 31 October. Near this are the ruins of an abbey and of Drumahare castle.

**** DRUMANA**, a fair town in the county of Waterford, province of Munster; having fairs on 5 June, 4 and 19 September. Here is a noble seat of the Earl of Grandison.

**** DRUMANAGILLIBEG**, a fair town in the county Cork, province of Munster; fairs held 20 April and June, and 15 November,

**** DRUMANKEEN**

**** DRUMANEN**, a castle in the parish of Kilshanick, county Cork, province of Munster; standing over the river Black-water.

**** DRUMASNAVE**, situated in the county Leitrim, province of Conaught; 72 miles from Dublin.

**** DRUMBOE**, a hill in the county Down, province of Ulster; situated 3 miles S. of Belvoir.

**** DRUMBOTE**, a town in the county of Monaghan, and province of Ulster, 8 miles W. of Dundalk. Lon. 6. 31. W. lat. 54. 10. N.

**** DRUMBRIDGE**, a fair town in the county Meath, province of Leinster; fairs held 12 February.

**** DRUMCALLAGHER**, a fair town in the county Cork, province of Munster; fairs held 3 September.

**** DRUMCANNON**, a parish in the county Waterford, province of Munster; 73 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 25 September.

**** DRUMCONDRA**, situated in the county Cavan, province of Ulster; 80 miles from Dublin. There is another place of the same name, situated in the county Dublin, province of Leinster, within 2 miles of the metropolis.

**** DRUMCULLACHER**, situated in the county Limerick, province of Munster; 133 miles from Dublin.

**** DRUMDEER**, a fair town in the county Cork, province of Munster; near Doneraile. Here is a red and grey marble quarry. Fairs held 12 and 13 June, 12 and 13 October.

**** DRUMDOWNE**, a ruined castle in the county Cork, province of Munster, within a few miles of Mallow; it belonged to the Barrys.

**** DRUMGLASS**, situated in the county Tyrone, province of Ulster; near Dungannon. Here and in this part of the county at Greenough and Coal-island, some very extensive collieries have been established, the works of which are curiously constructed. See Coal-island.

**** DRUMKERRIN**, a fair and post town in the county Leitrim, province of Conaught; fairs held 2 Wednesday in February, 27 May, 18 July, 19 October, Wednesday before Christmas.

**** DRUMIRORK**, a fair town in the county Kerry, province of Munster; fairs held 10 June, 17 and 18 October, 5 and 6 December.

**** DRUMLAGHEDD-HILL**, situated in the county Donegal, province of Ulster; 131 miles from Dublin.

DRUMLANERK, a town of Scotland, in the county of Nithsdale; remarkable for a wood of oak six miles in length, and a noble palace, with stately-avenues

and terrace-walks, belonging to the duke of Queensberry. It is seated on the river Nith, 13 miles N. of Dumfries. Lon. 3. 31. W. lat. 55. 25. N.

**** DRUMLISH**, a fair town in the county Longford, province of Leinster; fairs held 14 May, 6 August, 19 September, and 2 December.

**** DRUMMOTTE**, situated in the county Leitrim, province of Conaught; 67 miles from Dublin.

**** DRUMOD**, a fair town in the county Leitrim, province of Conaught; fairs held 1 January, 28 March, 1st Saturday 1. st. May, 26 June, 1st Saturday after 12 August, 10 October, Saturday before 12 December.

**** DRUMQUIN**, a fair town in the county Tyrone, province of Ulster; fairs held 9 June, and 8 November.

**** DRUMSHANBO**, a fair town in the county Leitrim, province of Conaught; fairs held 12 February, May, 2 Friday in June, 16 July, 6 October, 16 November.

**** DRUMSNA**, a fair town in the county Leitrim, province of Conaught; fairs held 20 May, 22 June, 25 August, 7 October, and 13 December.

**** DRUNG-HILLS**, situated in the parish of Glanbehy, county Kerry, province of Munster. The road over these hills hang in a tremendous manner over that part of the sea which forms the bay of Cattlemain.

DRUSENHEIM, a small fortified town of Alsace, seated on the river Moser, near the Rhine, 5 miles S. E. of Hagenau. Lon. 7. 58. E. lat. 48. 43. N.

*** DRUSES**, a people of Syria, near the Holy Land, on the mountains Libanus and Antilibanus. They pretend they are descended from the French that went to conquer Jerusalem. They call themselves Christians; but they may as well be said to be Mahometans. However, they are warlike, inured to labour, are great enemies of the Turks, and have their particular princes, called Emirs.

*** DRUSLLWYN**, a village in Carmarthenshire, with two fairs, on July 1, and October 5, for cattle, horses, and sheep.

**** DUBLIN**, a county of Ireland, 27 miles in length, and 19 in breadth; bounded on the E. by the Irish-Sea, on the W. and N. W. by Kildare and East-Meath, and on the S. by Wicklow. It contains 21,304 houses, seven baronies, 87 parishes, four market-towns, and sends 10 members to parliament. It is but a small county, but the soil is very rich and fertile in corn and grass, and the chief place is the city of Dublin.

**** DUBLIN**, the metropolis of Ireland, and second city of the British empire, is situated in a county of the same name, in the

the province of Leinster. It is a sea-port, near a bay of its own name on the Irish channel, and not far from the mouth of the river Liffey, over which river it has 6 bridges. It is a rich, handsome, and populous city; the residence of the viceroy; the seat of the government; of the parliament of the kingdom; and of the supreme courts of law. It is an archbishop's see; and has two cathedrals, Christ-church and St. Patrick's: It has also 18 parish Churches, viz. St. Mark's, St. Anne's, St. Andrew's, St. Peter's, St. Bridget's, St. Luke's, St. Werburgh's, St. John's, St. Nicholas without, St. Nicholas within, St. Michael's, St. Audeon's, St. Catharine's, and St. James's south of the river; and St. Paul's, St. Michan's, St. Mary's, St. Thomas's, north; besides two chapels of ease, St. Kevin's and St. George's: 15 Roman catholic chapels; 3 Presbyterian meeting houses; 1 Anabaptists; 3 of Methodists, the most eminent of which last is called Bethesda, in Dorset-street, and which may be termed the cathedral of this sect. It has also an university consisting of senior and junior provosts and fellows, and near 800 students; it has also a superb library and museum. In this seminary has lately been added a school of law for the Irish bar. It has a royal college of physic, and one of surgery. A Royal Academy of Arts: and a Society for promoting manufactures and agriculture. Several public hospitals, such as the Royal hospital at Kilmainham for decayed soldiers on the Irish establishment, founded by Charles II. nearly on the plan of Chelsea hospital. The Foundling hospital near it, supported by charitable donations and an annual parliamentary grant. The Blue coat hospital for the education and maintenance of decayed freemen's children, in Oxmantown-green. The hospital for Incurables, in Townsend-street. Dr. Stevens's hospital, and Swift's hospital for Lunatics, near Bow-bridge. Mercer's hospital. The Meath hospital on the Coombe. Simpson's hospital, endowed by a legacy from a gentleman of that name, for the maintenance of blind, gouty and debilitated men, in reduced circumstances, who are most comfortably clothed and fed. The Lying-in-hospital under the patronage of several ladies of fashion, and supported now by a permanent fund combined from a tax on sedan chairs, and the profits arising from a series of public balls and concerts conducted in its adjacent Rotunda and gardens, which form the Promenade of the Beau Monde, and the amusements of which are similar to those of Ranelagh near London. There is also a Magdalen asylum in Leeson-street, for unfortunate females, which it

is wished was upon a more extensive scale; and an House of Industry in Channel-row for vagrant poor, conducted on a plan wretchedly inadequate, and degrading to the policy of a metropolis. It has also a National Bank, and four private ones. Beside the public halls of the twenty one corporate guilds, there is a Linen hall and a Yarn hall, buildings of considerable extent, which are the great national marts of those commodities, and where stores and apartments are provided for merchants and manufacturers at the national expence. The city of Dublin sends but two members to parliament, it is governed by a lord mayor who is by charter a Baron of the realm during his year of office; two sheriffs, 24 aldermen, beside sheriffs peers, and the commons, who represent the several guilds of the city in common council. By a statute of the 33d. George II. the lord mayor must be elected first by the board of aldermen from amongst their own body, he must then be approved by the commons, who have the privilege of approving or rejecting him at pleasure without assigning any cause, and if approved by the commons, he must afterwards be accepted by the lord lieutenant in council before he can be sworn into office. The preservation of the public peace has, under the influence of the government, been committed to the care of a board of commissioners called the Police, and the watchmen employed by them are clothed in uniforms and armed with musquets and bayonets; this institution which is extremely obnoxious and enormously expensive to the citizens, has proved inadequate to its purpose. That part of Dublin within the ancient walls of the City, is not extensive; but its suburbs are considerably so. For the last thirty years, perhaps, there is no city in Europe so considerably improved in its extent, civilization, architecture and public ornaments: for beside the erection of a new Royal exchange, Lying-in-hospital, Blue-coat school, Post-office, Law courts, Custom-house, and two new Prisons; the increase of private buildings for persons of opulence and fashion, has been so great as to extend the capital nearly one third beyond its previous dimensions and give it a splendour equal to any thing which London can boast. The parishes of St. Thomas and St. Mary's on the north side of the river, may, in comparison with the British metropolis, be called the Marylebone of Dublin; and they continue to increase with an astonishing degree of rapidity, principally owing to the judicious encouragement held out to architecture by Lord Mountjoy, and the other land-

lords of the soil, excited by his example, and in a great measure to the project of erecting a new bridge considerably to the eastward of Essex-bridge, and thus forming a grand central and convenient communication between the two quarters of the town, north and south of the river, which constitutes the residence of the people of fashion. Besides these causes of improvement and their effects, there is another of more immediate, active and certain operation, which will probably, before the close of the present century, render Dublin the handsomest city in Europe. A board or society has been incorporated by parliament under the title of, "Commissioners for making wide and convenient streets, and for improving the city of Dublin." This board is empowered to take cognizance of all narrow and inconvenient streets, and decayed buildings—to purchase the ground or compensate the owners of such house as are necessary to be pulled down in order to widen such streets; and to dispose of the ground thus altered to the highest bidders; all expences thus incurred are defrayed by parliamentary grants: some streets have already been considerably improved under the direction of this board; particularly Dame-street and College-green, in a stile of grandeur highly honourable to the metropolis of a commercial nation, and though the operations are rather slower than at first expected, the result will have ultimately the happiest effect. The paving, cleansing and lighting of the city has been vested by parliament in the direction of another board of commissioners, who have contributed highly, not only to the utility, but to the ornament of the city. Owing in a very principal degree to the taste, spirit and activity of the gentleman at the head of that department Sir John Blaquiere. The public lamps have not only been nearly doubled in their number, but each furnished with a double instead of a single burner. Thirty public fountains have been erected in principal vicinities, ornamented with statuary, in a classical stile, as highly honourable to the taste of the projector as useful to the city they so elegantly decorate. And what is as singular as it is creditable to the right honourable baronet, he proposed a plan for extending the jurisdiction of the paving board, in the session of 1790, which was adopted by parliament, and by which he engaged to erect a superb bridge over the Liffey at the western extremity of the suburbs, called Island-bridge; and to improve all the principal avenues to town for two mile outwards, without putting the public to a penny of additional expence, but merely from a

fund arising from the fines on public nuisances within the cognizance of the board, and a saving in the interest of the paving loans: a circumstance unparalleled in the history of public jobs. Amongst the public buildings which deserve particular mention for their elegance, are the new custom-house, Trinity college and the senate house in College-green, respectively the most superb structures of the kind in Europe; the Royal exchange, on Cork-hill; the Lying-in-hospital, Rutland-square; the Blue-coat hospital, in Oxmantown-green; the cathedrals are both old, Gothic buildings, and contain many elegant monuments. The castle of Dublin is the residence or court of the viceroy and forms in itself an handsome square, and is infinitely superior in point of beauty and convenience to St. James's palace; much of its exterior beauty is destroyed by the inclosure of a colonade or piazza on the south side, which was converted into apartments by the marquis of Buckingham when viceroy. The public buildings which deserve notice for their extent, neatness and utility, are the barracks, the linen and yarn hall: among the private buildings, Leinster palace stands decidedly foremost; St. Stephen's-green is south of the river, and belongs to the corporation of the city; the use of the grass and herbage thereof is usually granted to the lord mayor for the time being, by a vote of quarter assembly; it is a spacious and beautiful square area, one mile in circumference, and surrounded by a fosse; in the centre is a well-executed equestrian statue in brass of K. George II, elevated on a pedestal; the interior walks are planted with a double hedge row, and those outside the ditch are gravelled, planted with a double row of umbrageous trees, and form the most public, fashionable, and agreeable promenade in the city. The houses which surround the whole are the residences of persons of rank. Merrion-square, within a short distance of the green, is rapidly approaching to completion; and will, when finished, form one of the most beautiful squares in Europe, as to shew and situation: All the back windows of the houses on the north side command a most delightful prospect of the bay of Dublin and its beautiful adjacencies in that direction, as Clontarf, Lambay, Ireland's eye, Howth, the Light-house; those to the east have the same, with the Black-rock, Dunleary, Mapas's-hills, Bray-head, the Sugar-loaf hills, &c. while those on the south, with both these advantages from their upper stories command also a beautiful prospect of the southern mountains

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and their intervening vallies; those charming ornaments of that incomparable view which travellers have so often celebrated, "A glance from the bay of Dublin at "sunrise." This city, from its contiguity to the sea, and the picturesque beauties of its surrounding country, is most admirably calculated for the health and agreeable relaxation of its inhabitants. It is entirely surrounded by a new and excellent road, called the Circular Road, about 6 miles in circumference, which forms a most agreeable ride, and presents a thousand beautiful prospects in every direction. From the Phoenix Park, which is a royal manor, westward of the city, and in which is a viceregal seat, a school for soldiers children, a military hospital, a powder magazine, and a battery of 22 guns; the views of the surrounding country are truly charming. The canal, called the Grand Canal, finished by a private company, under the sanction and encouragement of parliament, is navigable from its junction with the river Liffey on the S. side near its mouth, above 40 miles inland to a junction with the river Barrow. From this canal is filled a reservoir, at the western extremity of the city, called the City Basin, which supplies the town with water, near which it terminates, in an extensive pool, called Canal Harbour, whither provisions are daily brought down in boats from the inland country, which are freighted back with goods of all sorts for the country merchants. There are also 12 covered barges, as packets, which ply daily up and down with passengers, and which afford a cheap, expeditious, and agreeable mode of travelling. Another canal is carrying on from the N. side to the river Shannon, which proceeds with astonishing expedition: and both must contribute highly to the use of the city and country, and the improvement of commerce. Dublin stands 60 miles W. of Holy Head, in the isle of Anglesey, and 330 N. W. of London. Lon. 6. 2. W. lat. 53. 21. N.

** DUBLIN, a pretty town in Philadelphia county, belonging to Pennsylvania county, 10 miles N. E. from Philadelphia.

** DUCHESS COUNTY, in New York, on the E. side of Hudson's river, N. of Philippsburg, and W. of Connecticut.

DUDESTONE, a village near Edinburgh.

DULDERSTADT, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick, subject to the elector of Mentz, seated on the river Whipper, 15 miles E. of Gottingen, and 130 N. E. of Mentz. Lon. 10. 14. E. lat. 51. 28. N.

* DUDLEY, a town of Worcestershire,

England, with a considerable market on Saturdays for provisions, and 3 fairs held, on May 8, for cattle, wool, and cheese; on August 5, for cattle, and lambs; and on October 2, for horses, cattle, wool, and cheese. The inhabitants have a great manufacture for nails and other iron-ware, and there are two churches placed at each end of the long street. It is 10 miles N. W. of Birmingham, and 120 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 52. 33. N.

DUERSTADE, a town of Utrecht, in the United Provinces, seated on the river Leek, 14 miles S. E. of the city of Utrecht. Lon. 5. 25. E. lat. 51. 59. N.

** DUFFREY-HALL, a handsome seat in the county Wexford, province of Leinster, near 66 miles from Dublin.

* DUFFRIN, a village of Glamorgan-shire, in S. Wales, which has one fair, on August 10, for cattle.

DUISBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleves, with an university, and subject to the king of Prussia. The fortifications are demolished. It is seated on the river Roer, near the Rhine, 12 miles N. of Dusseldorp, and 45 N. W. of Cologne. Lon. 6. 51. E. lat. 51. 24. N.

** DUKE COUNTY, in New England. See MARTHAS VINEYARD.

** DUKES COUNTY, in the province of New York, bounded E. by Westchester county, S. by Connecticut line, W. by Hudson's River and N. by Albany county, inhabited principally by Dutch and English.

* DULAS, a village on the N. E. side of the isle of Anglesey, in N. Wales, is a place much frequented on account of the corn and butter trade; and upon all the coast they make fern-ashes, which are sold to soap-boilers, glass-houses, melting-houses, and refiners. Near it is a red ochrey earth, fit for painting, and veins of lead-ore, lately discovered.

** DULEEK, a borough town in the county Meath, province of Leinster, about 4 miles S. of Drogheda, and near 25 from Dublin: celebrated for having in it the first stone church in Ireland, built by St. Kenan, in the 4th century, and was the head of a bishoprick for several ages. It sends two members to parliament, patronage in the Ram family.

* DULMEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishoprick of Munster; 18 miles S. W. of the city of that name.

* DULVERTON, a town of Somersetshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on July 10, and November 8, for cattle. It is seated on a branch of the river Ex, and contains 150 houses

houses and several inns. It is 24 miles E. of Barnstable, and 170 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 30. W. lat. 51. 3. N.

DUNBARTON, the capital town of a shire of the same name in Scotland, seated at the confluence of the rivers Leven and Clyde, 15 miles N. W. of Glasgow; remarkable for its castle, thought to be one of the strongest in Europe. Lon. 4. 30. W. lat. 56. 0. N. See **LENOX**.

DUMBLAIN, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Monteith, remarkable for a battle between the duke of Argyle and the rebels, in 1715. 5 miles N. of Stirling, and 30 N. W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 4. 2. W. lat. 56. 11. N.

DUMFERMLING, a parliament town of Scotland, in the county of Fife; remarkable for a royal palace in which king Charles I. was born. It is 15 miles N. W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 27. W. lat. 56. 5. N.

* **DUMFRIES**; the shire of, contains Nithsdale and Annandale, which see. It sends one member to parliament, and one for the burghs of Sanquhar, &c.

DUMFRIES, the capital of a county of the same name, in Scotland, seated between two hills, on the river Nith, over which there is a handsome stone-bridge, of nine arches. It is a place of pretty good trade, 8 miles N. of Solway-frith, and 30 W. N. W. of Carlisle. Lon. 3. 29. W. lat. 55. 12. N.

** **DUNAGHY**, a fair town in the county Tyrone, province of Ulster, 78 miles from Dublin; has a celebrated spa; fairs, 1 and 13 February, 6 April, and 3 December.

** **DUNAMONA**, a fair town in the county Mayo, province of Connaught; fairs, 26 May, and 17 October.

** **DUNANORE**, i. e. the Golden Fort, the ruins of a castle built on a rock in the sea, at the N. W. point of Cape-clear, in the county Cork, province of Munster.

** **DUNAMESE**, or **DUN-NA-MAES**, an insulated rock near Maryborough, in the Queen's county, province of Leinster, originally the royal residence of Laoisach Hy-Moradh, or the honourable O'More. This place was a fortress so early as the 3d century, and so continued in various hands until 1650, when it surrendered to the colonel Heuson and Reynolds, and was then blown up and effectually dismantled. The only remains of this ancient castle and fortress, are some of the walls and gates which are yet venerable in their ruins. This is said by Mr. Smith, to have been the Dunum of Ptolemy; but the number of the collect. Reb. Hib. places Ptolemy's Dunum at Downpatrick, in the county Down.

** **DUNASHAD**, the ancient name of

Baltimore, in the county Cork, province of Munster. See **BALTIMORE**.

DUNBAR, a parliament town of Scotland, in the shire of East-Lothian, near the German Sea, where there is a good harbour; remarkable for a victory gained here by Cromwell over the Scots in 1650. It is 25 miles E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 34. W. lat. 56. 0. N.

** **DUNBOY**, situated in the county Cork, province of Munster, near Castletown; it was a celebrated castle, which in the year 1602, was taken by Sir George Carew, after a most obstinate and vigorous defence.

** **DUNBOYNE**, a fair town in the county Meath, province of Leinster; fair, 9 July.

** **DUNRODY**, the large ruins of an abbey so called, situated in the county Wexford, province of Leinster.

** **DUNCANNON**, a fort which commands the harbour of Waterford, in the province of Munster; 92 miles from Dublin. It gives title of Viscount to the family of Ponsonby.

** **DUN-CLUIN-POIC**, or the **DUN** of **CLOPOKE**, situated in the Queen's county, province of Leinster, about 4 miles S. of Stradbally. It was a fort or a castle of a branch of the family of O'More's, ancient chieftains of Leix. It consists of an insulated rock, in which are some natural caves; on the top is a plain formerly surrounded by a wall, composed of rock stones without cement.

** **DUNCORMAC**, situated in the county Wexford, province of Leinster; 82 miles from Dublin.

** **DUNDALK**, a borough, market, post, port, and fair town, in the county Louth, province of Leinster; having a harbour on a bay of the Irish channel, bearing its name; it lies above 18 miles N. of Drogheda, and 40 miles from Dublin. Fairs held, Monday 8-days before Ash-Wednesday, 17 May, 1st Monday in July, last Monday in August, 2 Monday 0. ft. in October, and 2d Monday in December. It returns 2 members to parliament. The patronage in lord Clonbrassil; is an assizes town, has a very good market-house, and carries on that species of manufacture called Dundalk cambricks. At Dundalk is a handsome seat of lord Clanbrassil.

** **DUNDANER**, a castle so called, situated near Bandon, in the county Cork, province of Munster.

** **DUNDARRK**, a castle in the county Cork, province of Munster, in the parish of Clondrohid; seated on a hill, and commands a vast extended view to the W.

DUNDRE, a parliament town of Scotland, in the shire of Angus; and has a good

good harbour. It is seated on the N. side of the Frith of Tay 14 miles N. W. of St. Andrew's. Lon. 2. 55. W. lat. 56. 30. N.

**** DUNDEPS**, a castle in a small island, at the extreme south point of land, near the coast of the county Cork, province of Munster, to which there is a narrow passage from the main, equally the work of nature and of art; it is commonly by sailors called the Galley-head.

**** DUNDERROW**, a small village within two miles of Kinsale, in the county Cork, province of Munster; near which is a large Danish entrenchment.

*** DUNDERRY**, a village in Somersetshire, England, 5 miles S. W. of Bristol, with one fair, on September 12, for cattle, sheep, and hogs.

**** DUNDRUM**, a sea-port and fair town in the county Down, province of Ulster, 68 miles from Dublin. Fairs held, 12 May, and 10 October: was formerly a place of some consequence, and had a strong fortified castle, the ruins of which yet remain. It is boldly seated on a rock, and commands a view of the whole bay. It is said to have been built by Sir John de Courcy. Dundrum is likewise the name of a fair town in the county Tipperary, province of Munster, 81 miles from Dublin: fair days, Whitsun-Tuesday, and 1st Tuesday o. st. in October. Here is the elegant seat of lord de Montalt.

**** DUNDRUM-BAY**, situated in the county Down, province of Ulster, this is divided into the Inner bay and the Outward bay; the former is small and very secure, but the latter one of the most dangerous bays for shipping in the kingdom, by reason of sand banks, which shift their stations almost in every storm. The Outward bay is large, and formed by St. John's point on the E. and the point of Bealach-a-neir to the W. standing upwards of two leagues asunder, both which points are surrounded with rocks.

DUNEBURG, a town of Polish Livonia, seated on the river Dwina, 90 miles S. E. of Riga, and subject to Russia. Lon. 27. o. E. lat. 56. 8. N.

**** DUNE CASTLE**, situated in the barony of Iraghticonnor, in the county Kerry, province of Munster; it was built on a high cliff, standing perpendicularly over the ocean.

**** DUNEGAL**, an island in the bay of Baltimore, in the county Cork, province of Munster; it is a large and fruitful spot.

**** DUNELONG**, a fair town in the county Tyrone, province of Ulster; fairs held 12 January, 21 May, 12 August, and 16 November. Also the name of a castle

situated in the island of Inishircan near Cape clear, in the county Cork, province of Munster; near it are the remains of a barrack, and there are some old pieces of iron ordnance still lying among the rocks.

**** DUNFANAHY**, a fair town in the county Donegall, province of Ulster; 132 miles from Dublin. Fairs held, Thursday after Whitsun-Sunday, 5 August, 2 October, and 17 November.

DUNGANNON, a market, borough, fair, and post town, in the county Tyrone, province of Ulster; situated about 12 miles N. of Armagh, and near 73 N. W. of Dublin. It returns 2 members to parliament; patron lord Welles. Fairs, 1st Thursday in February, 2 Thursday in April, 2 Monday in May, 1 Thursday in July, 3 Tuesday in August, 1 Monday o. st. in October, last Tuesday in November. This town was made remarkable for the Ulster delegation of volunteers on the 15 February, 1782. It is a very ancient place.

DUNGARVAN, a borough and fair town in the county Waterford, province of Munster, 109 miles from Dublin. This is one of the greatest fishing towns in Ireland, and is seated on a bay of the same name. It has a barrack for 2 companies of foot, and gives title of viscount to the noble family of Boyle, earl of Cork. Fairs, on 22 June and 3 November. It sends 2 members to parliament; patron, the duke of Devonshire. An aqueduct has been constructed here by parliamentary encouragement for supplying the place with fresh water, which is brought for some miles from the river Phynisk.

DUNGNESS, a cape or point of land on the coast of Kent, England, 8 miles S. by W. of Romney. Lon. 1. 4. E. lat. 50. 52. N.

**** DUNGIVIN**, a fair town in the county Londonderry, province of Ulster; 99 miles from Dublin. Fairs, 25 May, and October.

**** DUNGLO**, situated in the county Donegall, province of Ulster; 152 miles from Dublin. An arm of the sea extends to it in the centre of the district called the Rosses.

**** DUNGNEEN**. See **DUNQUERN**.

*** DUNHOLM**, a village in Nottinghamshire, England, 6 miles E. of Tuxford, with one fair on August 12, for cattle and merchandize.

*** DUNKANALLY**, a fair town in the county Donegall, province of Ulster; fairs held, 6 February, 1 July, and 16 October.

**** DUNKERRIN**, situated in the King's county, province of Leinster, near 64 miles from Dublin. Fairs, on 9 May, 2 G the

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the day before Whitfun-Sunday, 3 November, and 21 December.

**** DUNKERRON**, a barony in the county Kerry, province of Munster; named from an ancient castle, which was the chief seat of O'Sullivan More, standing near the bottom of the river Kenmare.

DUNKELD, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Perth; formerly a bishop's see, but the cathedral is now half ruined. It is seated on the river Tay, at the foot of mount Grampus, 12 miles N. of Perth, Lon. 3. 36. W. lat. 56. 35. N.

DUNKIRK, a considerable town of Flanders belonging to France: it was taken by the English and French in 1658, and put into the hands of the English, but sold to the French by king Charles II. in 1662. It is a fortified sea-port town, 15 miles N. E. of Gravelines, 22 S. W. of Otten, and 445 of Ghent. Lon. 2. 28. E. lat. 51. 2. N.

**** DUNLAVEN**, a market town in the county Wicklow, province of Leinster, 22 miles from Dublin. It has been much improved by the late sir James Tynte, bart. Fairs, on 20 May, 1 Friday 0. ft. in July, 21 August, 3 Tuesday in October.

**** DUNLEARY**, situated in the county Dublin, province of Leinster; within 5 miles of the metropolis.

**** DUNLECKNEY**, situated in the county Carlow, province of Leinster, 46 miles from Dublin.

**** DUNLEER**, a borough, post, and fair town in the county Louth, province of Leinster, 30 miles from Dublin, and about 6 miles N. of Drogheda. It sends 2 members to parliament, patronage in the families of Foster and Coddington. Fairs, 14 May, 5 July, 19 September, and 11 December.

**** DUNLOW**, a fair town in the county Galway, province of Conaught; fairs, 7 May, 13 to 18 July; also the name of a castle in the county Kerry, province of Munster; boldly seated on the river Lane.

**** DUNLUCE**, a fair town in the county Antrim, province of Ulster; fairs, 12 November. Here is the ancient castle of Dunluce, on the Antrim coast, beneath which, there is a curious cave in the rock.

DUN-LE-ROI, a small town of France, in Upper Berri, seated on the confines of Bourbonnois, 20 miles S. of Bourgies. Lon. 2. 29. E. lat. 46. 45. N.

**** DUNMACREEN**, situated in the county Mayo, province of Conaught, 96 miles from Dublin.

**** DUNMAHON**, a ruined castle in the county Cork, province of Munster.

**** DUNMANWAY**, a pleasant village

DUN

in the county Cork, province of Munster, 12 miles W. of Bandon, and 151 from Dublin; it is the first place in that province, where the linen manufacture flourished. Here are fairs on 4 May, 1 Tuesday 0. ft. in July, 17 September, and 26 November. Here is a charter school for 40 children.

**** DUNMANUS**, a great bay on the S. W. coast of Ireland, very seldom frequented; it is separated from that of Bantry, by a narrow point of land; the mouth of it lies in lat. 51. 20. N. lon. 97. 30. W. It takes its name from an old castle contiguous to it, called Dunmanus-castle.

**** DUNMORE**, situated in the county Galway, province of Conaught, 91 miles from Dublin. Dunmore-head, situated in the county Kerry, province of Munster, is the most western point of Ireland, and consequently of Europe. There is another bay called the Dunmore, or Whitehouse bay, in the county Waterford, province of Munster, which lies about 2 miles to the S. S. E. or without Credan-head.

**** DUNMORE CAVE**, situated in the county Kilkenny, province of Leinster, within 2 miles of the ruins of Dunmore-house, which house was formerly the habitation of the duke of Ormond. The passage into it is down a square hole, or rather precipice upwards of 60 feet deep, by 12 wide; at the bottom whereof, is the mouth of the cave, which is but low, arched with rocks, seemingly dropping on the head, where from a number of petrifications like icicles, there falls a vast quantity of limpid water, which also petrify into clear chrystal lumps, upon the rocks whereon they fall. After proceeding about quarter of a mile in this curious cavern, you are entertained with the murmurings of a subterraneous river, but how far it or the cave extends, none have yet been bold enough to attempt discovering.

DUNMOW, a town of Essex, England, with a market on Saturdays, and 2 fairs, on May 6, and November 8, for cattle. It 13 miles N. of Chelmsford, and 37 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 24. E. lat. 51. 54. N.

*** DUNOON**, a small place in the district of Cowal, and shire of Argyle, formerly the seat of the bishop of Argyle, and now of a Presbytery.

**** DUNNEMANAGH**, a fair town in the county Tyrone, province of Ulster; fairs, 27 February, May, August, and November. It is 107 miles distant from Dublin.

DUNNINGTON, a town of Lincolnshire, England, with a market on Saturdays,

days, and 4 fairs, on May 26, August 17, September 6, and October 17, for horses, cattle, flax, and hemp. It is 27 miles S. E. of Lincoln, and 99 N. of London. Lon. 0. 7. W. lat. 52. 55. N.

DUNNOSE, a cape or point of land, on the S. coast of the isle of Wight. Lon. 1. 11. W. lat. 50. 33. N.

* **DUNOIS**, a small territory of France, in Beauce, with the title of a county. It lies between Proper-Beauce, Pearché, Vendomois, Blaisois, and Orleannois. Chateau-Dun is the capital.

DUNOTER, a magnificent strong castle of Scotland, in the county Mearns, seated on a high rock, which advances into the sea. It is 12 miles S. of Aberdeen. Lon. 1. 50. W. lat. 56. 55. N.

DUNROBIN, a castle of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland. seated on the sea-coast, and is the seat of the earl of Sutherland. It is 15 miles N. of Cromartie. Lon. 3. 51. W. lat. 57. 59. N.

DUNS, a small town of Scotland, in the shire of Mers, of which it is the capital; remarkable for the birth of Duns Scotus. It is 12 miles W. of Berwick upon Tweed. Lon. 2. 5. W. lat. 55. 46. N.

** **DUNSHAGHLIN**, a post and fair town in the county Meath, province of Leinster; 14 miles from Dublin. Fairs, 11 June, and 10 December.

DUNSINK, situated in the county Dublin, province of Leinster, within about 2½ miles from the metropolis: where, on a rising ground and very eligible situation, an astronomical observatory has been erected by order, and for the use of Trinity College.

** **DUNSPORT**, or **DUNSFORT**, a parish church, situated near Killough bay, in the county Down, province of Ulster.

** **DUNUSKY**, situated in the county Cork, province of Munster; an inconsiderable place.

DUNSTABLE, a town of Bedfordshire, England, with a market on Wednesdays, and 4 fairs, on Ash-Wednesday, May 22, August 12, and November 12, for cattle. It is 17 miles S. of Bedford, and 24 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 29. W. lat. 51. 59. N.

** **DUNSTABLE**, a town of the province of New Hampshire in New England, on the bank of the river Merrimack.

* **DUNSTAPFAGE**, a small place in the shire of Argyle, and district of Lorn, where was formerly a royal palace or castle, and where several of the Scotch kings were buried.

* **DUNSTER**, a ruined castle seated on a high rock, on the sea-coast, in the county of Kincardin, in Scotland; 14 miles S. of Aberdeen.

DUNSTER, a town of Somersetshire, England, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on Whit-Monday, for pedler's wares. It is 20 miles N. W. of Taunton, and 184 W. of London. Lon. 3. 41. W. lat. 51. 13. N.

DUNWICH, a town of Suffolk, England, with a market on Saturdays, and a fair, on July 25, for toys. It was formerly a bishop's see, but is now only the remains of a town, all but two parishes being swallowed up by the sea. It is a corporation, and sends two members to parliament. Their only business is fishing. It is 24 miles S. of Yarmouth, and 95 N. of London. Lon. 1. 55. E. lat. 52. 21. N.

** **DUPLIN**, a county in the district of Wilmington, in N. Carolina, bounded N. and E. by a branch of Cape Fear river, and S. by Pelham county.

DUQUELA, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, about 75 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. It abounds in corn, and sheep. Azamor is the capital.

DURANCE, a river of France, which rises in the Alps, and crossing a part of Upper Dauphiny, by Briançon, afterwards enters Provence, and falls into the Rhone three miles below Avignon. Sometimes it overflows its banks, and does much damage to the country through which it passes.

DURANGO, a pretty populous town of Spain in the bay of Biscay, 14 miles S. E. of Bilbao. Lon. 2. 56. W. lat. 43. 18. N.

* **DURANGO**, a town of N. America, in New Biscay, with a bishop's see, and very good salt-works, and seated in a fertile country. Lon. 105. 0. W. lat. 24. 50. N.

* **DURAS**, a town of France, in Guienne, with the title of a duchy. Lon. 0. 15. E. lat. 45. 42. N.

* **DURAVEL**, a town of France, in Quercy, seated on the river Lot, on the confines of Agenois. Lon. 1. 5. E. lat. 45. 40. N.

DURAZZO, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is now but a village, with a ruined fortress, but has a good harbour on the Gulph of Venice. It is 13 miles S. W. of Croia, and 50 N. of Valona. Lon. 19. 19. E. lat. 41. 54. N.

DURBUY, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, and capital of a county of the same name. It was ceded to France in 1698, and is seated on the river Ourre, 20 miles S. of Liege, and 22 S. E. of Namur. Lon. 5. 28. E. lat. 53. 18. N.

* **DURCKEIM**, a town of Germany, in the

the Palatinate, 12 miles N. E. of Newstat. Lon. 8. 21. E. lat. 49. 26. N.

DUREN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Juliers, seated on the river Roer, 12 miles S. of Juliers, and 25 S. W. of Cologne. Lon. 8. 40. E. lat. 50. 44. N.

* **DURETAL**, a town of France, in Anjou, with a handsome castle; seated on the river Loire, in a country abounding with corn and wine.

DURHAM, the capital of the bishoprick of Durham, England, with a market on Saturdays, and 3 fairs, on March 3, which continues three days; the first day for horned cattle, the second for sheep and hogs, and third for horses; those on Whit-Tuesday, and September 15, are for the same. It is almost surrounded by the river Weare, over which there are two large stone stone-bridges. It is surrounded by a wall, and has a castle, now the bishop's palace. It has six parish churches, besides its cathedral. It sends two members to parliament; is 14 miles S. of Newcastle, and 262 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 27. W. lat. 54. 50. N.

* **DURHAM**, a county in England, commonly called the bishoprick of Durham, 35 miles long, and 34 broad; bounded on the E. by the German Ocean on the S. by the river Teese, which divides it from Yorkshire, on the W. by Cumberland and Westmoreland, and on the N. by Northumberland. It contains 15,980 houses, 96,980 inhabitants, 113 parishes, and 9 market-towns. The particular commodities are coal, iron, and lead; and the principal rivers are the Teese, the Weare, the Tame, and Tyne. It sends but two members to parliament, besides those for Durham.

** **DURHAM**, a town in New Haven county, Connecticut.

** **DURROW**, a fair and post town in the county Kilkenny, province of Leinster; fairs 2d Thursday o. st. in May, August and November. It is distant from Dublin near 48 miles; near it is Castle Durrow, the magnificent seat of lord Ashbrook.

** **DURSEY-ISLAND**, situated off the coast of the county Cork, province of Munster.

DURLEY, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on May 6, and December 4, for pedler's ware. It is seated near a branch of the river Severn; and principally inhabited by clothiers; 13 miles S. W. of Gloucester, and 97 W. of London. Lon. 2. 23. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

DUSSELDORP, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of the duchy of Berg, belonging

to the elector Palatine, whose palace is very handsome, and adorned with fine pictures. Is seated on the river Dussel, near the Rhine, 22 miles N. W. of Cologne, and 62 miles S. W. of Munster. Lon. 6. 52. E. lat. 51. 12. N.

* **DUTLINGEN**, a town of Germany, in Suabia, with a bridge over the river Danube, and a castle without the town, seated on a mountain. It belongs to the duke of Wirtemberg, and is 30 miles N. E. of Schaffhausen, and 33 N. W. of Constance. Lon. 9. 2. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

** **DUXBURY**, a maritime town in Plymouth county, Massachusetts-bay, on a river that runs into Plymouth-bay; from which it is about 2 miles.

DUYVELAND, or **DIVELAND**, one of the islands of Zeeland, in the United Provinces, E. of the isle of Schonen, from which it is separated by a narrow channel.

DWINA, a province of Russia, bounded on the E. by that of Condinski, on the S. by Ustrog, on the W. by Kargapol, and on the N. by the White Sea. Archangel is the capital town.

DWINA, a river which rises in Lithuania, in Poland, and running N. W. divides Livonia from Courland, and falls into the Baltic Sea at Dunamundar-fort, a little below Riga.

DWINA, a river of the Russian empire, which runs from S. to N. and falls into the White Sea a little below Archangel.

DYLE, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, which rises in Brabant, runs N. by Louvain, and having received the Demer, runs W. by Mechlin, and falls into the Schelde at Ruppelmond.

** **DYON**, situated in the county Tyrone, province of Ulster; 65 miles from Dublin.

DYBART, a parliament-town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, seated on the N. coast of the Forth, 11 miles N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 6. W. lat. 56. 9. N.

E.

** **EAGLE ISLANDS**, two islands in Clew-bay, on the W. coast of the county Mayo, otherwise called Achill Isles; and appear to have obtained their names from the great resort of eagles thither.

** **EAGLE'S-NEST**, a rath or castle of the O'Neil's, in the barony of Inisowen, 3 miles N. of Derry; the royal palace of Tyrconnel. There is also a particular spot so called, on one of the eminences adjoining

adjoining the lake of Killarney, in the county Kerry, province of Munster.

* **EARITH**, a town of Huntingdonshire, England. It has no market, but three fairs, on May 4, July 25, and November 1, for cattle.

* **EARLS-COLNE**, a village in Essex, England, four miles S. E. of Halstead, with one fair, on March 25, for cattle and toys.

* **EARLS-SOHAM**, a village in Suffolk, England, with one fair, on August 4, for lambs.

EARNE, a great lake, or lough, of Ireland, in the county Fermanagh, and province of Ulster, filling up one-third part of the county, being 30 miles in length. It is very narrow in the middle, and in this part is an island on which stands Iniskilling, which greatly distinguished itself on the side of king William, at the time of the Revolution.

* **EASBURY**, a village in Kent, England, with a fair on October 2, for cattle.

EASINGWOLD, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, England, whose market is disused, but it has two fairs, on July 5, and September 25, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, linen and woollen cloth. It is 12 miles N. of York, and 205 N. of London. Lon. 1. 4. W. lat. 54. 10. N.

* **EASTBORN**, a town of Sussex, England, whose market is discontinued; but has one fair, on October 10, for cattle, and pedler's ware. It is seated near the sea, and is chiefly noted for the plenty of birds hereabout called Wheat-ears. It is 15 miles E. S. E. of Lewes, and 60 S. S. E. of London. Lon. 0. 22. E. lat. 50. 49. N.

* **EAST-BRENT**, a village in Somersetshire, England, four miles N. of Huntspill, with one fair, on August 26, for cattle, horses and sheep.

* **EAST-CHESTER**, a town in the county of West-chester, province of New York.

* **EAST-DEAN**, a village in Sussex, England, five miles N. of Chichester, with one fair, on October 28, for pedler's ware.

* **EASTER ISLAND**, lies in the South Sea, and is of a triangular shape; it is about 10 or 12 leagues in circuit. The hills are of such a height, as to be seen 15 or 16 leagues. It affords neither safe anchorage, fresh water, nor wood for fuel; is naturally barren. Rats are the only quadrupeds, and birds but few. The ears of these people are long beyond proportion, and their bodies are scarcely any thing of the human figure. Lon. 109. 46. W. lat. 27. 5. S.

EAST-GRINSTEAD, a town in Sussex, England, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on July 13, for horned cat-

tle, and on December 11, for cattle and pedler's ware: sends 2 members to parliament. The assizes for the county are sometimes held here. It is 18 miles N. of Lewes, and 30 S. of London. Lon. 0. 2. E. lat. 51. 12. N.

** **EASTHAM**, a town in Barnstable county, Plymouth colony, New England. It is situated in the middle of the peninsula, on the W. coast that forms Cape-Cod-bay.

* **EAST-ISLEY**, a town in Berkshire, England, seated between two hills, among fruitful corn fields, and excellent downs for feeding sheep. This place is not contemptible; has a market every Wednesday in summer, chiefly for sheep and lambs; is 17 miles S. of Oxford, and 51 W. of London. Lon. 1. 10. W. lat. 51. 31. N.

EASTLOW, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on February 13 and October 10, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is seated on a creek of the sea, over which there is a large stone bridge, which leads to Westlow. They are both corporations, and send members to parliament. The chief benefit which the inhabitants have is in their fishery. It is 16 miles W. of Plymouth, and 232 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 36. W. lat. 50. 23. N.

** **EAST MAIN**: the county of Labrador is so called, as that of New Wales is denominated the West Main.

* **EASTMEON**, a village in Hampshire, England, 5 miles S. E. of Petersfield, with a fair on September 19, for horses.

** **EASTON**, a village in Bristol county, Plymouth colony, New-England, near the head of Rainham-river, 6 miles N. W. of Rainham, and 12 W. of Bridgewater.

** **EASTON**, a town in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, opposite Philipsburg, in New-Jersey, 10 miles N. E. of Northampton, and is situated on the Delaware river.

EASTONNESS, the most easterly point or cape on the coast of Suffolk, England, and the N. point of Southwold-bay.

EATON, a town of Buckinghamshire, England, lying near Windsor, which has one fair, on Ash-Wednesday, for horses and cattle. It is seated on the banks of the Thames, over which there is a handsome bridge, between it and Windsor, and is famous for a school and college founded by Henry VI. King's college in Cambridge admits no other students for fellows but what have been brought up here. It is 20 miles W. of London. Lon. 0. 36. W. lat. 51. 30. N.

EAUSE, an ancient town of France, in Gascony, and in Armagnac, 17 miles S. W. of

W. of Condom, and 25 N. W. of Auch. Lon. 0. 10. E. lat. 43. 51. N.

* **EBERBACH**, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the river Necker, a mile and a half from Masbach, and remarkable for its wine.

** **EBENEZER**, a town of Georgia, about five miles from Abercorn, and up the river Savannah. Lat. 32. 10. lon. 82. 20.

EBERBERG, a castle of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine; seated on at the confluence of the rivers Naw and Alfen, 8 miles S. W. of Creusnach, and 17 N. W. of Bingen. Lon. 7. 52. E. lat. 49. 38. N.

EBERSDORF, a house of pleasure, belonging to the court of Vienna, in Lower Austria, seated on the Danube, 9 miles E. of Vienna. Lon. 16. 34. E. lat. 48. 8. N.

EBERSTEIN, a district of Germany, in Suabia, which gives title to a count, and subject to the margrave of Baden. The castle of Eberstein is the chief place, and is six miles S. E. of Baden. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 48. 46. N.

* **EBERSTEIN**, a town in Germany, in Alsace, eight miles S. W. of Strasburg. Lon. 7. 46. E. lat. 48. 29. N.

* **EBREVIL**, a town of France, in Auvergne, with a rich Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the river Scioule, 8 miles from Riom, and 12 from Clermont. Lon. 3. 15. E. lat. 45. 59. N.

EBRO, a celebrated river of Spain, which rises on the confines of Old Castile, in the mountains of Santillane, and passing through Arragon and Catalonia, falls into the Mediterranean Sea, above Tortosa.

ECRETANA, an ancient town of Asia, in Persia, by some supposed to be the same which is now called Tauris.

ECCLESHAL, a small town of Staffordshire, England, with a very small market on Fridays, and four fairs, on Midlent-Thursdlay, Holy-Thursdlay, August 5, and the first Friday in November, for cattle, sheep, and saddle-horses. It is seated on a branch of the river Sow, and the bishop of Litchfield and Coventry has a castle here, where he resides. Six miles N. W. of Stafford, and 137 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 9. W. lat. 53. 2. N.

ECCLESTON, a town of Lancashire, England, whose market and fairs are discontinued. It is 24 miles S. of Lancaster, and 192 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 55. W. lat. 53. 40. N.

* **ECHAUFOUR**, a town of France, in Normandy. seated on a rivulet that falls into the Rille, between Aigle and Seez.

ECKEREN, a village in the Netherlands, in the marquisate of Antwerp. It is five miles N. of Antwerp, and 22 S.

W. of Breda. Lon. 4. 28. E. lat. 51. 18. N.

ECKTERNAC, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, seated on the river Sute, in a valley surrounded with mountains, 18 miles N. E. of Luxemburg. Lon. 6. 33. E. lat. 49. 50. N.

ECLUSE. See **SLUYS**.

ECYA, or **EZIJA**, an episcopal town of Spain, in the province of Andalusia, seated on the river Zenil, 28 miles S. W. of Cordova, and 44 E. of Seville. Lon. 4. 27. W. lat. 37. 39. N.

EDAM, a town of Holland, famous for its cheese; seated on the Zuider Zee, six miles from Horne, and 13 N. E. from Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 58. E. lat. 52. 32. N.

EDEN, a river which rises in Westmoreland, on the confines of Yorkshire, England, and running N. by Appleby and Carlisle, falls into the Solway-frith, seven miles W. of that city.

** **EDEN-DERRY**, a fair town in the King's county, province of Leinster, 29 miles from Dublin; fairs held, Shrove-Tuesday, Thursday after Whitsun-Tuesday, and 4 November.

** **EDERNY-BRIDGE**, a fair town in the county Fermanagh, province of Ulster; fairs held, 6 January, 1 Mar. h, 15 May, 17 July, 6 October, 28 Novem.

** **EDENTON**, a town in the county of Chowen, and district of Edenton, in N. Carolina, and formerly the capital of the whole province. It is situated at the bottom of a bay of its own name, in Albemarle Sound.

** **EDGAR**, a town in the island of Martha's Vineyard, New England, near the E. extremity of the island, about 14 miles from Barnstable county, on the continent.

** **EDGE CUMBE COUNTY**, in the district of Halifax, N. Carolina, is bounded on the S. and W. by the river Tarr, which gives it communication with several counties in the province.

** **EDGEWORTH'S-TOWN**, a post and fair town in the county Longford, province of Leinster, 52 miles from Dublin; fairs held, day before Shrove-Tuesday, 2 July, 12 September, and 3d Wednesday in December.

EDGHILL, near Keynton, in Warwickshire, is the place where the first battle was fought between the forces of king Charles I. and those of the parliament in October 1642. It is 14 miles S. of Warwick, and 12 N. W. of Banbury. Lon. 1. 35. W. lat. 52. 6. N.

EDGWORTH, or **EDGWARE**, a town in Middlesex, England, with a market on Thursdays, but no fair. It is 12 miles N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 14. W. lat. 51. 37. N.

EDINBURGH,

EDINBURGH, the capital city of Scotland, where, for some ages before the union, the kings of Scotland had their usual residence, at Holy-rood-house. From the castle to the palace is usually reckoned a Scotch mile in length, but in breadth the city is no where above half a mile. The houses are built of stone, and are, in the high street, 6 or 7 stories high, each story being a distinct house; and near the Parliament-clofe they are 14 stories high, or upwards; but then they are built on the side of a hill, and on the other side they are of the common height. It has a lake on the N. side, and every where else is surrounded by an old wall. The castle is very strong, and was kept by the king's forces in the last rebellion, though the city itself was taken. The harbour of this city is at Leith, a pretty large town, to which there is a fine walk from Edinburgh. The other remarkable buildings are, the parliament-house, Parliament-clofe, on the W. side of it is the council-house, and to the S. the sessions-house, where the supreme courts of judicature are held. The high church, which was the cathedral, is divided into four, which, with the rest, and the chapel in the castle, make 12 in all. Herriot's-hospital is a stately structure, designed for the education of 140 boys. The college is on the S. side, which has large precincts, enclosed with high walls, and divided into three courts; the public schools are large and commodious: It was built by king James VI. and has a very good library. The common burying-place is Grey-Friars church-yard, where there are abundance of fine monuments. The castle is seated at the W. end, and is inaccessible, except on the side next the city. This city is governed by a lord-provost, 4 bailiffs, and a common-council. It is not so flourishing as it was before the Union, because the great men are usually at London. It was the see of a bishop before episcopacy was abolished in 1688. It is 2 miles S. of Leith, and 54 W. N. W. of Berwick upon Tweed, and 393 N. N. W. of London. It sends 2 members to parliament, one for the city, and another for the shire. Lon. 3. 7. W. lat. 55. 58. N.

EDISTONE ROCK, a rock so called, in the English Channel, 14 miles S. of Plymouth, in Devonshire, on which a light-house is erected, for the direction of ships going in and out of the channel. Lon. 4. 19. W. lat. 50. 8. N.

EDMOND'S-BURY. See BURY.

*** EDWINSTONE**, a village in Nottinghamshire, England, six miles N. E. of Mansfield, with one fair on October 28, for cattle, horses, and hogs.

EFFERDING, a town of Germany, in

Upper Austria, 8 miles W. of Lintz; defended by two castles, one within and the other without the town. Lon. 13. 52. E. lat. 48. 18. N.

*** EGDREAN**, a village in Suffex, England, with one fair, on September 4, for horses and horned cattle.

*** EGLISOW**, an ancient town of Swisserland, in the canton of Zurich, seated on the Rhine. Lon. 8. 30. E. lat. 47. 33. N.

**** EGLISH**, situated in the King's county, province of Leinster, 60 miles from Dublin; also a place so called in the county Tyrone, province of Ulster, near 76 miles from Dublin.

*** EGLWISFACH**, a village in Denbighshire, with 4 fairs, on February 24, May 11, August 24, and November 24, all for cattle.

*** EGLWISWREW**, a village in Pembrokeshire, England, with 2 fairs, on Holy-Thursday, and on the first Monday after November 22, for cattle, horses, and sheep.

**** EGMONT**, situated in the barony of Offory, in the county Cork; it gives title of earl to the family of Percival.

EGRA, a handsome and strong town of Bohemia, formerly imperial, but now subject to the house of Austria. It contains a number of ingenious artills, and its mineral waters are very famous. It is seated on the river Eger, 90 miles W. of Prague, and 205 N. W. of Vienna. Lon. 12. 40. E. lat. 50. 9. N.

EGREMONT, a town of Cumberland, England, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on September 14, for horses and horned cattle. It is near the sea, 14 miles S. by W. of Cockermouth, and 287 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 35. W. lat. 54. 32. N.

*** EGTON**, a village in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, England, not far from Gt-borough, with 4 fairs, on Tuesday before February 15, Tuesday before May 11, September 4, and Tuesday before November 22, for horned cattle, boots, and shoes.

EGYPT, a celebrated and considerable country of Africa, about 550 miles in length, and 125 in breadth, where broadest. It is bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean Sea, on the S. by Nubia, on the E. by the Red sea and the isthmus of Suez, and on the W. by the kingdom and desert of Barca. The broadest part is from Alexandria to Damietta, and from thence it gradually grows narrower and narrower, till it approaches Nubia, where it is enclosed between two chains of mountains, having the Nile and a plain between them, not above half a day's journey over. These mountains run on each side of the Nile,

Nile, very far to the N. inasmuch that, on the side of the desert, they are continued to the Mediterranean sea, but on the E. side they do not reach as far as Cairo. These mountains from the cataracts of the Nile to Saidi, are not above 12 or 15 miles distant from the banks of that river, but there begin to be more open, leaving large and beautiful plains, which are refreshed by the waters of the Nile; then they begin to come nearer each other, as far as the pyramids of Cairo. Hence it appears, that this kingdom, so famous in history for its power and the number of its people, has not an extent proportionable to the description the ancients have given of it; for who can believe that it contained 20,000 towns, or cities, that the number of the inhabitants amounted to several millions, that the kings have kept armies of 300,000 men, and that they have executed such prodigious works, whose magnificent ruins are still remaining: but when we consider the fertility of the country, that not a foot of ground remained uncultivated, that there were a great number of canals, which are now filled up, their accounts do not seem at all improbable. Egypt is divided into the Upper, the Middle, and the Lower; which last comprehends the Delta, which reaches from Alexandria to Damietta, and as far as Cairo; the Middle runs no farther S. than Benesouf; and the Upper, called formerly Thebaid, ascends as far as Nubia, and the kingdom of Sennar. The ancients divided Egypt into the Upper and Lower, the former of which contained the Delta, and the second the Thebaid. Since Egypt has been under the dominion of the Turks, it has been governed by a bashaw, who resides at Cairo. Under him there are inferior governors, in the several parts of this country; those in Upper Egypt are generally Arabs, who pay tribute to the grand seignior, and make presents to the bashaw, living like little tyrants, and are frequently at war with each other. Besides these, there are several sheiks, who preside over particular places, and are masters of a few villages. Though the air of Egypt is naturally hot, and not very wholesome, it enjoys so many other advantages, that it has been always extremely populous. Their ancient kings governed Egypt till the reign of Cambylis, who became master of it 525 years before the birth of Christ; and in their time all those wonderful structures were raised, which we cannot, even now, behold without astonishment; these are, the pyramids, the labyrinth, the immense groves of the Thebaid, the obelisks, the temples and the pompous palaces, whose plans and designs are given by travellers; not to mention the lake Moeris, and the vast canals which served

both for trade, and to render the land fruitful. After the above conquest, Egypt began to change its face, and Cambylis began to shew his disposition in demolishing the temples, and persecuting the priests. After his death, this country continued under the Persian yoke till the time of Alexander the Great, who, having got possession of the Persian dominions, built the famous city of Alexandria. He was succeeded by Ptolemy, the son of Lagos, 324 years before the birth of Christ. Ten of these succeeded each other, till Cleopatra, the sister of the last Ptolemy ascended the throne, in whose reign Egypt became a Roman province, and continued so till the reign of Omar, the second calif of the successors of Mahomet, who drove away the Romans, after it had been in their hands 700 years. When the power of the califs began to decline, Saladin set up in Egypt the empire of the Mamelukes, which became so powerful in time, that they extended their dominions over a great part of Africa, Syria, and Arabia. Last of all, Selim, a Turkish emperor, killed the sultan, and conquered Egypt, and the Turks have had possession of it ever since. The inhabitants are of four sorts, Turks, Moors, Arabs, and Christians; Copths, and Cophtis, besides Greeks, Jews, and other foreigners; the religion of most of them is well known; and as for the Arabs, they are the same as in other places, that is, cheats and robbers, chusing either to live in the most inaccessible places, or to rove about the deserts in search of pastures, and to way-lay the caravans. As for the Cophts, who are pretty numerous in Upper Egypt, they live in extreme ignorance and poverty. Egypt has always been noted for its plenty of corn, and they had vineyards planted on the banks of the Nile; but since the Turks came in they are neglected. There was a considerable trade carried on here in E. Indian commodities, till the Portuguese found the way round the Cape of Good Hope, which brought it to nothing. However, the merchants of Europe visit the harbours in the Mediterranean Sea, and import, and export several merchandizes; and from other parts the natives get elephants teeth, ebony, gold dust, musk, civet, ambergrease, and coffee. The gold dust is first brought from Negroland to Fez and Morocco, and from thence to Cairo, over immense deserts. The principal things which the European merchants purchase here are, coffee, sena, cassia, rhubarb, benjamin, lack, sal ammoniack, myrrh, saffron, frankincense in tears, salt-petre, storax, aloes, opium, indigo, sugar, sandalwood, dates, and some sorts of cotton-cloth. With regard to the complexion of the

the Egyptians, it is tawney, and the farther S. the more dark; infomuch, that those on the confines of Nubia, are all black. They are most of them very indolent and cowardly, and the richer sort do nothing all day but drink coffee, smoke tobacco, and sleep; besides this, they are extremely ignorant, proud, haughty, and ridiculously vain. Egypt lies between 29 and 33 degrees of longitude, and between 21 and 31 of latitude. With regard to the weather in Egypt, the summer is most incommodious on account of the excessive heats, which bring on various distempers; but then the winter, autumn, and spring, are blest with so good an air, that Egypt, during those seasons, is a delightful country. It rains very seldom in Egypt, but that want is happily supplied by the regular inundation of the Nile, as is now known almost to every one. When the waters retire, all the ground is covered with mud, and then they only harrow their corn into it, without further trouble, and in the following March they have usually a plentiful harvest. Their rice-fields are supplied with waters from their canals and reservoirs, because rice never thrives unless in watry grounds. There is no place in the world better furnished with corn, flesh, fish, sugar, fruits, and all sorts of garden stuffs; and in lower Egypt they have oranges, lemons, figs, dates, almonds, cassia, and plantains, in great plenty. The sands are so subtle here, that they insinuate themselves into the closets, chests, and cabinets, which together with the hot winds, are probably the cause of sore eyes being so very common here. The pyramids are taken notice of by travellers into Egypt, and the largest of them takes up ten acres of ground, and is, as well as the rest, built upon a rock; the external part is chiefly of large square stones, of unequal sizes, and the height of it about 700 feet; but travellers differ in this respect. The caverns, out of which they get the embalmed dead bodies, is another curiosity taken much notice of; they are found in coffins set upright in the niches of the walls, and have continued there 4000 years at least. Many of these have been brought into England, and were formerly of great use in medicine; but they are now generally neglected. The crocodiles were formerly taken great notice of, but are now to be seen in many other places, infomuch that there is scarce a sailor but what can describe them. Likewise the sea and river-horses were thought to be only found in Egypt, but it is now known that they are all over the southern parts of Africa. The principal city is Cairo.

EGYPTEN, a town of Poland in the duchy of Courland, 100 miles S. E. of Mittau. Lon. 26. 40. E. lat. 56. 2. N.

* EHINGEN, the name of two small towns of Germany, in Suabia, the one near the Danube, and the other on the Neckar; they belong to the house of Austria; the former is in lon. 9. 45. E. lat. 48. 18. N. and the latter in lon. 8. 45. E. lat. 41. 25. N.

EICHTERNAC. See ECKTERNACK.

EIENSHOVEN, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, 15 miles S. E. of Bois-le-duc. Lon. 5. 27. E. lat. 51. 26. N.

EIFELD, or ELFIELD, a town of Germany, capital of the county of Rhinegaw, in the circle of Lower Saxony, seated on the Rhine, 6 miles N. W. of Mentz, and subject to the elector of Mentz. Lon. 8. 15. E. lat. 49. 54. N.

** EIGHT-MILE-BRIDGE, situated in the county Down, province of Ulster, 55 miles from Dublin.

* EIMRO, an island in the Pacific Ocean, and one of the Society Isles, lying near Otaheite, and visited by captain Cook, in his last voyage. Here captain Cook was abundantly supplied with fire-wood, and received a large stock of refreshments in hogs, bread, fruits, and cocoa-nuts.

EIMBECK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and territory of Grubenhagen, 25 miles S. of Hildesheim, subject to Hanover. Lon. 10. 0. E. lat. 51. 46. N.

EISLEBEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Mansfield, five miles E. of Mansfield. Luther was born here. Lon. 12. 16. E. lat. 51. 42. N.

EISNACH, a handsome town of Germany, and capital of a small district of the same name, in Thuringia, with a celebrated college. It is 20 miles N. W. of Smalkald, and 36 W. of Erford. Lon. 10. 25. E. lat. 50. 59. N.

* EIDREVET, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and province of Hea; seated on a steep mountain, and has famous schools.

EKEREFORD, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, seated on the Baltick Sea, 12 miles S. E. of Sleswick, and 35 N. W. of Lubec. Lon. 10. 20. E. lat. 54. 56. N.

* EKESIO, a town of Sweden, in E. Gothland, in which there is a town of the same name, 44 miles N. W. of Calmar. Lon. 15. 29. E. lat. 57. 12. N.

ELBA, an island of Italy, on the coast of Tuscany, remarkable for its mines of iron and loadstone, as also for its quarries of marble. It is subject to the prince of Piombino, under the protection of the king of Naples.

ELBASSANO, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Albania, 45 miles S. E.

S. E. of Durazzo. Lon. 21. 9. E. lat. 41. 24. N.

ELBE, a large river of Germany, which rises in the Mountain of the Giants, on the confines of Bohemia and Silesia, and running S. to Koningsgratz, afterwards runs N. W. till it receives the Muldaw at Mainick below Prague; from thence it continues its course N. and passes through the duchy of Saxony, visiting Dresden, Meissen and Wittenburg; then to Magdeburg; after which it runs through Brandenburg, where it receives the Havel. After this it divides the duchy of Lunenburg from Mecklenburg, and the duchy of Bremen from Holstein, passing on to Hamburg, and to the fortress of Gluckstadt, falling into the German Sea a little below it. It is navigable for great ships as high as Hamburg, which is 70 miles from the sea.

ELNEUF, a town of France, in Normandy, with the title of a duchy. It has a good manufacture of cloth, and is seated on the river Seine, 10 miles S. of Rouen, and 65 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 8. E. lat. 49. 19. N.

ELBING, a handsome, rich, and strong town of Poland, in Regal Prussia, and in the palatinate of Marienburg. It is subject to Poland, and is seated near the Baltic Sea, 30 miles S. E. of Dantzick, and 130 N. by W. of Warsaw. Lon. 19. 35. E. lat. 54. 9. N.

ELBOGEN, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, with a citadel; seated on the river Eger, 16 miles N. E. of Egra. Lon. 13. 0. E. lat. 50. 16. N.

ELBURG, a town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, seated on the E. coast of Zuyder Zee, ten miles N. E. of Harderwick. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 52. 30. N.

ELCATIF, a town of Asia, in Arabia the Happy, on the western coast of the Gulph of Persia, with a good harbour; 45 miles from Hafa, and 300 S. of Buserah. Lon. 53. 5. E. lat. 26. 0. N.

* **ELCHE**, a handsome but small town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia. 20 miles S. W. of Alicant. Lon. 0. 23. W. lat. 38. 7. N.

ELEN, a river so called, situated in the county Down, province of Ulster.

** **ELENBOROUGH**, a town situated at the mouth of the river Elen, in the county Down, province of Ulster.

ELEPHANTO, an island of Asia, in the E. Indies, and on the coast of Malabar, 8 miles from the island of Bombay. It belongs to the Portuguese, and serves only to feed cattle.

** **ELENTHERA**, or **ELUTHERA**, or **ALABASTER**, one of the Bahama islands.

ELGIN, a town of Scotland, and capital of the county of Murray, seated on the river Lossie, 5 miles S. of Murray Frith, and 37 E. of Inverness. Lon. 3. 15. W. lat. 57. 37. N.

* **ELGINSHIRE**, one of the counties or shires of Scotland, comprehending a part of Murray-land, and taking its name from Elgin, the capital. It is very fruitful in corn and cattle.

** **ELIZABETH**, a town of Essex county, and the most considerable of New-Jersey. It lies 3 miles within a creek opposite the W. part of Staten-island.

** **ELIZABETH-ISLANDS**, several small islands on the S. end of Falmouth, in Barnstable county, Plymouth county, New England. They are S. of Buzzard-bay, and W. of Martha's Vineyard.

** **ELLEN-MONEY**, or the wonderful Bog, situated in the county Down, province of Ulster, between Pointz-pas and Teryhogan; it is so called from the nature of a rivulet, the current of which immediately on its rising, takes a northerly and southerly course; one branch running towards Lough Neagh, and the other towards Newry.

* **ELTHAM** a town of Kent, England, with a market on Mondays. Here are some remains of an ancient royal palace. It stands about nine miles S. from London.

* **ELHAMMA**, a town of Africa, in the province of Tripoli, seated near a lake called the lake of Lepers, because it cures that disease. Lon. 11. 51. lat. 33. 0. N.

ELKHOLM, a sea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, and territory of Bleking, seated on the Baltic Sea, 24 miles W. of Carlescroon. Lon. 14. 50. E. lat. 56. 20. N.

ELLERENA, an episcopal town of Spain, in Estremadura; 50 miles S. by E. of Merida, and 54 N. of Seville. Lon. 5. 20. W. lat. 38. 26. N.

ELLESDON, a town of Northumberland, England; fair, on August 26, for cattle, and cloths. It is 28 miles N. W. of Newcastle, and 291 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 49. W. lat. 55. 20. N.

ELLESMERE, a town of Shropshire, England, with a market on Tuesdays, and 4 fairs, on the third Tuesday in April, Whit-Tuesday, August 25, and November 14, for cattle. It is seated on the side of a large meer, 16 miles N. N. W. of Shrewsbury, and 144 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 52. W. lat. 52. 53. N.

* **ELMADIA**, or **MAHADIA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, in Barbary; seated on the shore of the Gulph of Capes, over-against the island of Schercara, 50 miles E. of Hammathe. It is quite

quite surrounded by the sea, is well fortified, and has a good harbour; was taken by the emperor Charles V. but retaken soon afterwards. Lon. 8. 47. W. lat. 35. 4. N.

* **ELMADINA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Haſcora, of which it is the capital. It is ſeated on the confines of Ducala, in a country abounding in corn, wine and ſheep.

* **ELME, ST.** a caſtle of the iſle of Malta, ſeated on a rock near the city of Valetta, at the mouth of a very fine harbour.

ELNA, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, and territory of Rouſſillon, now ſubject to France. It is ſeated on the river Tech, near the Mediterranean, fix miles S. E. Perpignan. Lon. 3. 8. E. lat. 42. 39. N.

ELSIMBURG, a ſea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, and territory of Schonen, ſeated on the oppoſite ſide of the Sound, 7 miles E. of Elſinore. Lon. 13. 2. E. lat. 56. 0. N.

ELSINORE, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand, ſeated on the Sound, or ſtrait at the entrance of the Baltic Sea. Here all veſſels that paſs through the Sound pay toll to the king of Denmark. It is 20 miles N. E. of Copenhagen. Lon. 12. 50. E. lat. 56. 59. N.

** **ELPHIN**, a ſmall market, poſt, and fair town; the ſee of a biſhop, in the county Roſcommon, province of Conaught, ſituated 75 miles N. W. of Dublin; fairs, 3 May, and 10 December.

* **ELSTER**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, between Torgaw and Wittemburg, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Elſter, and Elbe. Lon. 12. 46. E. lat. 51. 44. N.

* **ELSTOW**, a village in Bedfordſhire, England, a mile S. of Bedford, with 2 fairs, on May 14, and November 25, for cattle.

* **ELTEMEN**, a town of Franconia, in the biſhoprick of Wurtzburg, on the river Main. Lon. 10. 52. E. lat. 50. 8. N.

* **ELTOR**, or **TOR**, a town of Aſia, in Turkey, and in Arabia Petrea, ſeated on the Red Sea, 50 miles S. of Mount Sinai. it has a citadel, where the Turks have always a gariſon.

ELTZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhoprick of Hildesheim. It is ſeated on the river Leina, 10 miles S. W. of Hildesheim, and 20 S. of Hanover. Lon. 10. 5. E. lat. 52. 5. N.

ELVAS, a ſtrong town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a caſtle and a biſhop's ſee. It is a large place, and one of the moſt important in Portugal. There is a ciſtern ſo large, that it will hold water enough for the town for ſix months. It is brought

by a magnificent aqueduct, 3 miles in length, which is in ſome places ſupported by 4 or 5 arches, one upon another. On the ſide of it is a foreſt of olive-trees, 3 miles in length, among which are walks and fine fountains. It was bombarded by the French in 1706, to no purpoſe. It is near the river Guadiana, 50 miles N. E. of Evora, and 100 E. of Liſbon. Lon. 7. 5. W. lat. 38. 43. N.

ELWANGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, with a chapter, whoſe provost is a prince of the empire, and lord of the town. It is ſeated on the river Jaxt, 17 miles S. E. of Hall, and 25 S. W. of Anſpach. Lon. 10. 28. E. lat. 49. 2. N.

ELV, a city of Cambridgeſhire, England, with a biſhop's ſee, and a market on Saturdays. The fairs are, on Aſcenſion-day, for horſes; on Thursday in the week that St. Luke's day falls in, that is October 18; for horſes, cheeſe, and hops. It is ſeated on an iſland of the ſame name, in a fenny country, on the banks of the river Oufe, which renders it very unhealthy. The biſhop here has the ſame power as in a county palatine, for he appoints a judge, holds the annual aſſizes, and ſeſſions of the peace; the cathedral is a ſtately ſtructure. The city conſiſts of only about 600 good houſes, and has but one good ſtreet. The river is navigable from Lynn, it is 17 miles N. of Cambridge, and 69 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 9. E. lat. 52. 24. N.

* **ELY**, a village of Glamorganſhire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on July 22, for cattle.

EMBDEN, a handsome and ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a county of the ſame name, called alſo E. Frieſland, with a very good harbour. It is divided into three parts, the Old Town, the Faldren, and the 2 ſuburbs. The things worth notice are, the town-houſe, the library, and the cathedral-church; is now ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. It is ſeated on the river Ems, near the ſea, 23 miles N. E. of Groningen, and 40 N. W. of Oldenburg. Lon. 75. E. lat. 53. 26. N.

EMBOLY, a town of Turkey, in Europe, and in Macedonia, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee; ſeated on the river Stromona, 40 miles N. E. of Salonichi, and 5 W. of Contella. Lon. 23. 55. E. lat. 40. 59. N.

EMBRUN, or **AMBRUN**, a conſiderable town of France, in Dauphiny, and capital of the Embrunnois, with an archbiſhop's ſee, whoſe cathedral is a handsome ſtructure. It is ſeated near the river Durance, upon a craggy rock, 17 miles E. of Gap, and 55 S. W. of Grenoble. Lon. 6. 34: E. lat. 44. 34. N.

* **EMESSA**,

EMMA, an ancient town of Asia Minor, and in the Government of the Kingdom of Damascus.

EMLY, an ancient ecclesiastical city, situated about 14 miles W. of Cahel, in the county Tipperary, province of Munster, but the only remains, at present, of this ancient, and perhaps, first ecclesiastical city in Ireland, are the ruins of a church, fine walls, a large unheaven stone cross, and a holy well. The fee of Emly was granted to that of Cahel, in 1469.

EMMERICH, a large, rich, and handsome town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Cleves. It carries on a considerable trade with Holland, and is situated near the Rhine, 20 miles S. E. of Nimeguen. Lon. 6. 4. E. lat. 51. 45. N.

EMMERGREEN, a village in Dorsetshire, England, with one fair, on Tuesday before Holy Thursday, for all sorts of cattle.

EMO, situated in the Queen's county, province of Leinster, 34 miles from Dublin; adjoining is Dawson's court, the eldest seat of the earl of Forthlington.

EMOLA, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, with a bishop's see. It is situated on the river Arno, 19 miles S. W. of Florence, and 7 E. of Pisa. Lon. 11. 6. E. lat. 43. 45. N.

EMORIA, a fair town in the county of Westmorland, province of Lanca; fair, 21 May.

EMO, a river in Germany, which has its source in the county of Lippe, in Westphalia. It runs first westward, through the county of Bielefeld, and then turning N. passes through the county of Tecklenburg, and discharges its course N. through the county of Emmerich, discharging itself into the Rhine, just at the town of Emmerich.

EMT-YALE, a fair town in the county of Down, province of Ulster, with a fair, on Monday, 1st June, 1st August, 1st November, 1st March, 1st May, 1st September, 1st December, and 1st January.

EMMERS, a fair town in the county of Down, province of Ulster, with a fair, on Monday, 1st June, 1st August, 1st November, 1st March, 1st May, 1st September, 1st December, and 1st January.

EMMERS, a fair town in the county of Down, province of Ulster, with a fair, on Monday, 1st June, 1st August, 1st November, 1st March, 1st May, 1st September, 1st December, and 1st January.

ENDING, a town of Germany, in Saxony, and in the province of the house of Austria. It is situated near the Rhine, 10 miles below Brilach.

ENFIELD, a town of Middlesex, England, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on November 29, for horses, cows, and cheese. It stands by Enfield Chase, and is 12 miles N. of London. Lon. 0. 9. lat. 51. 41. N.

ENGADINE, a country of the Grisons, in Germany. It is a valley, and lies on the side of the river Inn, from the source of that river to the city of Tyrol. It has no considerable town.

ENGELHAR, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the electorate of Treves, capital of a county of the same name. It is situated on the Rhine, 11 miles N. of Coblenz. Lon. 7. 32. E. lat. 50. 34. N.

ENGELHAR, a rich town of the Netherlands, in the county of Brabant, famous for a battle fought near it in 1340, between the French and English, when the former were victorious; this is commonly called the battle of St. Albans. It is 15 miles S. W. of Brussels, and 14 N. of Maastricht. Lon. 4. 5. E. lat. 50. 34. N.

ENGIA, or **ENGIRA**, an island of Turkey in Europe, lying on a gulf of the same name, between Achia and the Morea, and is about 20 miles S. of Athens, 30 E. of Corinthe, and 20 in circumference. There is a town upon it, of the same name, which consists of about 500 houses. Lon. 22. 30. E. lat. 37. 45. N.

ENGLAND, a considerable country of Europe, and the principal part of the island of Great Britain, surrounded on all sides by the sea, except where Scotland lies to the N. It is 400 English miles in length, from Berwick upon Tweed to Chichester, and 370 in breadth, from Dover in Kent to Scilly in Cornwall. But in other places it varies greatly in the breadth, growing narrower (but not gradually) from the southern coast to the north of Berwick. The climate is temperate and the air generally very good, except in the borders of Wales and Kent, the fens in Lincolnshire and Cambridge, and some other low marshes near the sea. The island of Great Britain contains 85 millions of acres, and the population of the whole is estimated at 10 millions souls. The form of government is a limited monarchy, hereditary in the crown; the king, and a house of lords, the Parliament, possess the legislative power, and the king, with the lords, the executive power. The king, and a house of lords, the Parliament, possess the legislative power, and the king, with the lords, the executive power. The king, and a house of lords, the Parliament, possess the legislative power, and the king, with the lords, the executive power.



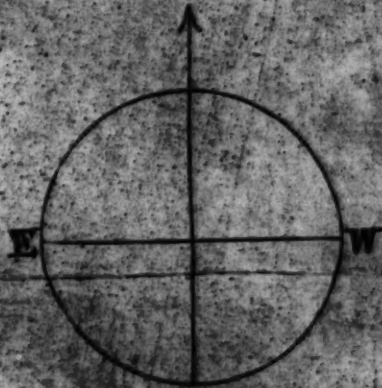
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A MAP
of the
ROADS
of
ENGLAND
AND
WALES

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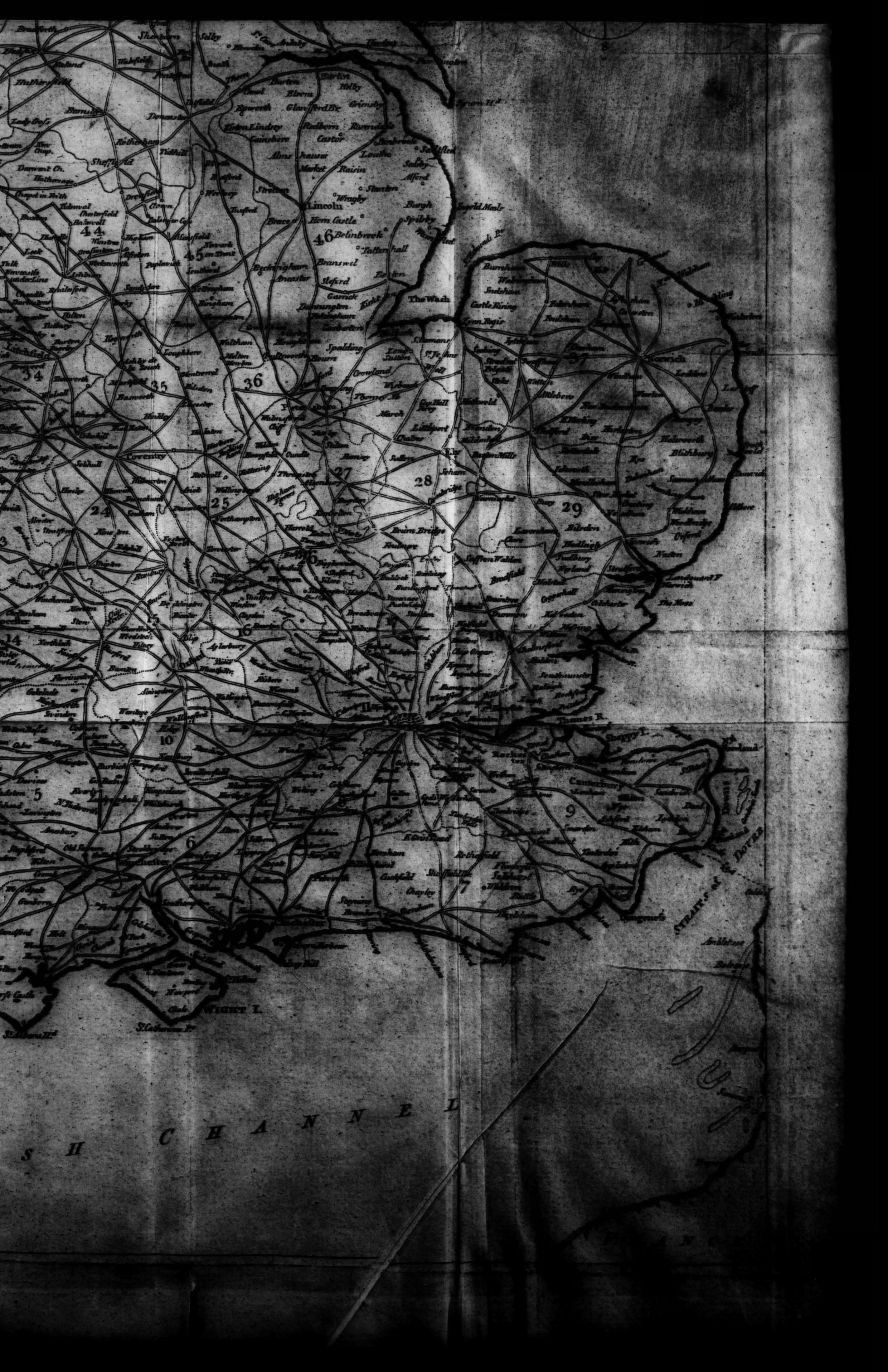
S. GEORGES CHANNEL

S E A

CARDIGAN BAY

BRISTOL CHANNEL

E N G L I



**** ENISTON-HEAD**, a noted headland in the county Donnegall, province of Ulster. Lat. 55. 10. N. long. 8. 40. W.

**** ENKIMACODDY**, a fair town in the county Kilkenny, province of Leinster; fairs held 10 October.

**** ENNIS**, otherwise called Clare, a borough, post and market town in the county Clare, or Thomond, in the province of Munster; being the shire and assizes town for that county; and is situated 112 miles S. W. of Dublin. Lat. 52. 42. N. lon. 9. W. It returns 2 members to parliament, patrons lord Conyngham and Sir L. O'bryen. Fairs are held here on Saturday in Easter-week, and 3 September. Here are the remains of one of the finest abbey churches in the kingdom, built in the finest period of Gothic architecture. There is also a very fine school here, on the foundation of the late Erasmus Smith's charities. A small village called Clare, is distant about 2 miles from Ennis; tho' the latter likewise bears the name of Clare, and about midway between these two places are the ruins of Clare Abbey.

**** ENNISCORTHY**, a borough, market, fair and post town in the county Wexford, province of Leinster; formerly called Corthæ, being the capital of the Coriandii. It hath a barrack for two companies of foot, and is situated 59 miles almost S. of Dublin. Lat. 52. 25. N. long. 6. 30. W. Fair days 21 February, 25 April, 5 July, 26 August, 19 September, 10 October, 15 November, and 21 December. It returns 2 members to parliament; patronage in the Colclough family.

**** ENNISFALEN-ISLAND**, situated in the Lake of Killarney, county Kerry, province of Munster; this is generally the dining place of those who go to visit this lake, there being a kind of hall fitted up here by lord Kenmare, out of one of the ayles belonging to an ancient abbey, the ruins of which are still seen on this island. This island includes about 12 acres of most luxuriant soil.

**** ENNISKEEL Church**, situated in the county Donegal, province of Ulster; 136 miles from Dublin.

**** ENNISKEERRY**, a village situated in the county Wicklow, province of Leinster; near 10 miles from Dublin. Also the name of two islands on the coast of the county Clare, province of Munster; situated in the bay of Killmurry, 2 leagues from the main land. Lat. 52. 40. N. lon. 9. 35. W.

**** ENNISKILLEN, or INNISKILLEN**, a borough, market, fair and post town in the county Fermanagh, province of Ulster, lying between three lakes. It is about 24 miles E. of Ballyshannon, and 79 N.

W. of Dublin. It sends two members to parliament; patron lord Enniskillen. This place giving title of Viscount to the family of Cole. It has a barrack for three companies of foot. Fair days 10 May, 12 August, and 1 November.

**** ENGLISH HARBOUR**, one of the ports of Antigua in the West Indies.

*** ENO, or ENOS**, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Romania, near a gulph of the same name, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is 125 miles W. of Constantinople. Lon. 26. 15. E. lat. 40. 46. N.

ENS, a town of Germany, in Upper Austria, seated on a river of the same name, 12 miles S. E. of Lintz, and 90 W. of Vienna. Lon. 14. 22. E. lat. 48. 13. N.

*** ENS**, a river of Germany that rises near St. Weit, in the archbishoprick of Saltzburgh; crosses one part of Stiria, washes Steir and Ens in Austria, and soon after falls into the Danube.

ENSISHEIM, a town of France, in Upper Alsace, of which it pretends to be the capital. It is seated on the river Ill, 10 miles S. W. of Brisach, and 45 S. by W. of Strasburg. Lon. 7. 30. E. lat. 47. 58. N.

ENSKIRKEN, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and in the duchy of Juliers, 10 miles N. W. of Juliers, and 15 S. W. of Cologne. Lon. 6. 29. E. lat. 51. 0. N.

ENTRE-DUERO-E-MINHO, a province of the kingdom of Portugal, about 45 miles in length, and as much in breadth. Braga is the capital town.

ENTRE-TAYO, and GUADIANO. See ALENTEJO.

ENTREVAUX, a town of France in Provence, seated on the river Var. Lon. 7. 11. E. lat. 44. 1. N.

*** EPERIS**, a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of the county of Saros, remarkable for its fairs and mines of salt. It is seated on the river Tatza, 20 miles N. of Cassovia, and 125 E. by N. of Presburg. Lon. 21. 13. E. lat. 49. 8. N.

EPHREUS, an ancient and celebrated town of Turkey in Asia, and in that part of Natolia anciently called Ionia. It is now called Ajafalouc, and has still many remains of its ancient splendor. There is nothing to be seen about it but heaps of marble, overturned walls, columns, capitals, and pieces of statues, heaped upon one another. The fortrefs, which is upon an eminence, seems to be the work of the Greek emperors. The eastern-gate has three basso relievos, taken from some ancient monuments; that in the middle was constructed by the Romans. The most remarkable structure of all, was, the temple of Diana, which the ancient Christians had turned into a church; but it is now so entirely ruined, that it is no easy matter

to find the ground plot: however there are some ruins of the walls, and of five or six marble columns, all of a piece, 40 feet in length, and 7 in diameter. It is seated near a gulph of the same name, and has still a good harbour, 40 miles S. of Smyrna. Lon. 27. 33. E. lat. 37. 48. N.

EPHROSUS, a province of Turkey, in Europe, bounded on the N. by Albania, on the E. by Thessalia, on the S. by Achaia, and on the W. by the sea. It has the name of New Ephrosus, to distinguish it from the ancient country of that name. It is divided into two parts, Chimera, or Canina, which lies to the N. and Ciria to the S. St. Jania is the capital town. It is all in the hands of the Turks, except Parga, which belongs to the Venetians.

EPHING, a town of Essex, England, markets, on Thursdays for cattle, and on Fridays for provisions; and two fairs, viz. on Whit-Tuesday, and October 13, for horses, cows, and sheep, which are kept in Epping-street. It is the principal place upon Epping-Forest; and is 17 miles N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 9. E. lat. 51. 46. N.

EPHINGEN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a castle. It is seated on the river Elfers, 20 miles N. E. of Philippsburg, and 18 N. W. of Hailbron. Lon. 9. 0. E. lat. 49. 24. N.

EPSOM, a town of Surry, much frequented on account of its purgative spa; it has only one fair, on July 25, for toys. On the neighbouring Downs are horse-races every year. It is 15 miles S. W. by S. of London. Lon. 0. 15. W. lat. 51. 25. N.

EPWORTH, a village in Lincolnshire, 8 miles S. S. W. of Burton, with one fair on September 9, for cattle, hemp and flax.

ERFORT, a town of Germany, capital of Upper Thuringia, with an university, now subject to the elector of Mentz. It is a large place, containing 300 streets, but thinly peopled; defended by two strong forts, and surrounded with ditches full of water. It is seated on the river Cere, 30 miles E. S. E. of Mulhausen, and 35 N. by E. of Coburg. Lon. 11. 23. E. lat. 51. 0. N. Its territory comprehends 73 villages, and the inhabitants are at so small a distance from 26 towns, that they can go to each and return the same day. There are three fine libraries. They have a bell of a prodigious size, which is 15 ells in circumference, and 5 in height.

ERIE-LAKE, in N. America, lies between 41 and 42 degrees of N. lat. It communicates with the Lake Ontario, by the straits of Niagara, in which there is a prodigious water-fall or cataract.

**** ERIGILL CHURCH**, situated in the county Monaghan, province of Ulster; 69 miles from Dublin.

*** ERISIO**, a town of Turkey in Asia, and in Macedonia; it is a bishop's see, and is seated at the bottom of the gulph of Monte-Sancto.

ERIVAN, a town of Asia, in Persia, and capital of Persian Armenia, with an Armenian patriarch. It is a large place, defended by a fortress, seated on the river Zuengui, near a great lake of its own name. The lake is very deep, 60 miles in circumference, and well stocked with carp and trout. It is 105 miles N. W. of Astabat, and 200 E. of Erzerum. Lon. 44. 10. E. lat. 40. 20. N.

ERKLENS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Juliers, with a castle; 10 miles N. W. of Juliers, and seated on the river Rout. Lon. 6. 35. E. lat. 51. 4. N.

*** ERLANG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and marquisate of Culembach; seated on the river Regnitz, 12 miles N. W. of Nuremberg, and 20 S. of Bamberg. Lon. 11. 5. E. lat. 49. 35. N.

*** ERMINGTON**, a village in Devonshire, with one fair, on February 3, for horned cattle.

*** ERPACH**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, 30 miles S. E. of Francfort. Lon. 9. 10. E. lat. 49. 32. N.

ERPACH, a castle of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, with a town, capital of the county of the same name; 8 miles S. E. of Ulm. Lon. 10. 19. E. lat. 48. 20. N.

ERQUIKO, a sea-port town of the Red Sea, on the coast of Abex, in Africa, and subject to Turkey. It is 320 miles S. W. of Mecca. Lon. 39. 5. E. lat. 17. 30. N.

**** ERYNACH**, situated in the county Down, province of Ulster; about a mile E. of Castlescreen; it has a famous well dedicated to St. Finan.

ERZERUM, a large and strong town of Turkey in Asia, with Armenian and Greek bishops sees, and a beglerbeg. It stands in a peninsula, formed by the sources of the river Euphrates, called Frat by the Turks; is a pretty large place, five days journey from the Black Sea, and 10 from the frontiers of Persia, built in a beautiful plain, at the foot of a chain of mountains, fruitful in all sorts of corn. Wood is very scarce, for which reason their fuel is only cow dung. It is surrounded with double walls, defended by square towers. The Turks who are all Janisaries, are about 12,000 in number; they are most of them tradesmen, and receive no pay. They

They drive a great trade here in furs and gall-nuts. This town is a thoroughfare, and a resting-place for the caravans which pass to the Indies. Their merchandizes are Persian silks, cottons, calicoes, and drugs. Lon. 40. 41. E. lat. 39. 57. N.

** ESCATARI, a small island 5 leagues N. of Louisburg in the island of Cape Breton.

ESCAUT. See SCHELD.

ESCHELLES, a town of Savoy, on the frontiers of Dauphiny, five miles from the Great Chartreuse, remarkable for its marble sepulchre, 10 miles S. W. of Chamberry, and 20 N. of Grenoble. It stands on the confines of Dauphiny, in France, on the river Guire-le-Viv. Lon. 5. 45. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

ESCHWEGEN, a town of Germany, in the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, seated on the river Warra, 22 miles S. E. of Hesse-Cassel. Lon. 10. 6. E. lat. 51. 9. N.

ESCLAVONIA. See SCLAVONIA.

ESCURIAL, a famous village of Spain, in New Castile, where Philip II. built a famous monastery in 1563, in memory of the victory gained over the French near St. Quintin; it is called by the Spaniards the eighth wonder of the world. It consists of a royal palace, a church, cloisters, a college, a library, shops of different artists, apartments for a great number of people, beautiful walks, large alleys, an extensive park, and fine gardens, adorned with a vast number of fountains. It stands in a dry, barren country, surrounded with rugged mountains, and where nothing grows but what is cultivated with extraordinary care. It is built with grey stones, found in the neighbourhood, and was the principal reason of its being erected on so disagreeable a spot. They worked at this structure 22 years, and it cost, 6,000,000 of crowns; some say the expence was 20,000,000, but then they must mean French livres. It is a long square of 280 feet, and four stories high: they reckon 800 pillars, 11,000 square windows, and 14,000 doors. The most remarkable part is the vaulted chapel, wherein is a magnificent sepulchre, called the Pantheon, because it is built in imitation of that church at Rome: it is the burying-place of the kings and queens of Spain, and is thought by some to be the most curious piece of architecture in the world. The fathers, which belong to the monastery, are 200 in number, and have an income of 40,000 ducats a year, which is sufficient to maintain them in great plenty. The church is built after the model of St. Peter's at Rome. It was taken by the allies in 1706, and is seated on the river Guadara, 15 miles N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 35. W. lat. 40. 35. N.

ESSENS, a town of Germany, in West-

phalia, and in the county of Embden, seated on the sea-coast, 20 miles N. of the town of that name. Lon. 7. 14. E. lat. 53. 47. N.

* ESFARAIN, a town of Asia, in the province of Chorazan, famous for the great number of writers it has produced. It is 90 miles E. of Attribad. Lon. 41. 23. E. lat. 36. 48. N.

* ESHER, a village in Surry, England, 5 miles S. W. of Kington, with one fair, on August 4, for horses.

ESK, a river, which is part of the boundary between England and Scotland, and, running from N. E. to S. W. falls into the Solway Frith, giving name to a district of Scotland, called Eskdale. There are several rivers in Scotland of the same name.

ESKIMAUX, a country of N. America, otherwise called New-Britain, and Terra-de-Labrador; inhabited by a savage sort of people, who have no fixed abode, but rove from place to place. They are of a different race from the other native Americans; for, as they have no beards, these have them extremely thick and large; they have small eyes, large dirty teeth, and black rugged hair. They have a sort of shirts, made of fishes guts, with a coat of bear or bird skins, and a cap on their heads; breeches, made of skins, with the hair within, and covered with furs without. They have also two pair of boots, one over another, of the same sort of skins. The dress of the women is nearly the same of that of the men. They are very superstitious, and have some sort of sacrifices; their chief employment is hunting and fishing. This country lies to the N. of the great river of St. Laurence, and is bounded on the E. by the sea, and on the W. by Hudson's Bay.

ESK LOUGH, situated in the county Donegal, province of Ulster; about 112 miles from Dublin. This lough abounds with a most excellent kind of fish, called char, it is about 9 inches in length, and in some degree resembles a trout. These fish are not to be caught by bait, but feeding in deep water are taken only in nets. The adjacent mountains to Lough Esk abound with wild red deer.

** ESKY, a fair town in the county Sligo, province of Conaught; 125 miles from Dublin; fairs held 3 June, and 18 November.

ESLINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg. It is an imperial city, or sovereign state, and pretty large, having 5 suburbs. The prevailing religion is the Protestant, though there are several convents. The duke of Wirtemberg is their protector. It is seated on the river Neckar, 8 miles S. E.

S. E. of Stutgard, and 36 N. W. of Ulm. Lon. 9. 20. E. lat. 48. 47. N.

ESNAY, or **ASNA**, a town of Egypt, in Africa, seated on the western banks of the Nile, and supposed to be the ancient Syena, but Norden thinks it was Latopolis. It is a large place, adorned with a mosque, and is the residence of an Arab sheik. In the middle of Esnay there is an ancient temple, with walls on three sides, and in the front 24 columns, very well preserved; they support stones, placed cross-ways, on which great tables are laid, which form a roof, and curiously decorated throughout with hieroglyphical figures. On the N. side of the town of Esnay is another temple, with pillars, though different from the former, somewhat like the Corinthian order. The whole building is very richly carved, with hieroglyphicks. A mile to the S. of Esnay is the monastery of St. Helen, by whom some say it was founded. It now appears to have been a large burying ground, and there are many magnificent tombs, with a dome, and four arches, besides a little cupola on the top. Some of them have a cross, and others an eagle, with a short Greek inscription. Esnay lies near the grand cataract. Lon. 31. 40. E. lat. 24. 46. N.

* **ESPARTEL CAPE**, the most N. W. promontory of Africa, lying at the entrance of the Straits of Gibraltar.

* **ESPEIRES**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders, seated on the river Scheld, 20 miles N. of Tournay, and 11 N. W. of Oudenard. Lon. 3. 25. E. lat. 50. 53. N.

* **ESPERIE**, a town of Hungary, near which are the famous salt mines. It is 22 miles N. of Cashaw, and 50 N. of Tokay. Lon. 21. 38. E. lat. 49. 5. N.

* **ESPERNAV**, an ancient and handsome town in France, in Champagne, with an Augustine abbey. It is agreeably seated on the river Marne, in a fertile country which produces excellent wine, 17 miles N. W. of Chalons, and 75 E. by N. of Paris. Lon. 4. 0. E. lat. 49. 5. N.

* **ESPERNON**, a town of France, in Beauce, seated on the river Guesle, 12 miles from Chartres. Lon. 1. 44. E. lat. 48. 36. N.

ESPINAL, a considerable town of Lorraine, near the mountain of Vosge, with an abbey of canoneses, who are all noble. It is remarkable for the paper-works near it. The fortifications are demolished. It is seated on the river Moselle, 35 miles S. E. of Nanci. Lon. 6. 0. E. lat. 48. 9. N.

* **ESPINOSA**, the name of two small islands of Spain, the one in Biscay, and the other in Old Castile.

ESSECK, a considerable trading town in Hungary, in Sclavonia, in the county

of Walpon, with a strong castle, and a magnificent bridge over the marshes, 8865 geometrical paces in length, and 15 in breadth. It is a difficult pass, and there have been several battles fought here, between the Turks and Christians. There are towers built on the bridge, a quarter of a mile distant from each other, and it is handsomely raised on each side. There are trees in all the streets of the town, which was taken from the Turks by the Imperialists in 1687, since which time it has continued in the hands of the house of Austria. It is seated on the river Drave, 80 miles W. by N. of Belgrade, and 175 S. by E. of Vienna. Lon. 19. 58. E. lat. 45. 40. N.

ESSEN, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, formerly free and imperial, but now subject to the abbess of Essen; eight miles E. of Duisburg, and 14 N. of Dorsten. Lon. 7. 4. E. lat. 51. 22. N.

* **ESSEQUEBIA**, a rich and considerable country of Guiana, in S. America; its borders are inhabited by savages, who are great drunkards, and both men and women go stark naked.

ESSEX, an English county, 44 miles in length, and 42 in breadth, bounded S. by the river Thames, W. by Hertfordshire and Middlesex, N. by Cambridgeshire and Suffolk, and E. by the sea. It contains 34,800 houses, 208,800 inhabitants, 415 parishes, and 27 market-towns; the productions are corn, fish, fowls, cloth, stuffs, hops, oysters, and saffron, which last is the best in the world. The rivers, besides the Thames, are, the Stour, the Lee, the Coln, the Ghelmer, the Crouch, and the Roden. The air in the inland parts is healthy, but in the marshes, near the sea, produces agues, particularly in the hundreds. It sends 8 members to parliament. The county-town is Chelmsford, but Colchester is the largest and most famous.

** **ESSEX**, a maritime county of Massachusetts Bay, in New England, the most northerly of the whole province; through it runs Merimack River. The principal town is Salem.

** **ESSEX**, a county in New Jersey whose principal towns are Elizabeth and Newark.

* **ESTAIN**, an ancient town of France, in the duchy of Bar, 15 miles N. E. of Verdun. Lon. 5. 35. E. lat. 49. 15. N.

ESTAMPE, a considerable town of France, in Beauce, with the title of a duchy, seated on the river Juine, in a fertile country, 15 miles E. of Chartres, and 32 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 10. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

ESTAPLES, a town in France, in Picardy, and in Boulonnais, not so considerable as it was formerly. It is seated at the mouth of the river Canches, 12 miles

miles S. of Boulogne, and 120 N. of Paris. Lon. 1. 56. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

* **ESTATO**, a strong town of America in New Spain, inhabited by Spaniards, and native Americans; seated at the mouth of the river Tama. Lon. 103. 3. W. lat. 17. 30. N.

* **ESTAKE**, an ancient town of Asia, in Persia, seated in a country abounding in wine and dates, 30 miles from Schiras.

* **ESTRAVAYER**, a handsome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, with a fine castle; seated on the eastern banks of the lake of Neuchâtel. Lon. 6. 56. E. lat. 46. 55. N.

* **ESTE**, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, 20 miles S. E. of Vicenza and 15 S. W. of Padua. Lon. 12. 44. E. lat. 45. 15. N.

* **ESTECHEMINNEY**, savage nations of Indians, bordering on Nova Scotia, N. America.

* **ESTRELLA**, an episcopal town of Spain, in the kingdom of Navarre, and capital of a territory of the same name; seated on the river Ega, 15 miles W. of Pampeluna, and 25 N. of Calahorra. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 42. 40. N.

* **ESTREPA**, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with an ancient castle, standing on a mountain; 15 miles S. of Huelva, and 62 N. by W. of Malaga. Lon. 4. 19. W. lat. 37. 16. N.

* **ESTHER-TOWN**, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on the E. bank of the Schuylkill River, 12 miles N. E. of Carlisle.

* **ESTORIA**, a province of the Russian empire, lying east of the Behick Sea. It is bounded N. by the gulph of Finland, E. by Lagria, and S. by Livonia; has the title of a duchy, and was confirmed to Russia by the treaty of Neuchâtel.

* **ESTRANADURA**, a province of Spain, about 175 miles long, and 100 broad, bounded N. by the kingdom of Leon and Old Castile, E. by New Castile, on the S. by Andalusia, and on the W. by Portugal. It abounds in corn, wine, and fruits, but the air is bad for strangers, on account of the excessive heat. It now makes a part of New Castile.

* **ESTRANADURA**, a province of Portugal, lying about the mouth of the river Tago, bounded N. by the province of Beira, E. and S. by Alentejo, and W. by the Atlantic Ocean. It abounds in wine, excellent oil, honey, and oranges. Here the oranges were first planted that were brought from China, and which are known by the name of China oranges. Lisbon is the capital town, and of all Portugal.

* **ESTRANHO**, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, divided into two parts, the high town, and the low. All the houses are white, and the principal are adorned with fine marble pillars. There is also a tower

of the same marble, finely polished. It is seated on the river Tago, which falls into the Tago, 15 miles W. of Badajoz, and 75 E. of Lisbon. Lon. 7. 16. W. lat. 38. 44. N.

* **ESTRUPPE**, a province of Africa, in Ethiolgia, inhabited by the Beriberes.

* **ETWEN**, a town of Germany, in the territory of Hesse-Cassel, 25 miles S. E. of Cassel. Lon. 10. 9. E. lat. 51. 11. N.

* **ETHIOPIA**, a country of Africa, which contains the greatest part of it, and is divided into the upper and lower, including a great number of states and kingdoms. Each country will be described in its proper place, at least as far as they have been discovered.

* **EVIEUX**, Sr. a considerable town of France, in Forez, remarkable for its manufactures in iron and steel. It is 22 miles S. E. of Fuers, and 260 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 30. E. lat. 45. 22. N.

* **EYLINGEN**, an ancient town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the margravate of Baden-Dourlach; three miles S. of Dourlach, and seated at the confluence of the rivers Wirin and Entz. Lon. 9. 30. E. lat. 48. 55. N.

* **EVNA MOUNT**, the name of a volcano, now called Gibel by the inhabitants. It is one of the most celebrated mountains in Europe, and the highest in Sicily, seated in the Val-di-Demone, 10 miles W. of Catania. It is well cultivated all round the foot, and covered with vines on the S. side; but on the N. there is nothing but large forests. The top is always covered with snow, though it never ceases to smoke, and often sends forth flames. The clouds, which are thrown out in small quantities, serve for pasture to the adjacent lands, but a large torrent does a great deal of mischief. There are new openings made, from time to time, with such a great noise, that the inhabitants are put into terrible frights. The greatest eruption known happened in the years 1538, 1554, 1566, 1579, 1669, and 1693, which last was very terrible, and attended with an earthquake that overturned the town of Catania in a moment, and buried 20,000 persons in its ruins. The mountain is 65 miles in circumference at its foot.

* **EVREUX**, a town of France, in Upper Normandy, with a strong castle, and a handsome square. The principal trade is in sugar and lace. It is seated in a valley on the river Evre, 14 miles N. E. of Elbeuf, and 20 N. of Neuf-Châtel. Lon. 1. 30. E. lat. 30. 1. N.

* **EVREUX**, a town of France, in the Bourgoigne, on the confines of Mayence, 20 miles from Mount-Louis. Lon. 2. 35. E. lat. 46. 13. N.

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The inhabitants are all whites, are, for the most part, much better made than the Africans, or even the Asiatics. With regard to arts and sciences, there is no manner of comparison; nor yet in trade, navigation, and war. They are more civilized, prudent, sociable, and generous; and consequently are neither savage nor cruel, unless spurred on by the mistaken principles of religion. Whereas in Asia and Africa, there are people who make robbery a profession, and live by pillaging merchants and others. With respect to the division of Europe, it contains Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Great-Britain, and Ireland, Muscovy, France, Germany, Poland, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Hungary, Switzerland, and Turkey in Europe, besides several small islands in the Mediterranean, and elsewhere. There are three emperors; namely, of Germany, Muscovy, and Turkey, which last is commonly called the Grand Signior. The Pope is an ecclesiastical prince, and yet has several territories under his dominion. The kings are those of Great-Britain and Ireland, France, Spain, Portugal, Poland, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, Sardinia, Hungary, and the Two Sicilies. Besides, there is an Archduke of Austria, and a Great Duke of Tuscany. There are four considerable republics; namely, Venice, the States of Holland, the Swiss Cantons, and the republic of Genoa. There are four less, viz. of Geneva, Lucca, San Marino, and Ragusa. The languages are, the Latin, of which the Italian, French, and Spanish, are dialects; the Teutonic, from which proceed those of Germany, Flanders, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, and England; the Slavonian, which reigns (though in disguise) in Poland, Muscovy, Bohemia, and a great part of Turkey in Europe; the Celtic, of which there are dialects in Wales, the Highlands of Scotland, Ireland, Bretagne in France, and Lapland. Besides these, there are the Greek, and several others. The principal rivers are, the Danube and the Rhine, in Germany; the Wolga and Dwina, in the Russian empire; the Loire, in France; and the Severn and Thames, in England. The Shannon, the Suir, and the Boyne, in Ireland. The chief lakes are those of Constance, in Germany; of Geneva and Garda, in Italy; the Wener, in Sweden; and of Ladoga and Onega, in Russia. Those of Killarney, Neagh, Earne and Foyle, in Ireland. The chief mountains are, the Pyrenees, in Spain; the Alps, in Italy; the Dofrin hills, in Sweden, the Grapach hills, in Hungary; and some of the mountains in Wales, and Ireland. The religions of Europe are the Jewish; and the Christian, divid-

ed into the Greek, Romish, and Protestant churches; as also the Mahometan.

EUSTACE, or EUSTACIA ISLAND, an inconsiderable one, at the entrance of the Bay of St. Augustine, in Florida.

EUSTACIA, ST. one of the least Caribbe islands in America, which properly is nothing but a mountain in the form of a sugar-loaf, whose top is hollow. It is strong by situation, and has a good fort. It lies to the N. W. of St. Christopher's, and to the S. E. of Saba, and belongs to the Dutch, from whom it was taken by Admiral Rodney, in the course of the last war; but was soon afterwards retaken by the French, in a manner that did no honour to the British governor. Lon. 63. 5. W. lat. 17. 29. N.

* **EUSUGAGUEN**, a strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Hea. The inhabitants are the most brutal of all Barbary, and their trade consists in wax and honey.

* **EUTIM**, a town of Germany, in Holstein, with a castle, where the bishops of Lubeck have their residence. It is seven miles from Lubeck, and three from Keil.

EUXINE SEA. See **BLACK SEA**.

* **EWEL**, a town in Surry, England, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on May 12, and October 29, for horses, bullocks, sheep, and toys. It is 10 miles N. E. by N. of Darking, and 14 S. E. by S. of London. Lon. 0. 15. E. lat. 51. 26. N.

* **EWURST**, a village in Suffex, England, with one fair, on July 25, for cattle and pedler's ware.

EXETER, a city of Devonshire, England, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Fridays, and four fairs, viz. on Ash-Wednesday, Whit-Monday, August 1, and December 6, for horses, horned cattle, and commodities of all sorts. It is seated on the river Ex, from whence it took its name, and over which there is a handsome stone bridge; contains 15 parish-churches, and four chapels of ease, besides the cathedral, it being a bishop's see. It has the title of an earldom: it is governed by a mayor, recorder, 24 aldermen, &c. and sends two members to parliament. It is 68 miles S. W. of Bristol, and 163 miles W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 29. W. lat. 50. 44. N.

** **EXETER**, a town in the Province of Newhampshire, in New England, on the W. Branch of the Piscataqua river.

** **EXETER**, a town in the county of New Hanover, in N. Carolina, situated on the N. E. branch of Cape Fear river, about 30 miles from Wilmington, and 22 from the New river.

EXIGA. See **ECYA**.

EXILLES, a strong fort on the frontiers of

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of Piedmont, in Italy, and the Brianzonnois. It is an important passage, which leads from Brianzon to Suza; six miles W. of Suza, and 40 N. E. of Embrun. Lon. 7. 14. E. lat. 45. 21. N.

**** EXUMA**, one of the Bahama islands, but thinly inhabited. Lon. 74. 30. lat. 24. 30.

**** EXUMA SOUND**, lies E. of the Great Bahama Bank between it and the island of Guanahani. Lat. 24. lon. 75.

EYE, a town of Suffoik, England, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on Whit-Monday, for cattle and toys. The women are employed in making bone-lace. It sends two members to parliament; and is 20 miles N. of Ipswich, and 92 N. of London. Lon. 1. 16. E. lat. 52. 25. N.

*** EYMINGE**, a village in Kent, England, with one fair, on July 5, for pedler's ware.

EYNDHOVEN, a small handsome town of the Netherlands in Dutch Brabant, seated on the river Dommel, 13 miles S. E. of Bois-le-Duc, and 30 S. E. of Breda. Lon. 5. 26. E. lat. 51. 31. N.

EVRAE. See **IRAC**.

**** EYRE-COURT**, a fair and post town in the county Galway, province of Connaught; near 72 miles from Dublin. Here is the fine seat of lord Eyre; and also the ruins of a castle. Fairs, Monday after Easter-Monday, 9 July, 8 September, and 21 December.

EYSENACH. See **EISENACH**.

*** EZAGUEN**, a rich and ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Habat; seated in a fertile country 57 miles from Fez.

*** EZERO**, a town of Thessaly, in Greece, formerly a bishop's see; seated on a small lake of the same name, between the gulph of Armiro and town of Larissa.

*** EZZAB**, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoli, which produces excellent saffron.

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*** FABRIANO**, a handsome town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in the Marche of Ancona, famous for its good paper. It is 25 miles N. E. of Foligni, and 40 W. of Macerata. Lon. 12. 32. E. lat. 43. 10. N.

FAEZNA, or **FAYENCE**, an ancient town of Italy, in the Pope's territories, and in Romania, with a bishop's see. It is famous for its fine earthen-ware, which was here invented; is seated on the river Amona, 12 miles S. W. of

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Ravenna, and 9 S. E. of Imoli. Lon. 11. 56. E. lat. 44. 25. N.

*** FAHLUN**, or **COPPERBERG**, a large town of Sweden, and principal of Dalicaria. It is famous for its mines of copper; is 50 miles W. of Grevail, and 30 N. W. of Hedemora. Lon. 16. 42. E. lat. 60. 34. N.

*** FAIRBACH**, a village of Carmarthenshire, in South Wales, with one fair, on November 22, for cattle, horses, and pedler's wares.

**** FAIRFIELD**, a county on the coast of Connecticut, New England. Formerly the Mohegin country; its principal town or village bears the same name, and is situated on a creek on the sea-coast. Lat. 41. 16. lon. 72. 12.

FAIRFORD, a town of Gloucestershire, England, with a market on Thursdays, and 2 fairs, on May 14, and November 12, for sheep and cattle. The church was built for the sake of the glass, taken in a ship going to Rome. It has 28 large windows, curiously painted with scripture histories in beautiful colours, and designed by the famous Albert Durer. It is 25 miles S. E. of Gloucester, and 78 W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 44. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

**** FAIRHEAD**, the N. E. cape of Ireland, which forms the E. side of the bay of Ballycattle, in the county Antrim, province of Ulster. Lat. 55. 17. N. lon. 6. 30. W.

FAISANS, or **PHASANTS**, an isle formed by the river Bidassoa, which separates France from Spain. Lon. 1. 46. W. lat. 43. 20. N.

**** FAITHLEAG**, a fair town in the county Waterford, province of Munster; fairs, 20 May, and June, 14 August, and 10 October.

**** FAITHLOCK**, a rising ground so called in the county Waterford, province of Munster; from which you have an agreeable prospect of the junction of the rivers, Suir, Nore, and Barrow.

FAKENHAM, a town of Norfolk, England, with a market on Thursdays, and a fair for Scots cattle, which begins a little after Michaelmas, and lasts 14 days. It is 20 miles N. W. of Norwich, and 110 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 58. E. lat. 52. 53. N.

FALAISE, a handsome town of France, in Lower Normandy, with a castle, and one of the finest towers in France. It is remarkable for being the birth-place of William the Conqueror. Seated on the river Anté, 20 miles S. E. of Caen, and 115 W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 2. E. lat. 48. 53. N.

FALCZIN, a town of Turkey, in Europe, where a battle was fought, and a peate made,

made, between the Turks and Russians in 1711. Lon. 27. 0. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

FALKENBERG, a maritime town of Sweden, in Haland, seated on the Baltick Sea; 17 mile N. W. of Helmskadt. Lon. 12. 50. E. lat. 56. 52. N.

FALKENBURG, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the New Marche of Brandenburg, subject to the king of Prussia. It is seated on the river Traje, 46 miles S. of Colburg, and 60 E. of Stetin. Lon. 15. 58. E. lat. 53. 35. N.

* **FALKENSTEIN**, a county of Germany, contiguous to that of Bitche, lying on the confines of Lower Alsace. It belongs to the duchy of Lorraine.

FALKINGHAM, a town of Lincolnshire, England, with a market on Thursdays, and 7 fairs, viz. on Ash-Wednesday, and Palm-Monday, May 12, June 16, July 3, and on 10 and 22 November. It is 18 miles W. by S. of Boston, and 104 N. of London. Lon. 0. 22. W. lat. 52. 48. N.

FALKIRK, a town of Scotland, in the county of Stirling. In the month of October a great fair is held here, called Falkirk-Tryit, for Highland cattle; and noted for being the place where the rebels defeated the king's forces, on January 17, 1746. It is 9 miles S. of Stirling. Lon. 4. 58. W. lat. 55. 57. N.

FALKLAND, a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, in which is a palace built by some of the kings of Scotland. It is 20 miles N. of Edinburg. Lon. 3. 7. W. lat. 56. 18. N.

* **FALKLAND ISLANDS** are situated near the straits of Magellan, in South America. Lon. 60. W. lat. 52. S. The English totally, and not very gallantly, deserted them, on 22d of May, 1774, on some applications from the Spanish court.

** **FALLEN CITY**, or **OLD JERUSALEM**, a range of rocks amongst the Virgin islands, in the West Indies, S. W. of Virgin Gorda.

FALMOUTH, a sea-port town of Cornwall, England, with a good market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on July 27, and October 10, for cloth and hops. It is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and a town-clerk, and gives title to a viscount. The entrance is well defended by Pendennis castle, and 2 forts. It is 10 miles S. of Truro, and 282 W. by N. of London. Lon. 4. 57. W. lat. 50. 3. N.

FALMOUTH, town and harbour, on the S. side of the island of Antigua in the West Indies; defended by two forts. Also a town and bay at the S. W. extremity of the peninsula of Barnstable county, Plymouth colony, New England. Also a town of King George's county, at the N.

side of the Rappahannock river, 5 miles N. of Fredericksburg.

* **FALSE BAY** lies to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, and is frequented by vessels during the prevalence of the north-westerly winds in May, and render it dangerous to remain in Table Bay. It is terminated to the eastward by False Cape, and to the westward by the Cape of Good Hope, and is 18 miles wide at its entrance.

FALSTER, a little island of Denmark, lying near the entrance of the Baltick Sea, lying between the islands of Zealand, Laland, and Mona. Nycooping is the capital town.

FAMAGUSTA, a town of Turkey, in Asia, and in the island of Cyprus, with a Greek bishop's see. It had a good harbour, defended by 2 forts over-against each other, but now almost choaked up. It was taken by the Turks from the Venetians, after 6 months siege, when they fled the Venetian governor alive, besides murdering the inhabitants in cold blood, though they surrendered on honourable terms. It is 62 miles N. E. of Nicosia. Lon. 35. 55. E. lat. 35. 10. N.

FAMINE PORT, a fortress seated on the N. E. coast of the straits of Magellan, in S. America. Here the Spanish garrison perished for want; since which time it has been neglected. Lon. 70. 20. W. lat. 55. 44. N.

FANANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, seated 25 miles S. of Modena. Lon. 11. 18. E. lat. 44. 10. N.

FANO, an ancient and handsome town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope, and duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the gulph of Venice, 8 miles S. E. of Pesaro, and 20 E. of Urbino. Lon. 13. 5. E. lat. 43. 46. N.

* **FANTIL**, a small kingdom of Africa, on the Gold Coast of Guinea, where the English and Dutch have forts. The chief man is named the Bratto, in the language of the Negroes. The principal town, or village, has the same name.

FAROF MESSINA, the strait between Italy, and Sicily, remarkable for having the tide ebb and flow every 6 hours, with a great deal of rapidity, though it is but seven miles over.

FAREHAM, a town of Hampshire, England, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, on June 29, for roys. It is 12 miles E. of Southampton, and 65 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 6. W. lat. 50. 53. N.

* **FARRELLONS**, an island of Africa, in Negroland, 15 miles in length, where there is plenty of fruits and elephants. Lon. 12. 30. W. lat. 6. 48. N.

FAREWELL CAPE, the most southerly promontory

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promontory of Greenland, lying at the entrance of Davis's Strait. Lon. 42. 37. W. lat. 59. 38. N.

* **FARGEAU**, an ancient town of France, in the diocese of Auxerre, and principal of the district of Puisaye, with a strong castle, and the title of a duchy; 10 miles S. E. of Briare, and 82 S. of Paris. Lon. 3. 8. E. lat. 47. 40. N.

FARLEY, a village in Staffordshire, England, 6 miles N. of Uttoxeter, with 2 fairs, on March 21, for cattle, and October 10, for all sorts of cattle.

** **FARMINGHAM**, a town of Hertford County, Connecticut, N. America.

* **FARNHAM**, a village in Dorsetshire, England, 10 miles S. E. of Shaftsbury, with one fair, on August 21, for cheese.

FARNHAM, a town in Surry, England, with a market on Thursdays, and 3 fairs, viz. on Holy-Thurday, and June 24, for horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs; and on November 2, for horses and cattle. It is seated on the river Wye, and has a cattle, where the bishops of Winchester usually reside. It is 12 miles W. of Guildford, and 41 W. S. W. of London. Lon. 0. 46 W. lat. 51. 16. N.

** **FARNICARNEY**, a fair town in the county Sligo, province of Conaught; fairs held, 26 May, 21 September, and December.

* **FARO**, a cape or promontory of the valley of Demona, in Sicily, at the entrance of the strait between Italy and Sicily.

FARO, a town of Portugal in the kingdom of Algarve, with a harbour, on the coast of the gulph of Cadiz, and with a bishop's see. Alphonso, king of Portugal, took it from the Moors, in 1249. It is 20 miles S. W. of Tavira, and 100 S. W. of Evora. Lon. 7. 48. W. lat. 36. 54. N.

** **FARRA**, situated in the county Westmeath, province of Leinster; where is a charter-school for above 40 children.

** **FARRANTEMPLE**, a fair town in the county Kilkenny, province of Leinster; fairs, 2 May.

FARRINGTON, a town of Berkshire, England, with a market on Tuesdays, and 3 fairs, viz. on February 2, and Whit-Tuesday, and on October 18, for horses, fat-cattle, and hogs. It is seated pretty high, not far from the river Thames, 18 miles W. of Oxford, and 68 W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 27. W. lat. 51. 44. N.

FARS, or **FARSISTAN**, a province of Asia, in Persia, bounded on the E. by Kerman, on the N. by Iracagemi, on the W. by Khufestan, and on the S. by the gulph of Bussarah. This is one of the most fertile provinces of the kingdom,

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and is famous for its excellent wines, commonly called the wines of Shyras, the capital of this province. Here are the ruins of Persepolis, perhaps the most magnificent in the world.

* **FARTACK**, a town of Asia, in Arabia the Happy, and in a kingdom of which it is the capital. Lon. 51. 25. E. lat. 15. 20. N.

** **FARTIN RIVER**, rises in the parish of Killanane, in the county Kerry, province of Munster, towards the S. end of the parish, and is navigable a considerable way up, from Valencia harbour.

* **FAVAGNANA**, a small island of Italy, about 15 miles in compass; seated on the western side of Sicily, with a fort called Fort St. Catharine. Lon. 12. 25. E. lat. 38. 16. N.

FAUQUEMONT, or **VALKENBURG**, a town of the dutch Netherlands, in the duchy of Limburg, taken by the French in 1672. It is seated on the river Gueul, 7 miles E. of Maestricht, and 22 W. of Juliers. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 50. 22. N.

* **FAUSIGNY**, a province of Savoy, in the Alps, with the title of barony. Clausav is the capital town.

* **FAYENCE**, a town of France, in Provence, near the river Biaisou; 10 miles from Grasse, and 15 N. E. of Frejus. Lon. 7. 0. E. lat. 43. 38. N.

FE, **ST SANTA-FE**.

FE, **ST. DEBAGOTA**. See **SANTA-FE-DE-BAGOTA**.

** **FEAL**, a river which has its origin in the mountains, bounding the counties of Kerry, and Limerick; afterwards runs through Abbeyfale, and westerly, towards Listowel and other villages in that county dividing the baronies of Clanmaurice and Iraghticonnor.

** **FEARBANE**, or **FIRBANE**, a fair town in the King's county, province of Leinster, 57 miles from Dublin. Fairs, 2 August, and 20 October.

* **FECKINGHAM**, a village in Worcester-shire, England, seven miles S. E. of Bromsgrove, with two fairs, on March 26, and September 30, for cattle.

** **FEDEMORE**, a fair town in the county Limerick, province of Munster; fairs, 5 May, and 10 October.

** **FEDOM**, a cattle in the county Down, province of Ulster, within less than a mile of Newry.

FELDKIRK, an handsome town of Germany, and capital of a county of the same name, in Tyrol. It is a trading town, and has a great many privileges; is seated on the river Ill, near the Rhine, 15 miles E. of Appenzell, and 40 S. E. of Constance. Lon. 9. 49. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

* **FELIEUE DE QUIXOLO**, a town of Spain

Spain in Catalonia, with a harbour, and a castle. It lies on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea.

* **FELIN**, a town of Livonia, in Estonia, belonging to Sweden; seated on the river Felin, 25 miles E. of Pernau, and 62 S. E. of Revel. Lon. 24. 5. E. lat. 52. 28. N.

** **FELL'S WELL**, situated in the county Kerry, province of Munster; towards the W. and of Knockanure mountain, a mile E. of Dun Castle, in the barony of Iraghticonnor. It is a pure chalybeate water, sparkles like German Spa, at the fountain-head.

FELTRI, an episcopal town of Italy, in the Marche of Trevisano, and capital of a district of the same name; seated on the river Asona, 40 miles N. of Padua, and 40 N. W. of Venice. Lon. 11. 55. E. lat. 46. 3. N.

FEMERN, a small island of Denmark, in the Baltick Sea, three miles from the coast of Holstein, and subject to the duke of that name. It is fertile in corn and pastures.

* **FENESTRANGE**, a town of Lorrain, and capital of a district of the same name. seated on the river Sarre, 20 miles from Marfal, and 25 S. of Deux-Ponts. Lon. 7. 1. E. lat. 48. 55. N.

FENESTRILLE, a town and fort of Italy, in Piedmont, and valley of the Vaudois. It is a strong place, and was taken by the duke of Savoy from the French in 1708, and ceded to him by the treaty of Utrecht; 18 miles W. of Turin. Lon. 7. 21. E. lat. 45. 10. N.

** **FENIT-ISLAND**, situated close to the shore, to the N. side of the county Kerry, province of Munster, between which and the main, there is a small creek for ships. To the E. N. of Fenit, is the bay of Ballybeige, infamous for shipwrecks. On Fenit-Island, there is an old castle in ruins.

* **FENNY-STRATFORD**, a thoroughfare town in Buckinghamshire, England, two furlongs in length, and full of inns; it has no market, but four fairs, on April 19, July 18, October 10, and Nov. 28, all for cattle. It is 16 miles N. W. of Dunstable, and 45 N. W. of London.

** **FENOUGH**, situated in the county Carlow, province of Leinster; 45 miles from Dublin. At Fenough Church are the ruins of an old castle, which appears to have been well fortified by strong ramparts, and a double ditch; formerly the seat of one of the kings of Leinster.

* **FENOULIDES**, a small territory of France, in Lower Languedoc, and diocese of Alet.

** **FENWICK'S-PASS**, otherwise called

POINTZ-PASS, situated in the county Down, province of Ulster. Here are the remains of an old castle. Almost midway between Fenwick's-pass and Scarvagh-pass there is a small lake called Lough Shark, from an abundance of pike found in it.

FERABATH, a handsome and agreeable town of Asia, in Persia, among the mountains which bound the Caspian Sea to the S. and 12 miles from it. Shah-Abbas often passed his winters here; it is 40 miles N. E. of Gilan. Lon. 53. 21. E. lat. 37. 14. N. There is a town called Farabad, a mile and a half from Isphahan, which was taken by the Afghans in the late troubles. It is seated on the banks of the river Zenderoad, on the side of which it extends almost three miles. It was built by Shah-Abbas, who brought the Armenians here from the former town, after they had revolted from the Turks.

FERDEN, or **VERDEN**, a considerable town of Germany, in Westphalia; and capital of a province of the same name, subject to the elector of Hanover. It is seated on the river Aller, near the Weser, 25 miles S. E. of Bremen, and 40 N. by W. of Hanover. Lon. 9. 28. E. lat. 52. 56. N.

FERR, a town of France, in Picardy, famous for its powder-mill, and school of matrosses. The fortifications are demolished. It is seated on the rivers Serre and Oise, 20 miles N. of Soissons, and 75 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 25. E. lat. 49. 29. N.

FERE-CHAMPANOIS, a town of France in Champagne; 30 miles N. of Troyes. Lon. 4. 12. E. lat. 48. 46. N.

FERETINO, or **FIORENTINO**, an episcopal town of Italy, in the State of the Church, and in the Campagna of Rome; seated on a mountain, 8 miles S. E. of Agnagdi, and 44 S. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 27. E. lat. 41. 46. N.

FERMANAGH, a county in the province of Ulster, bounded by the county of Donegal and Tyrone N. by another part of Tyrone and Monaghan E. by Cavan and Leitrim S. and by another part of Leitrim and the Ocean W. its principal town is Inniskillen or Enniskillen. It is navigable throughout its whole length, by means of Lough Erne. It is difficult for travellers to pass through, by reason of that lake, and also the mountain and boggy grounds it abounds with. It is about 36 miles long and 25 broad, contains 224,807 Irish plantation acres, 19 parishes, 8 baronies, 1 borough, and sends 4 members to parliament; and gives title of viscount to the family of the earl of Verney. The linen manufacture forms the chief trade of

of this county, the sales of which is averaged at 4,100l. yearly.

* **FERMO**, an ancient and strong town of Italy, in the Pope's territories, and in the Marche of Ancona; with an archbishop's see; seated near the gulph of Venice, 17 miles S. E. of Macerata, and 100 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 50. E. lat. 43. 7. N.

** **FERMOY**, a fair town in the county Cork, province of Munster; 113 miles from Dublin. There is a barony here of this name, otherwise called Armoy. The village of Fermoy, is seated on the Blackwater, over which is a large stone bridge of 13 arches; fair days 21 June, 20 August and 7 November.

** **FERMOY-BRIDGE-END**, situated in the county Cork, province of Munster; 107 miles from Dublin.

FERNANDES, JUAN, a little uninhabited island of the S. Sea, reckoned to be in S. America, and province of Chili. Admiral Anson landed here in 1741; and Alexander Selkirk, a Scotchman, lived here 4 years and 4 months alone, till he was taken up by an English ship which passed that way.

FERNANDO DA NORONHA, an island near the coast of Brazil, belonging to the Portuguese. Though mountainous, it is well wooded and fertile. Lon. 32. 33. W. lat. 3. 56. S.

FERNS, a market and fair town in the county Wexford, province of Leinster, 54 miles from Dublin; it is the see of a bishop united to Leighlin; here is a newly built palace of the bishop; the cathedral stands in the town, it is part of a very large and extensive building, and was lately fitted up in the modern stile; fairs held 11 February, 12 May, 4 September, and 29 October.

FERRARA, a large, handsome and famous town of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name, in the territory of a church, with a bishop's see: seated near the river Po, 25 miles N. E. of Bologna, and 70 N. by E. of Florence. Lon. 11. 41. E. lat. 44. 54. N.

* **FERRARA**, the duchy of, or the **FERRARESE**, a province of Italy, in the territory of the church, bounded N. by the Polesino de Rovigo, W. by the duchy of Mantua, S. by the Bolognese and Proper Romagna, and E. by the gulph of Venice. Ferrara is the capital town.

* **FERRENDINA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Basilicata, with the title of a duchy. It is near the river Basanto, 25 miles S. W. of Matera, and 25 S. E. of Cirenza. Lon. 16. 34. E. lat. 40. 40. N.

* **FERRETE**, or **PUTTH**, a town of France, in Suntgau, and the chief place of a district of the same name, with a

castle under the town. It has been subject to the French ever since 1648, and is seated in a very fertile country; 10 miles S. W. of Basil, and 25 E. of Montbelliard. Lon. 7. 28. E. lat. 47. 30. N.

** **FERRITER'S - ISLAND**. See **BLASQUES**.

FERRO, one of the Canary Isles, is remarkable only from this circumstance, that several geographers have reckoned their first meridian from its westernmost extremity. It lies in 27. 47. N. lat. 17. 41. W. lon. from London. See **CANARY ISLES**.

FERROL, a sea-port town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, with a famous harbour, one of the best in all Europe; for here the vessels lie safe from all winds. It is seated on a bay of the Atlantic Ocean, 20 miles N. E. of the Groyne, and 50 N. of Compostella. Lon. 8. 4. W. lat. 43. 30. N.

** **FERRY-BANE**, situated in the county Derry, province of Ulster, 114 miles from Dublin. Also a place of the same name in the county Kilkenny, province of Leinster, 74 miles from Dublin.

** **FERRY-POINT**, a fair town in the county Waterford, province of Munster; fairs held 8 May, and 3 October.

* **FERTE-ALAIS**, a town of the isle of France, in the Gatinois, 18 miles S. of Paris, and 8 N. E. of Estampes. Lon. 2. 27. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

* **FERTE-AUCOUT**, a town of France, in Brie Champinoise, seated on the river Marne, between Chateau Thierry and Meaux. Lon. 3. 20. E. lat. 48. 58. N.

* **FERTE-BERNARD**, a town of France, in the Main, seated on the river Huïfne, 20 miles from Mante. Lon. 0. 39. E. lat. 48. 8. N.

* **FERTE-MILON**, a town of the isle of France, with an ancient castle, 40 miles N. E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 17. E. lat. 49. 10. N.

FERTE-SUR-AUBE, a town of France, in Champagne, 30 miles S. E. of Troyes. Lon. 4. 47. E. lat. 48. 4. N.

** **FERTRAGH**, situated in the county Kilkenny, province of Leinster, about 54 miles from Dublin; here is a church which was once a neat Gothic building, as appears by the ruins, and near it is a very high well built tower.

FRESCAN, a considerable town of France, in Normandy, in the district of Caux. It is seated near the English-channel, and carries on a considerable trade; it is 30 miles S. W. of Dieppe, and 110 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 32. E. lat. 49. 46. N.

** **FETHARD**, a borough and fair town in the county Tipperary, province of Munster, situated 78 miles S. W. of Dublin. This place returns 2 members to parliament;

ment; patronage in the O'Callaghan family. Fairs held 20 April, Friday before Trinity-sunday, 7 and 19 September, 21 November. There is also a borough of the same name in the county Wexford, province of Leinster, 81 miles from Dublin. It is situated near the sea, and is governed by a portreeve. Lat. 52. 10. N. lon. 6. 42. W. Here are the ruins of 3 castles; this place returns 2 members to parliament; patron, the Earl of Ely.

FETIPORE, a town of Asia, in India, and in the province of Agra, where the Great Mogul has a palace. It is 25 miles W. of Agra. Lon. 76. 20. E. lat. 26. 30. N.

* **FETU**, a small kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, about 10 miles in length, and as much in breadth. It abounds in corn, cattle, palm wine, and oil, and is full of straight paths, bordered with shady trees. The Dutch have a fort here.

FEVERSHAM, a town of Kent, with two fairs, on February 25 and August 12, for linen, woollen-drapery, and toys. It is seated on a creek of the river Medway, and much frequented by small vessels. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, 24 jurats, and 2 peace-officers. It is 9 miles W. of Canterbury, and 48 E. by S. of London. Lon. 0. 55. E. lat. 51. 22. N.

* **FEUILLETIN**, a town of France, in La Marche, on the confines of Bourbonnois, and in the election of Gueret.

FEURS, an ancient town of France, and capital of Forez, seated on the river Loire, 25 miles S. E. of Rouane, and 23 S. W. of Lyons. Lon. 4. 12. E. lat. 45. 42. N.

** **FEWS**, the name of a ridge of mountains, which runs across the county Armagh, in the province of Ulster.

FEXEM, a village of the bishoprick of Liege, in the circle of Westphalia, in Germany, 4 miles W. of Urset, and 6 N. of Liege. Lon. 5. 40. E. lat. 50. 43. N.

* **FEZ**, a considerable kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Barbary, between the kingdoms of Algiers to the E. and Morocco to the S. it being in other parts surrounded by the sea. It is about 125 miles long, and the same broad. The air is temperate and wholesome, and the country full of mountains, particularly to the W. and S. where Mount Atlas lies. It is populous and fertile. The inhabitants breed camels, bees, sheep, and the finest horses in Barbary. And the principal town is Fez.

FEZ, the capital town of Fez and Morocco, in Africa. It is an ancient, strong, and one of the largest and most handsome cities in all Africa, composed, as it were, of three towns, called Beleyde, Old Fez, and New Fez. Old Fez is the most considerable, and contains about 80,000 in-

habitants. The palaces are very magnificent, and there are 700 mosques, great and small, 50 of which are very considerable, adorned with marble pillars, and other ornaments. There is a court to every house, in which are square marble basons; the roofs are flat, and they sleep thereon in summer-time. Here are two colleges for students, finely built with marble and paintings; one of these has a hundred rooms, and the sides are adorned with marble pillars of various colours, whose capitals are gilt, and the roof glitters with gold, azure and purple. Here are many hospitals, and above 100 public baths. All the trades live in a part of the city by themselves, and the bazar or exchange, full of all sorts of rich merchandizes, is itself as large as a small town. The gardens are exceedingly beautiful, and full of all kinds of fragrant flowers and shrubs, so that the city, in general, is a sort of terrestrial paradise. The inhabitants are clothed like other Turks, and the ladies dress is very expensive in the winter, but, in the summer, they wear nothing but a shift. It is the center of the trade of this empire, and from hence caravans go to Mecca; other caravans go to Negroland, particularly to Tombuto, and the river Niger; one of which consists of 20,000 men. Here are a great number of Jews, who have handsome synagogues, but the bulk of the inhabitants are Moors, of a tawny complexion; there are also a great number of blacks. It is 160 miles S. of Gibraltar, and 250 N. E. of Morocco. Lon. 5. 5. W. lat. 33. 40. N.

* **FIANO**, a town of Italy, in the Patrimony of St. Peter, seated on the river Tiber, 15 miles N. of Rome.

* **FIANONA**, a town belonging to the republic of Venice, in the peninsula of Istria, 17 miles N. of Pola, seated on the gulph of Carnero, at the mouth of the river Arsa.

FIASCONI, an episcopal town of Italy, in the territory of the church, remarkable for its fine muscadine wines; seated on a mountain near the lake Bolsena, 12 miles N. W. of Viterbo, and 12 S. of Orvieto. Lon. 12. 13. E. lat. 42. 34. N.

* **FICARI**, a town of Corsica, in the Mediterranean Sea, seated on the S. coast of the island, 22 miles W. of Bonifacio, and at the mouth of a river of the same name.

FICHERULOLO, a fortified town of Italy, in the Ferrarese, seated on the river Po, on the frontiers of Mantua, 12 miles above Ferrara. There is a canal from the above river to Tartaro. Lon. 12. 31. E. lat. 45. 6. N.

FIDA. See WHIDAW.

** **FIDDOWN**, a fair town in the coun-

ty Kilkenny, province of Leinster; fairs held 25 April, 10 June, 29 September and 30 November.

**** FIELD'S-TOWN**, a small village in the county Dublin, province of Leinster; fairs held Whitfun-Monday.

*** FIERANZUOLO**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 10 miles S. E. of Placentia. Lon. 9. 44. E. lat. 44. 59. N.

FIRZOLI, an ancient town of Italy, in the Florentino, with a bishop's see and a handsome palace; 5 miles N. E. of Florence. Lon. 11. 11. E. lat. 43. 49. N.

FIFE, a county of Scotland, bounded N. by the Frith of Tay and Strathern, E. by the German Sea, S. by the Frith of Forth, and W. by Kinross. It sends 4 members to parliament.

FIGEAC, a town of France, in Guienne, and in Quercy, seated on the river Selle, 22 miles E. of Cahors, and 270 S. of Paris. Lon. 1. 58. E. lat. 44. 32. N.

**** FIGIVER**, a town in the county Londonderry, province of Ulster; fairs held 12 November.

*** FIGUEIRO-DOS-VINHOS**, a town of Portugal in Estramadura, seated among the mountains, near the river Zizere, and remarkable for its excellent vineyards. It is 22 miles N. of Tomar, and 27 S. S. E. of Coimbra. Lon. 7. 45. W. lat. 39. 49. N.

FIGUERA, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, 10 miles W. of Roses. Lon. 2. 46. E. lat. 42. 18. N.

*** FILLECK**, a town of Hungary, in the county of Novogorod, whose fortifications are demolished. It is seated on the river Ipol, 20 miles from Agria. Lon. 19. 8. E. lat. 48. 24. N.

*** FILLENGHAM**, a village in Lincolnshire, England, seven miles N. of Lincoln, with a fair on November 22 for pigs.

**** FIN**, a river so called in the county Donegal, province of Ulster.

**** FINAE**, a fair town of the county Westmeath, province of Leinster, near 48 miles from Dublin; it is a small but neat village, on a stream that unites the two lakes of Lough Shillen and Lough Inny, over this stream that unites there is a bridge which separates the counties of Westmeath and Cavan. Within 2 miles of Finae is a race-course. Fairs held Saturday before Whitfun-day, 27 July, 18 August and September, and 15 November.

FINAL, a strong town of Italy, on the west coast of Genoa, seated on the Mediterranean Sea, 30 miles S. E. of Coni; and 30 S. W. of Genoa. Lon. 9. 0. E. lat. 44. 14. N.

*** FINALE**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, which has several times been taken and retaken. It is seated on an island formed by the river Panaro, 22 miles N. E. of Modena, and 12 S. E. of Mirandola. Lon. 11. 25. E. lat. 44. 46. N.

**** FINAN'S-WELL**. See ERYNACH.

*** FINCHAM**, a village in Norfolk, England, with a fair on March 3 for horses and toys.

*** FINCHAMSTEAD**, a village in Berkshire, England, with a fair on April 23 for cattle.

*** FINDEN**, a village in Suffex, England, with a fair on Holy-Thurday for pedler's ware.

**** FINGLASS**, a small village in the county Dublin, province of Leinster, within 3 miles of the metropolis.

FINISTERRE, the most western cape, not only of Galicia in Spain, but also of Europe. It was thought once to have no country beyond it, and therefore they gave it a name which signifies the end of the world. Lon. 9. 12. W. lat. 42. 52. N.

FINLAND, a province of Sweden, bounded W. by the gulph of Bothnia; on the E. by Russia; on the S. by the gulph of Finland, and Ingria; and on the N. by Bothnia and Lapland. There are a great many lakes and marshes. It has the title of a great duchy, and comprehends six parts, called Proper Finland, Cujavia-Tavastland, the isle of Avland, Nyland, Savoland, and Carelia. Abo is the capital town. The gulph of Finland is 225 miles in length.

*** FINMARK**, a port of Danish Lapland, and of the government of Wardhus.

**** FINNIBROGUE**, a seat near Lough-Coyne, in the county Down, province of Ulster.

**** PINTONA**, a fair town in the county Tyrone, province of Ulster; 93 miles from Dublin; fairs held 4 May, 22 June, and 29 October.

**** FIN-TOWN**, situated in the county Donegal, province of Ulster; near 126 miles from Dublin; fairs held 16 May, 3 July, September and November.

*** FIONDA**, an ancient town of Asia, in Natoli, seated on the gulph of Satalia, with a bishop's see; 25 miles S. W. of Satalia. Lon. 31. 57. E. lat. 36. 45. N.

FIORENTINO. See PERENTINO.

*** FIERENZO**, St. a sea-port town of the island of Corfica, near the gulph of the same name. Lon. 9. 20. E. lat. 42. 35. N.

*** FIORENZUOLA**. See FIERANZUOLO.

*** FIRANDO**, a small kingdom of Japan, where the English, Portuguese, and Dutch, formerly carried on a considerable trade.

*** FIRMINGHAM**, a village in Suffex, England, with one fair on September 4, for lean cattle and toys.

**** FISHER'S-ISLAND**, in N. America, about 5 miles from the coast of Connecticut, near the mouth of Thames river.

*** FISMES**, an ancient town of France, in Champagne, remarkable for the coun-

cils

oils that have been held there. It is seated on the river Velle, 70 miles N. E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 45. E. lat. 49. 17. N.

* **FISSIMA**, a famous town of Japan; 2 miles from Meaco, and 40 from Oincea. Lon. 134. 10. E. lat. 35. 35. N.

* **FISTELLY**, a fortified town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and province of Tedela. The inhabitants are rich, courteous and warlike; and carry on a great trade in fine garments. It is 125 miles N. E. of Morocco, and 120 S. W. of Fez. Lon. 5. 55. W. lat. 32. 27. N.

* **FITACHI**, a kingdom of Japan, on the eastern part of the island of Nippon, to the N. E. of Jedda, and to the S. of the territory of Oxu.

FIVE CHURCHES, an episcopal town of Lower Hungary; subject to the house of Austria, and 85 miles S. of Buda. Lon. 18. 13. E. lat. 46. 5. N.

* **FIVELGO**, a district of the Dutch Netherlands, in the province of Groningen, lying on both sides the river Fivel.

** **FIVEMILE-TOWN**, a fair town situated in the county Tyrone, province of Ulster, above 31 miles from Dublin; fairs held 20 January, 2 Saturday 0. ft. March, Thursday before Whitsunday, 3 Saturday August, and 22 November.

* **FIUM**, a large town of Africa, and capital of a province of the same name, in Egypt; where the Cophti have a bishop's see. Here are many ruins of magnificent ancient structures, and the province contains many canals and bridges built by the ancient Egyptians. It is seated on a canal which communicates with the Nile; 90 miles S. W. of Cairo. Lon. 30. 49. E. lat. 29. 2. N.

FIUMI, or **ST. VEIT**, a sea-port town of Istria, on the gulph of Venice; seated in a valley near the sea, and noted for wine, good figs, and other fruits; 38 miles E. of Cabo di Istria, and subject to Austria. Lon. 14. 46. E. lat. 45. 40. N.

* **FLADA**, a small one of the Western isles of Scotland, between Sky and Lewis.

FLAMBOROUGH-HEAD, a cape or promontory on the eastern coast of Yorkshire, 5 miles E. of Burlington. Lon. 0. 4. E. lat. 54. 9. N.

FLANDERS, a province of the Netherlands, which may be divided into Dutch Flanders, Austrian Flanders, and French Flanders. It is bounded by the German Ocean and the United Provinces on the N. by the provinces of Brabant on the E. by Hainault and Artois on the S. and by another part of Artois and the German Ocean on the W. being about 60 miles long, and 30 broad. It is a flat level country, is very fertile in grain and pastures, and the air is good. They reckon it contains near 30 walled towns, besides those that are open, 1138 villages, 43 abbies, and a great

number of priories, colleges, and monasteries. They are papists in all parts, except that which belongs to the Dutch. The produce is fine linen, lace and tapestry.

* **FLAVIGNI**, a town of France, in Burgundy, and in Auxois seated upon a mountain, 12 miles E. of Semur, and 140 E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 37. E. lat. 47. 26. N.

FLECHE, a town of France, in Orleans; seated on the river Loire, 22 miles N. E. of Angers, and 65 N. E. of Nantz. Lon. 0. 3. W. lat. 47. 39. N.

* **FLECHENSTEIN**, a strong castle or palace of France, in Lower Alsace; 15 miles W. of Landau, and 30 N. of Haguenau. Lon. 7. 53. E. lat. 49. 12. N.

FLENSBURG, a handsome town of Denmark, and capital of Sleswick, with a strong citadel. It has a harbour in the Baltic Sea; is 15 miles S. of Apenrade, and 15 N. W. of Sleswick. Lon. 9. 47. E. lat. 54. 50. N.

** **FLESK**, there are 2 rivers of the name in the county Kerry, prov. of Munster; one of which empties itself into the river Mang; the other rises near the eastern bounds of Kerry, and runs westerly through a mountainous country to which it gives its name, and empties itself into the lake of Killarney.

FLESSINGEN. See **FLUSHING**.

* **FLETCHING**, a village in Sussex, England, with one fair on Monday before Whitsunday, for pedler's ware.

FLEURS, a village of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Namur. It is six miles N. E. of Charleroy, and 15 W. of Namur. Lon. 4. 26. E. lat. 50. 30. N.

FLEURY, a town of France, in Burgundy, 30 miles N. of Chalons. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 47. 13. N.

FLIE, or **ULY ISLAND**, an island on the coast of Holland, at the entrance of the Zuider Zee.

FLINT, the capital town of Flintshire, in N. Wales. It has no market, but 4 fairs, viz. on February 15, June 24, August 10, and November 30, for cattle. It is seated on the river Dee, and sends 1 member to parliament. The assizes are held in the town. It is 12 miles N. W. of Chester, and 201 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 2. W. lat. 53. 16. N.

* **FLINTSHIRE**, a county of N. Wales, 29 miles long and 18 broad; bounded N. and N. E. by the sea, S. and S. W. by Denbighshire. It contains about 5400 houses, 32400 inhabitants, 28 parishes, and one market-town, which is St. Asaph. for the capital has no market. It is full of hills, intermixed with a few vallies, which are very fruitful; and the inhabitants are long-lived. The rivers are the Wheeler, the Tagidog, the Severn, and the

the Dec. It sends 2 members to parliament; 1 for the town, and the other for the county.

FLIX, a strong town and castle of Spain, in Catalonia. Is built upon a peninsula in the river Ebro, which is to the town a ditch, and may be conducted quite round it. It is covered with mountains on the other side. It is 25 miles N. of Tortosa, and 20 S. of Lerida. Lon. ϕ . 26. E. lat. 41. 15. N.

FLORENCE, an ancient, large, strong and celebrated city of Italy, and capital of Tuscany. It contains 70,000 inhabitants, 8800 houses, 89 convents, 22 hospitals, 152 churches, 9 gates, 7 fountains, 17 large squares, and 160 statues; the most remarkable of which is the Venus of Medicis, thought to be the most beautiful and finely finished piece in the world. There are also several libraries, particularly that of St. Lawrence. The river Arno runs through this city, and divides it into two parts, which communicate with each other by four large and handsome stone bridges built over this river. It is defended by a strong citadel and 2 forts, besides the walls, which are about six miles in circumference. The streets are paved with flag-stones, and people may walk through every street under piazzas; but some of them are so narrow, that carriages cannot pass thro' them; and there are also many paper windows. The Great Duke's palace is a superb structure. It is an archbishop's see, has an university. The gallery of the ancient palace is about 400 feet in length, and its cabinet full of curiosities. It is seated in a delightful plain, surrounded with pleasant hills. It is 45 miles S. of Bologna, 90 S. E. of Mantua, and 125 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 11. 7. E. lat. 43. 46. N.

FLORENNES, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur, subject to the bishop of Liege. It is 5 miles N. E. of Philipville, and 13 W. of Dinant. Lon. 4. 31. E. lat. 50. 17. N.

* **FLORENT LE VIEL**, St. a town of France, in Anjou, seated on the banks of the river Loire, 20 miles from Angers.

FLORENTINE, a town of France, in Champagne, and in the Senonois, which gives title to a viscount. It is 15 miles N. E. of Auxerre, and 80 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 55. E. lat. 48. 1. N.

* **FLORENTINO**, one of the three provinces of Tuscany, in Italy; bounded on the W. by the republic of Lucca, and the territory of Modena; on the N. by the Appennine mountains; on the E. by the duchy of Urbino. Florence is the capital.

* **FLORES**, one of the Azores, or

western islands, lying in 30. 55. W. lon. and 39. 34. N. lat. It is small but fertile. See AZORES.

FLORIDA, a large country of N. America, extending from the river Panuco, in New Spain, all along the gulph of Mexico and the N. Sea, to the 38th degree of latitude. It comprehends Louisiana, Florida, Georgia, and part of Carolina. Here are a great number of the native Americans, who are of a red copper colour, with long coarse black hair, and without beards, and have no hair on their bodies. They go almost naked, besmear their bodies with oil, and worship the sun. They bring their children up to warlike exercises, hunting, and swimming. Both men and women are exceedingly active, and they can climb up the highest trees with incredible agility. They have no European animals but what are brought from the settlements; nor are the birds, trees, or plants, like those with us. That part of this country possessed by the French and Spaniards, was ceded to the English by the treaty of peace in 1763; in whose hands it continued till 1781, when it was taken by the Spaniards, and ceded to them by the fifth article of the treaty of peace in 1783.

* **FLOTZ**, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Walachia, seated on the river Genissa, near the place where it falls into the Danube, and over-against the town of Axiopoli.

FLOUR, St. an episcopal town of France, in Upper Auvergne. It carries on a considerable trade in corn and mules; and is seated on a mountain, 45 miles S. of Clermont, and 250 S. of Paris. Lon. 3. 11. E. lat. 45. 2. N.

** **FLURRY-BRIDGE**, a post town, distant 46 miles from Dublin; situated in the county Louth, province of Leinster.

FLUSHING, a handsome, strong, and considerable town of the United Provinces, in Zealand and in the island of Walcheren, with a very good harbour and a great foreign trade. It is four miles S. W. of Middleburg, and 25 N. W. of Ghent. Lon. 3. 35. E. lat. 51. 29. N.

* **FOCHABERS**, a village in Scotland, on the banks of the river Spey, in the county of Banff, where the duke of Gordon has a fine seat.

* **FOCHIA NOVA**, a town of Natolia, in Asia, and in the province of Sarchan, seated on the gulph of Sanderly, with a good harbour and a castle.

* **FODDZIA**, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitana; seated near the river Cerbero, 10 miles E. of Manfredonia.

* **FODWAR**,

* **FODWAR**, a town of Hungary, over-against Colocza, on the other side of the Danube. Lon. 19. 36. E. lat. 46. 39. N.

** **FOGGART**, a fair town in the county Louth, province of Leinster; fairs, 12 February.

* **FOGLIA**, a river of Italy, which rises on the confines of Tuscany, crosses the duchy of Urbino and falls into the gulph of Venice and Pisaro.

FOGO. See **FUEGO**.

* **FOI, ST.** a town of France, in Guienne, and in the Agennois, seated on the river Dordogne. Lon. 0. 15. E. lat. 44. 53. N.

* **FOIA**, an ancient town of Natolia, in Asia, seated on the gulph of Smyrna, 30 miles N. of the city of that name.

FOIX, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and capital of a county of the same name; seated on the river Ariege, at the foot of the Pyrennees, 3 miles S. of Pamiers, and 25 E. of St. Lizien. Lon. 1. 32. E. lat. 43. 0. N.

FOKIEN, a province of China, bounded by Chekiang on the N. by Canton on the S. and on the other parts by the sea, being opposite to the island of Formosa. Every town has its peculiar dialect, which is very inconvenient for travellers.

FOLIGNI, an episcopal town of Italy, in the territories of the Pope, and district of Umbria. It is a trading place, and remarkable for its sweetmeats, its paper-mills, its silk-manufactures, and its fairs. It is 10 miles N. of Spoleto, and 69 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 24. E. lat. 42. 48. N.

FOLKSTONE, a town of Kent, England, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, on June 28, for pedler's ware. It is a member of the port of Dover, and governed by a mayor, and 12 jurats. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing. Near it is Sangate-castle. It is seated on the sea-coast, 8 miles S. W. of Dover, and 69 E. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 14. E. lat. 51. 5. N.

* **FONCETT**, a village in Suffolk, England, fair on September 11, for toys.

* **FONCHALL**. See **FUNCHALL**.

FONDI, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavoro; 42 miles N. W. of Capua, and 50 S. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 24. E. lat. 41. 22. N.

* **FONIA**, a kingdom of Africa, on the S. side of the river Gambia, whose inhabitants are a wild sort of people, called Floops. Their country is of a vast extent; but they have no king, or chief; and their towns are fortified with stakes driven round them, and filled up with clay. They are a very courageous people, and

keep the Mundingoes, their enemies, in awe.

FONTAINBLEAU, a town in the isle of France, and in the Gatinois, remarkable for its fine royal palace. It stands in the midst of a large forest, 35 miles S. E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 47. E. lat. 48. 25. N.

* **FONTAIN-L'EVEQUE**, a town of the Netherlands, in French Hainault, near the river Sambre; three miles W. of Charleroy, and 10 E. of Mons. Lon. 4. 18. E. lat. 50. 23. N.

FONTARABIA, a small but strong seaport town of Spain, in Biscay, and in the territory of Guipulcoa, seated on a peninsula on the sea-shore, and on the river Bidassoa. It is a very important place, being accounted the key of Spain on that side. It is 22 miles S. W. of Bayonne, and 62 E. of Bilboa. Lon. 1. 33. W. lat. 43. 23. N.

FONTENAILLE-COMTE, a handsome town of France, in Lower Poitou, remarkable for its trade and fairs; seated on the river Verdee, near the sea, 10 miles N. W. of Maillezais, and 25 N. E. of Rochelle. Lon. 0. 55. W. lat. 46. 30. N.

FONTENOY, a town or village of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Hainault, and on the confines of Flanders, remarkable for a battle fought here between the Allies and the French in May 1745, in which the former were worsted. It is four miles S. W. of Tournay, and 18 N. W. of Mons. Lon. 3. 26. E. lat. 50. 32. N.

* **FONTENOY**, a village of France, in the duchy of Burgundy, remarkable for a bloody battle fought here in 841, between the Germans and the French, in which were killed above 100,000 men; and the Germans were defeated. It is 20 miles S. E. of Auxerre, and 40 N. E. of Nevers. Lon. 3. 48. E. lat. 47. 28. N.

* **FONTEVRAUT**, a town of France, in Anjou, 3 miles from the river Loire, and 160 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 0. lat. 47. 9. N.

** **FOOK'S-MILL**, situated in the county Wexford, province of Leinster; 75 miles from Dublin; a mile beyond which are the ruins of Rathgowrey Castle; fairs are held here Easter-Tuesday, and 2 November.

FORCALQUIER, a considerable town of France, in Provence, and capital of a county of the same name; seated on a mountain, 17 miles S. W. of Sisteron, and 30 N. E. of Aix. Lon. 5. 48. E. lat. 43. 58. N.

FORCHAIN, a strong town of Germany, in Franconia, and in the bishoprick of Bamberg, with a fine arsenal; seated

seated on the river Rednitz, 18 miles S. of Bamberg, and 15 N. of Nuremberg. Lon. 11. 12. E. lat. 49. 44. N.

FORDINGBRIDGE, a town of Hampshire, England, whose market is deserted, but it has one fair, for pedler's ware and colts. It is 20 miles S. W. of Winchester, and 85 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 49. W. lat. 50. 56. N.

* **FORDWICH**, a member of the town and port of Sandwich, in Kent, England, seated on the river Stour, on the N. E. side of Canterbury, and governed by a mayor, jurats, and commonalty. It is noted for its excellent trouts; and lies 3 miles from Canterbury, and 9 W. of Sandwich.

** **FORE**, a small borough town in the county Westmeath, province of Leinster, about 40 miles N. W. of Dublin; it is governed by a portrieve, and sends 2 members to parliament; patron, the earl of Westmeath; fairs, 30 January, and 24 August.

** **FOREST**, a place so called in the county Dublin, province of Leinster, about 2 miles beyond Glasnevin, and 5 miles from the metropolis.

* **FOREST**, a parliament town of Scotland, in the shire of Murray, 15 miles W. of Elgin. Lon. 3. 36. W. lat. 57. 56. N.

* **FOREST-ROW**, a village in Sussex, England, with two fairs, on June 25, for pedler's ware, and October 28, for cattle and pedler's ware.

FOREST-TOWNS, are four towns, so called, of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, lying along the Rhine, and the confines of Switzerland, from Basle, or Basil, to Zurich, at the entrance of the Black Forest. Their names are Waldshut, Lauffenburg, Seckingen, and Rheinfeld, and are subject to the house of Austria.

FOREZ, a province of France, bounded W. by Auvergne, S. by Velay and Vivarais, E. by Lyonnais and Beaujolois, and N. by the duchy of Burgundy and the Bourbonnois. It is watered by the Loire, and several other streams. It has several mines of pit-coal and iron, for which reason they make large quantities of hard-ware. It is divided into the upper and lower, and Montbrison is the capital town.

* **FORVAR**, a shire of Scotland, which sends three members to parliament, one for the shire, and two for the burghs of Perth, &c.

FORVAR, a town of Scotland, in a shire of the same name, seated near a lake. It is 14 miles W. of Montrose, Fon. 2. 54. W. lat. 56. 35. N.

* **FORGES**, a town of France, in Up-

per Normandy, remarkable for its mineral water. It is 60 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 40. E. lat. 49. 38. N.

** **FORKHILL**, situated in the county Armagh, province of Ulster, 45 miles from Dublin. Fairs, on 29 September.

FORLI, an ancient and considerable town of Italy, and capital of a territory of the same name, in Romagna, with a bishop's see; 10 miles S. E. of Faenza, and 40 N. E. of Florence. Lon. 11. 44. E. lat. 44. 16. N.

* **FORMELLO**, a town of Italy, in the Patrimony of St. Peter, with a fine palace, belonging to the prince of Chigi.

FORMOSA, a large island in the sea of China, divided into two parts by a chain of Mountains, which run from E. to W. The eastern part is inhabited by the original natives, and the western by the Chinese. It is an excellent country.

FORRES, a pleasant little parliament town in the county of Elgin, North Britain.

* **FORT-DE-CATAROCOUCY**, a castle seated on the river St. Lawrence, almost at the entrance of the lake Ontario.

* **FORT-DE-CHAMBLEY**, a strong fort of N. America, over-against a small lake, formed by the river Sorel, a little to the S. W. of Montreal. Lon. 71. 45. W. lat. 45. 25. N.

* **FORT** and **FORT DAUPHIN**, one of the best harbours the French have in the West-Indies. It is in the island of St. Domingo.

** **FORT-CHESTER**, situated in the county Wicklow, province of Leinster.

** **FORT-DEL-ORE**, a fortress built by some Spaniards and Italians, who landed in 1581, at Smerewick, in the county Kerry; named from some treasure discovered near it, and several corslets of pure gold, dug up on the lands of Clonties, near a small chapel which the Spaniards had erected about a mile from the fort.

* **FORT-DE-FUENTES**, a fort Italy, in the duchy of Milan, seated on the mountain of Montechio, at the confluence of the river Adda with the lake Como. Lon. 9. 20. E. lat. 45. 51. N.

FORT-LEWIS, a strong place of France, in Alsace, built by Lewis XIV. in an isle formed by the Rhine, 20 miles N. E. of Strasburg, and 247 E. of Paris. Lon. 8 5. E. lat. 48. 45. N.

* **FORT-LEWIS**, a fort of America, in the island of Cayenne, built by the French in 1643.

FORTEVENTURA, an island of the Atlantic Ocean, and one of the Canaries, It produces plenty of wheat and barley, as also beeves and goats. It belongs to the Spaniards. Lon. 14. 26. E. lat. 28. 4. N.

* **FORTNOVA**,

* **FORTNOVA**, or **FORNOVA**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 8 miles S. W. of Parma. Lon. 10. 18. E. lat. 44. 44. N.

** **FORTROYAL**, the capital of Granada, one of the Caribbee Islands in the West Indies. It is the seat of the government, is but poorly fortified; but has one of the best harbours in the West Indies.

* **FORZA-DE-AGRO**, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, seated on a craggy rock, near a rivalet, 20 miles from Messina.

* **Foss-di-NOVO**, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, in the valley of Magra, subject to their own princes.

FossANO, a strong town of Italy, in Piedmont, with a bishop's see; seated on the river Stura, 10 miles N. E. of Coni, and 27 S. E. of Pignerol. Lon. 7. 56. E. lat. 44. 45. N.

Fossombrone, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in the duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see; seated near the river Metro, 16 miles S. W. of Pesaro, and 12 S. of Urbino. Lon. 12. 43. E. lat. 43. 40. N.

FOTHERINGAY, a village in Northamptonshire, with one fair, on the third Monday after July 5, for horses.

FOUR, an ancient and large town of Lower Egypt, seated on the river Nile, in a delightful country, 25 miles S. of Rosetta, and 40 E. of Alexandria. Lon. 31. 15. E. lat. 31. 12. N.

FOUGERES, a considerable town of France, in Bretagne, with an ancient castle, and which carries on a considerable trade in leather; seated on the river Cuesnon, 25 miles N. E. of Rennes, and 150 W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 13. W. lat. 48. 22. N.

* **FOULIES**, **FOLIES**, or **PHOLIES**, a people of Africa, in the countries lying about the rivers Senegal and Gambia. They are much like the Arabs, but not so white, nor yet so black as the Negroes. They are Mahometans, and understand Arabic. They live in hordes, or clans, build towns, and are not subject to the kings of the country which they inhabit; if they are ill-treated by one nation they will remove to another. They have chiefs of their own; and have plantations of corn, tobacco, and cotton about their towns; they are industrious, frugal, and very hospitable; and though very quiet and mild, yet so courageous that the Negroes dare not attack them. They are dressed in white cotton garments, and are always neat and clean, especially the women.

FOULSHAM, a town of Norfolk, England, with a market on Tuesdays, but no fairs, seated on a common; 16 miles

N. W. of Norwich, and 102 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 7. E. lat. 52. 51. N.

** **FOURMILE-WATER**, a small village in the county Waterford, province of Munster.

FOURNEAUX ISLAND, a small circular Island in the South Sea, situated in 17. 11. S. lat. and 143. 2. W. lon. So called from captain Fourneau.

FOWEY, or **FOY**, a fortified town of Cornwall, England, market on Saturdays; 2 fairs, on May 1, and September 10, for cattle, cloth, and hops. It is by some called **FOY**, and is a borough town, which sends two members to parliament. It is 32 miles S. W. of Launceston, and 240 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 35. W. lat. 50. 19. N.

** **FOX'S CASTLE**, situated in the county Waterford, province of Munster; on the bank of the river Bonmahon, and within about 8 miles of Dungarvan.

** **FOXFORD**, a market and fair town in the county Mayo, province of Connaught; 112 miles N. W. of Dublin. It has a barrack for a company of foot, and lies about 8 miles N. of Castlebar. It is pleasantly situated on the river Moy; fairs, 15 May, 25 June, 3 October, and 10 December.

FOY, ST. a town of Agenois and Guienne, in France, seated on the river Dordogne. It was formerly fortified by the Reformed, but taken from them in 1662. It is 41 miles E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 30. E. lat. 44. 51. N.

** **FOYLE**, otherwise **Lough Foyle**, a lake or arm of the sea, running into the county Londonderry, province of Ulster; it is 14 miles long, and from 6 to 8 broad, into which the sea flows by a narrow channel, little more than a mile over. Three miles from the lake stands the city of Londonderry. It is justly deemed as good and commodious a harbour as any in the kingdom.

FRAGA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, strong by situation, among the mountains, having the river Cinca before it, and at its back a hill. Alphonso VIII. king of Arragon, and the first of that name of Castile, was killed here by the moors in 1134, when he besieged this town. It is 26 miles S. of Balbastro, and 46 E. of Saragossa. Lon. 0. 28. E. lat. 41. 46. N.

FRAMLINGHAM, a town of Suffolk, England, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on Whit-Monday, and September 29, for millinery goods, cloths and toys. The chief ornament is the church, in which are several monuments of the families of the dukes of Norfolk and Richmond, and the earls of Surry. It is 30 miles E. of Bury, and 86 N. E. of

of London. Lon. 1. 26. E. lat. 52. 25. N.

FRAMPTON, a town in Dorsetshire, England, with a market on Thursdays, and 4 fairs, on March 4, March 7, August 1, and September 4, for all sorts of cattle. It is pleasantly seated on the river Frome, 12 miles N. W. of Weymouth, and 117 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 50. W. lat. 50. 45. N.

FRAMPTON, a village in Gloucestershire, with one fair on February 14, for small pedler's ware.

FRANCE, a large country of Europe, bounded on the N. by the Netherlands, on the E. by Germany, Switzerland, Savoy, and the Alps, on the S. by the Mediterranean Sea and the Pyrennees, and on the W. by the Ocean. It is about 600 miles in length, and 560 in breadth, and the air is pure, healthy and temperate. It is happily seated in the middle of the temperate zone. The soil is well wooded, watered by several rivers, extremely fertile in corn and fruits, and especially in excellent wines; which form a principal staple of the country, and though one of the finest countries in the world, agriculture is far from being pursued to its highest extent, as vast tracts lie waste and uncultivated. The attention of the government to internal improvements being called off by their restless ambition, to increase their territories, and check the power and prosperity of their neighbours. There are several manufactories of silk, fine linen, woollen cloths, stuffs, laces, trinkets, toys, perfumery, &c. which with their wines, brandies, oils, fruits, books, prints &c. form the principal sources of their commerce, with all the nations of Europe; the American States, and their own foreign colonies: in which it is computed that 2000 vessels, making 648,000 tons of shipping, and 30,000 sailors are engaged; and upon which the ballance of trade in favour of France is estimated at 7,000,000 of livres. The kingdom of France contains 400 cities, 1,500 small towns, 100,000 villages; and 39,142 parishes, of which the population is estimated at 24,000,000 souls. The principal provinces are, Alsace, Angoumois, Anjou, Armagnac, Artois, Aunis, Auvergne, Beaujolois, Beauce, Berry, Bigorre, Bourbonnois, Burgundy, the Franche Comte, Bresse, Bretagne, Brie, Bugey, Cambresis, Champagne, Dauphiny, Flanders, Forez, Gascony, Guienne, Hainault, the Isle of France, Languedoc, Limosin, Lionnois, Maine, Marche, Navarre, Nivernois, Normandy, Orlannois, Perche, Perigord, Picardy, Poitou, Provence, Quercy, Rouerge, Roussillon, Saintonge, Touraine, Vivarais, and Lorrain; all these provinces are divided into districts,

which have their particular names; which, previously to the revolution in 1789, were formed into 41 grand governments, 114 smaller ditto, 33 generalities, and 175 elections. There were also 24 universities, 18 arch-bishopricks, 13 parliaments, of which the principal were those of Thoulouse and Paris; 5 councils of state, at which the King presided; 5 courts of aids, with 4 superior councils to them; 9 chambers of accounts for different districts; 2 courts of money, at Paris and Lyons, with 17 mints: various inferior judicatures, royal, private and municipal, besides 53 consular jurisdictions. The monarchy is hereditary, limited to males: the king has the title of Most Christian, and, previously to the revolution in 1789, was absolute, but by that event his power was limited, and the government of the nation and the laws vested in the controul of the National Assembly of the representatives of the people. Under the direction of this assembly, the titles and extraordinary privileges of the nobility were suppressed; as were all convents, priories, and other religious communities. All ecclesiastical property confiscated for the good of the state, and the clergy appointed salaries proportioned to their respective rank, from the public purse; and in short, a general reform was effected in every department of the law, church and state. The effective army of France previous to the revolution was reckoned at 132,030 men, of which 100,000 were infantry, 6000 artillery, and the rest cavalry; and her marine force 256 vessels, of which 72 were of the line, 74 frigates, and the rest galleys, sloops and smaller craft. Her nett revenue was stated by Mr. Necker at 18,000,000 sterling, which with the cost of collecting at about 10 per cent. made the gross sum of 24,166,666 sterling; out of which the expence of her military peace establishment was 4,000,000l. and her navy 2,000,000l. and the rest of the expenditures of government made up 26,000,000l. The colonial possessions of France were, in America, the islands of St. Pierre, and Miquelon on the south coast of Newfoundland, great part of St. Domingo, Martinico, Guadaloupe, St. Lucia, Tobago, Marigalante, Desada, &c. with some settlements in Guiance, and the isle of Cayenne near the line. In Asia, some districts on the Coromandel coast, of which Pondicherry is the capital, with some inconsiderable settlements on the Malabar coast in Bengal; besides several scattered factories in the Indian sea; the isle of Bourbon, the isle of France, &c. In Africa, the Bastion de France in Barbary, the isle of Goree, part of Senegambia

Fort Louis on the Senegal and Podar, Galam; Portlentic, and Fort Argium; and on the Guinea coast, Fort Francois. The population of these several possessions is estimated at 647,500 souls. The established religion of France is the Roman Catholic, which previously to the revolution was under the direction of 142 archbishops, and bishops; and the whole number of persons in religious orders, male and female were estimated at 316,272. Besides 6 academies of sciences in Paris. There are 30 other academical institutions in the various capitals; besides the 24 universities, of which those of Paris, Thoulouse and Dijon, are the most celebrated; and literature and liberal science stand at a very refined degree of eminence. The latitude of France is from 42. to 51. N. and its longitude 5. to 8. E.

* **FRANCE, THE ISLE OF**, a province of France, so called, because it was formerly bounded by the rivers Seine, Marne, Oise; Aisne, and Ourque. It comprehends, besides Paris, the Beauvoisis, the Valcis, the county of Senlis, the Vexin, the Hurepois, the Gatinois, the Multien, the Goele, and the Mantois. Paris is the capital.

FRANCFORT ON THE MAIN, an ancient, large, strong, rich, imperial, hanseatic, and handsome town of Germany, in Franconia. The chief structure is the town-house, in which the golden bull is preserved, which is the original of the fundamental laws of the empire. The emperor is generally elected and crowned here. Most of the inhabitants are protestants, of the confession of Augsburg; but there are some Calvinists, Papists, and a great number of Jews. This town is one of the most trading places in Europe, and two great fairs are held here every year. It is seated in a very fertile plain, upon the river Main, which divides it in two, 15 miles N. E. of Mentz, 70 S. E. of Cologne, and 350 W. by N. of Vienna. Lon. 8. 40. E. lat. 49. 55. N.

** **FRANCIS, LAKE OF ST.** in the river St. Lawrence, belonging to Canada, 21 miles long, and about 3 broad.

** **FRANCIS, ST.** the name of a district in Canada, consisting of several small islands, otherwise called de Richlieu, situated at the W. extremity of the Lac de St. Pierre.

FRANCFORT ON THE ODER, a rich and handsome town of Germany, in the middle Marche of Brandenburg, subject to the king of Prussia. It is remarkable for its three great fairs, and for its university. It is 45 miles S. E. of Berlin, and 72 S. of Stetin. Lon. 14. 39. E. lat. 52. 23. N.

FRANCHE COMTE, or the county of

Burgundy, a considerable province of France, bounded on the N. by Lorrain, on the E. by Montbelliard and Switzerland, on the W. by Basigni, Burgundy, and Bresse, and on the S. by Bresse. It is about 125 miles in length, and 80 in breadth, and abounds in corn, wine, cattle, horses, mines of iron, copper, and lead. It is watered by the rivers Saone, Loughnon, Doux, Louvre, and Dain. Benfalcon is the capital town.

FRANCHEMONT, a town of Germany, in the bishoprick of Liege, 12 miles S. E. of Liege. Lon. 5. 55. E. lat. 50. 32. N.

** **FRANKFORT**, a town of Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, situated on a branch of the Delaware river, 4 miles E. of Philadelphia.

FRANCOLINI, a village of Italy, in the territories of the Pope, seated on one of the branches of the river Po. It is 6 miles N. of Ferrara. Lon. 11. 43. E. lat. 44. 59. N.

FRANCONIA, a country or circle of Germany, bounded N. by Thuringia, S. by Suabia, E. by the Upper Palatinate, and W. by the Lower Palatinate; being about 88 miles from N. to S. and 95 from E. to W. It is composed of a great many districts, of which the bishopricks of Bamberg, Wurtzberg, Aichstat, and the Domaine of the Grand Teutonic Order, are the principal. The greatest part of the people are Protestants. The Franks came from this province who conquered France, and gave their name to that kingdom.

FRANEKER, or FRANKER, a handsome and strong town of the United Provinces, in W. Friesland, with a castle and an university. The public buildings and the palaces are magnificent. It is seven miles W. of Lewarden, and 15 N. of Slooten. Lon. 5. 33. E. lat. 53. 11. N.

* **FRANFIELD**, a village in Suffex, England, with one fair, on June 24, for pedler's ware.

FRANKENDAL, a strong town of Germany, in the dominions of the elector Palatine; seated near the Rhine, 12 miles N. W. of Heidelberg, and seven S. of Worms. Lon. 8. 29. E. lat. 49. 25. N.

FRANKENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and duchy of Zuebruggen, 12 miles N. W. of Landau. Lon. 7. 55. E. lat. 49. 18. N.

** **FRANKFORD**, a fair town in the King's-county, province of Leinster; above 55 miles from Dublin; with a charter-school, containing above 40 children. Fairs held 28 May and 8 November.

** **FRANKSTOWN**, in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, seated among the mountains at the western extremity of the province,

province, 22 miles S. W. of Huntingdon.

FRASCATI, a handsome town of Italy, seated near the same spot as the Tusculum of M. T. Cicero, with a bishop's see. Here are a great number of magnificent palaces and delightful gardens. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, 12 miles S. E. of Rome, and 10 S. W. of Palestrina. Lon. 11. 42. E. lat. 41. 48. N.

* **FRAUSTADT**, a town of Silesia, on the frontiers of Poland, 70 miles N. W. of Breslaw, and 20 N. W. of Glogaw. Lon. 16. 3. E. lat. 51. 48. N.

* **FRAWENFELD**, a town of Switzerland, and capital of the Thorgow; seated on an eminence, near the river Mug. Lon. 8. 56. E. lat. 47. 35. N.

** **FRAYLES**, a small island near the coast of New Andalusia, on Terra Firma.

* **FREDBERG**, a large, rich, strong, and fine town of Germany, in Misnia, remarkable for its mines, and for being the burying-place of the princes of the house of Saxony. It is a delightful place, seated on the river Mulda, 37 miles S. E. of Leipzick, and 15 S. W. of Dresden. Lon. 13. 36. E. lat. 51. 0. N.

* **FREDENBURG**, a town of Germany, in the duchy and circle of Westphalia, 50 miles W. of Cassel. Lon. 8. 16. E. lat. 51. 10. N.

FREDERICA, a town of N. America, in Georgia, seated in the mouth of the river Altamaha. The island it stands on is called St. Simon's, and is about 13 miles in length, and 4 in breadth. Lon. 80. 20. W. lat. 31. 6. N.

FREDERICKSBURG, a castle and palace of the king of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, 15 miles N. W. of Copenhagen. Lon. 12. 25. E. lat. 55. 52. N.

FREDERICKSBURG, a fort and colony of Brandenburg, on the Gold Coast of Guinea, in Africa, near Cape Three-points, and about 62 miles from Cape Coast. It is subject to Denmark. Lon. 1. 5. W. lat. 4. 30. N.

FREDERICKSBURG, a town in Spotsylvania, Virginia, five miles S. of Fal-mouth, 107 N. of Williamsburg, on the S. bank of the Rappahannock river. It is 26 miles S. E. of Port-Royal.

FREDERICKSHALL, or **FREDERICKSTADT**, a strong town of Norway, in the prefecture of Agerhuys, where Charles XII. king of Sweden, was killed by a musket-ball, in 1718, when he was besieging this town. It is seated on the coast of the Catagate, 31 miles S. E. of Anslow, and 35 S. E. of Agerhuys. Lon. 10. 55. E. lat. 59. 2. N.

FREDERICKS-ODD, a town of Denmark, in Jutland. It is seated near the sea, 30 miles S. of Arhus, and 50 N. of Sleswick. Lon. 10. 0. E. lat. 55. 30. N.

FREDERICKSTADT, a town of Denmark, in S. Jutland, seated on the river Eyder, 18 miles E. of Toningen, and 17 S. W. of Sleswick. Lon. 9. 43. E. lat. 54. 30. N.

FREDERICKSTADT, a town in Norway, in the province of Agerhuys, seated on a bay of the sea, near the frontiers of Sweden, 60 miles N. of Gottenburg. Lon. 10. 50. E. lat. 59. 12. N.

** **FREDERICK'S-TOWN**, a fair town in the county Tyrone, province of Ulster; fairs held 3 January, March, June and October.

** **FREDERICK'S-TOWN**, or **WINCHESTER**, an inland town in Frederick's county, Virginia, near the head of Opeckon creek, which runs into the Patowmack river.

** **FREEHOLD**, the chief town of the county Monmouth, in New E. Jersey.

FREISENGEN, a handsome and considerable town of Germany, capital of a bishoprick of the same name, in the circle of Bavaria, and subject to the bishop. It is seated on a mountain near the river Isar, 20 miles N. by E. of Munich, and 37 E. of Augsburg. Lon. 11. 50. E. lat. 48. 26. N.

FREJUS, an ancient town of France, in Provence, with a bishop's see. It had formerly a harbour, now choaked up. It is seated on the river Argens, in a morass, that renders the air unhealthy, 40 miles N. E. of Toulon, and 30 S. W. of Nice. Lon. 6. 50. E. lat. 43. 26. N.

** **FRENCHFURZE**, a fair town in the county Kildare, province of Leinster; fairs held 26 July.

** **FRENCH-PARK**, situated in the county Roscommon, province of Connaught; 83 miles from Dublin. It has fairs 21 May, 12 July and 21 September.

** **FRESHFORD**, a post and fair town in the county Kilkenny, province of Leinster; 64 miles from Dublin. Fairs are held here 5 August, 7 September, custom free, and 17 December.

* **FRESHFORD**, a village in Somersetshire, England, with one fair, September 16, for cheese.

* **FRETTINGHAM**, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on the first Monday in April, for petty chapmen.

* **FREUDENSTADT**, a handsome and strong town of Germany, in the Black Forest, built in 1600, to defend the passage in and out of this forest. It is 15 miles S. W. of Tubingen, and 22 S. E. of Strasburg. Lon. 8. 21. E. lat. 48. 28. N.

* **FREWEN**, a village of Cornwall, England, with two fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, and September 29, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

FREYSTADT, a town of Upper Hungary

gary, in the county of Neitra, with a strong castle, seated on the river Wag, over-against Leopoldstadt. Lon. 18. 10. E. lat. 48. 32. N.

FREYSTADT, a town of Silesia, in the territory of Teshin, 20 miles E. of Trowpaw. Lon. 18. 15. E. lat. 50. 0. N.

* FRIAS, a considerable town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on a mountain near the river Ebro, 35 miles N. W. of Burgos. Lon. 3. 46. W. lat. 42. 52. N.

FRIBURG, a large town of Germany, and capital of Brisgaw; remarkable for the steeple of the great church, which except that of Strasburg, is the finest in Germany, and for its university. The inhabitants are famous for polishing chryttal and precious stones. It is seated on the river Triser, 10 miles E. of Brisfach, and 26 S. of Strasburg. Lon. 7. 57. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

FRIBURG, a town of Switzerland, and capital of the canton of the same name. The public buildings are very handsome, and the inhabitants are papists. It is governed in spirituals by the bishop of Lausanne, who resides there, and in temporals by a council, over which an avoyer presides. It is seated on the river Save, 15 miles S. W. of Berne, and 75 S. W. of Zurich. Lon. 6. 53. E. lat. 46. 48. N.

* FRIBURG, the canton of, and one of the 13 republics of Switzerland. It is surrounded on all sides by the canton of Berne, and the land is fruitful in corn, fruits, and pastures. It is said they can send 18,000 men into the field.

* FRIBURG, the hermitage of a celebrated hermit of Switzerland, 3 miles from Friburg. It is cut in a rock, and contains a church and steeple, a vestry, a kitchen, a large hall, two rooms on each side, two pair of stairs, and a cellar. The church is 63 feet long, 36 broad, and 22 high. But the most wonderful thing of all is the steeple, which is 70 feet high above the rock. The chimney of the kitchen is also very surprising, for the passage up it is 90 feet in height. It is almost inconceivable how one man, with his servant, could perform so difficult a work, though they were 25 years about it.

FRICENTI, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Principato, near the river Triapalto 20 miles S. E. of Benevento, and 35 N. E. of Salerno. Lon. 15. 9. E. lat. 40. 59. N.

* FRIDBERG, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, and the Landgravate of Hesse, an imperial town, governed by its own magistrates. It is seated on a mountain, 15 miles N. E. of Francfort, and 16 S. of Giessen. Lon. 8. 46. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

* FRIDBERG, the name of two small towns in Silesia, the one in the duchy of Javer, and the other in the duchy of Schweidnitz.

FRIDBERG, a town of Germany in Bavaria, with a castle, taken and plundered by the Swedes in 1632. It is 30 miles N. W. of Munich, and 8 N. E. of Augsburg. Lon. 11. 10. E. lat. 48. 28. N.

FRIDBURG. See FREDBERG.

FRIDBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and province of Thuringia, seated on the river Unstrue, 30 miles W. of Leipstick. Lon. 11. 41. E. lat. 51. 19. N.

* FRIDING, a town of Germany, in Suabia, belonging to the house of Austria; seated on the river Danube, 28 miles S. E. of Tubingen, and 30 N. E. of Constance. Lon. 9. 31. E. lat. 48. 11. N.

FRIDLAND, a town of Bohemia, on the confines of Silesia, 55 miles E. of Dresden, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 15. 15. E. lat. 52. 4. N.

FRIDLENGEN, a town of Germany, in Suabia, remarkable for a battle fought here between the Imperialists and French, wherein the former were beaten. It is 3 miles E. of the Rhine, and 4 N. of Basle. Lon. 7. 36. E. lat. 47. 40. N.

FRIEDBURG. See FRIDBERG.

* FRIENDLY ISLANDS are those, under which we must include not only Tongataboo, Eao, and Annamoka, which were so named by captain Cook in 1773, on account of the friendship that subsisted among the inhabitants, and their courteous behaviour, towards strangers; but also the group of Happaee, visited by him in 1777, and all the islands that have been discovered, nearly under the same meridian, from Pilstart, discovered by Tasman, in lat. 22. 26. S. down to Boscawen's and Keppel's isles, discovered by Wallis, in lat. 15. 53. and thence westward to Tasman's Prince William's islands, in lon. 179. W. Within these limits the archipelago will be found to be very extensive. Above 150 islands are reckoned up by the natives, who assign its proper name to each. Fifteen of them are said to be high; 35 larger than Annamoka, and the rest small; many of them, perhaps, mere spots without inhabitants. Sixty-one of these islands are laid down in Capt. Cook's chart of the friendly Islands. The three first mentioned were discovered by Tasman in 1642, and by him called Amsterdam, Middleburg, and Rotterdam. They were twice visited by Capt. Cook in 1773, and 1774; and in 1777, Happaee was added to the number. These extend from N. to S. between the lat. of 19. 39. and 21. 30. S. and between the lon. 174.

15. and 175. 18. W. They are interspersed with many smaller islands. The general appearance of these islands conveys an idea of the most exuberant fertility: the surface, at a distance, seems entirely clothed with trees of various sizes, some of which are very large, particularly the tall cocoa-palm, and a species of fig with narrow-pointed leaves. On closer examination, it is almost wholly laid out in plantations, in which are planted some of the richest productions of nature; such as bread-fruit, cocoa-nut trees, plantains, bananoes, shadocks, yams, and some other roots, sugar-cane, and a fruit like a nectarine. In short, here are most of the articles which the Society Islands produce, and some also which they have not. Their stock of quadrupeds is as scanty as that at the Society Islands; but they received from captain Cook the same valuable additions, both to the animal and vegetable kingdom. Their domestick fowls are as large and as good as those of Europe. Among the birds are parrots and parroquets of various sorts, which furnish the red feathers so much esteemed at the Society Isles. The sea abounds with fish, and the numerous reefs and shoals afford shelter for a numerous variety of shell-fish. Agriculture architecture, boat-building, and fishing, are the employment of the men; the province of the women is far less laborious, for to their care is confined the manufacture of their cloth.

FRIESSACH, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, and in the archbishoprick of Salzburg, with a strong castle built on a mountain. It is seated in a pleasant, fertile country, 56 miles S. E. of Salzburg. Lon. 14. 12. E. lat. 47. 12. N.

FRIESLAND, one of the United Provinces, bounded N. by the sea, W. by the Zuider Zee, S. by the same and the lordship of Overijssel, which also, with Groningen, bounds it E. It is divided into 4 parts, Ostergow, Westergow, Sevenwaldden, and the Isles. Leuwarden is the principal town.

FRIESLAND, EAST. See **EMDEN**.

FRING, a village in Norfolk, England, a little to the W. of Burnham, with two fairs, on May 10, and September 30, for horses.

FRINWALT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and margravate of Brandenburg, seated on the W. side of the river Oder, and subject to Prussia. It is 30 miles N. E. of Berlin. Lon. 14. 25. E. lat. 52. 38. N.

FRIO, CAPE, a promontory of Brazil, in S. America, and in the province of Rio Janeiro. Lon. 41. 31. W. lat. 22. 54. S.

FRISHAF, a bay of the Baltic Sea, at

the mouth of the river Vistula, on the coast of Prussia, in Poland.

FRITZLAR, a town of Germany in the landgravate of Hesse-Cassel, 20 miles S. W. of Cassel. Lon. 9. 16. E. lat. 51. 8. N.

FRIULI, a considerable province of Italy, bounded N. by Carinthia, S. by the gulph of Venice, E. by the county of Goritz and the gulph of Triest, and W. by the Marca or Marche of Trevisano, the Feltrino, and the Bellunese. It is fertile in wine and fruits, and belongs partly to the Venetians, and partly to the house of Austria. Udino is the capital town.

FROBISHER'S STRAITS, lie a little to the northward of Cape Farewell and West Greenland, and were discovered by Sir Martin Frobisher. Lon. 42. 0. W. lat. 63. 0. N.

FRODINGHAM, a town of the E. Riding of Yorkshire, England, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on July 10, and October 2, for toys and pedler's ware. It is 36 miles E. of York, and 182 N. of London. Lon. 0. 12. W. lat. 53. 56. N.

FRODSHAM, a town of Cheshire, England, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on May 4, and August 21, for cattle and pedler's ware. It is seated near the great river Mersey, by Frodsham-hills, the highest in the county; 11 miles N. E. of Chetter, and 162 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 58. W. lat. 53. 20. N.

* **FROGATHEATH**, a village in Surry, England with one fair, on July 16, for pedler's ware.

FROME, a town of Somersetshire, England, with a market on Wednesdays, and 4 fairs, on February 24, July 22, September 14, November 25, for cattle and cheese. It is seated on the river Frome, and well inhabited by clothiers. It is 12 miles S. of Bath, and 99 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 16. W. lat. 51. 10. N.

FRONSAC, a town of France, in Guienne, with the title of a duchy; seated on the river Dordogne, 22 miles N. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 16. W. lat. 45. 5. N.

FRUNTEIRA, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, and 75 miles E. of Lisbon. Lon. 7. 34. W. lat. 38. 54. N.

FRONTENAC, a lake and fort of N. America. See **FORT DE CATARACOUY**, and **ONTARIO**.

FRONTIGNIAC, or **FRONTIGNIAN**, a town of France, in Languedoc, remarkable for its excellent Muscadine wines, its garrison, and its handsome town-house. It is seated on the lake Maguelone, 25 miles N. E. of Agde, and 14 S. W. of

of Montpelier. Lon. 3. 48. E. lat. 43. 46. N.

FURGO, or **FUOGO**, one of the Cape de Verd islands, in the Atlantic Ocean. It is much higher than any of the rest, and seems to be one single mountain, at sea, though on the sides there are deep vallies. There is a volcano on the top of it, which burns continually, and may be seen a great distance off at sea. It vomits a great deal of fire and smoke, and throws out huge pieces of rock to a vast height; and sometimes there are torrents of brimstone run down the sides. The chief inhabitants now are blacks, of the Romish religion. It is 300 miles W. of Cape de Verd, and 100 W. of St. Jago. Lon. 24. 30. W. lat. 14. 54. N.

FUENTE DUEGNA, a town of Spain, in the province of New Castile, seated on the river Tajo, 35 miles S. E. of Madrid, Lon. 3. 0. W. lat. 40. 14. N.

**** FUERTY**, a fair town in the county Roscommon, province of Conaught; fairs, 1 Wednesday o. st. May, 4 August, and 21 November.

FUPSEN, a town of Germany, in Suabia, belonging to the bishop of Augsburg, with an ancient castle. It is seated on the river Leach, 50 miles S. by E. of Augsburg. Lon. 11. 15. E. lat. 47. 40. N.

FUIDENTALL, a town of Germany, in Silecia, and in the duchy of Tropolaw. It was taken by the king of Prussia, in 1741 and 1744.

FULDE, a considerable town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the Buchow, with a celebrated abbey, whose abbot is primate of the abbey of the empire, perpetual chancellor of the emperor, and sovereign of a small territory lying between Hesse, Franconia, and Thuringia. It is seated on the river Fulde, 55 miles S. of Cassel, and 58 N. E. of Francfort. Lon. 9. 43. E. lat. 50. 40. N.

*** FULHAM**, a village in Middlesex, England, 5 miles W. of London, seated on the river Thames, over which there is a wooden bridge.

FULIGNO. See **FOLIGNI**.

*** FUNCHAL**, the capital of Madeira; it is situated in 17. 6. W. lon. and 32. 38. N. lat. round a bay on the gentle ascent of the first hills, in form of an amphitheatre. Its public buildings are in general entirely white. On the sea-side are several batteries, and platforms with cannon. An old castle, which commands the road, stands on the top of a steep black rock, surrounded by the sea at high water, and called by the English Loo-rock. On a neighbouring eminence above the town, there is another, called San Joao da Pico, or St.

John's Castle. The hills beyond the town serve to complete the beauty of the landscape, being covered with vineyards, inclosures, plantations, and groves, interspersed with country houses, and several churches.

FUNDY-BAY, seated between New-Hampshire and Acadia, or New-Scotland, in which there is an excellent fishery.

FUNEN, or **FIONA**, a considerable island in Denmark, seated on the Baltick Sea, and separated from Jutland by a strait, called the Lesser Belt, and from the island of Zealand by another called the Great Belt. It is fertile in wheat and barley, and abounds in cattle, horses, game of all sorts, and fish. Odensee is the capital town.

FURNES, a strong town of the Austrian Netherlands and in Flanders: seated near the sea, on a canal which runs from Bruges to Dunkirk, 5 miles S. W. of Newport, and 12 E. of Dunkirk. Lon. 2. 45. E. lat. 51. 4. N.

FURSTENBURG, the county of a sovereign state of Germany, in Suabia, with a castle of the same name, seated on a mountain, near the river Danube. It is bounded by the duchy of Wirtemberg, the county of Hohenburg, and other territories of the house of Austria, by the Brisgaw, the Black Forest, the lake and the bishoprick of Constance.

FURSTENFELD, a town of Germany, in Lower Stiria, with a castle, on the river Aufnitz, 30 miles N. E. of Graz, and 50 S. of Vienna, Lon. 16. 5. E. lat. 47. 23. N.

*** FURSTENWALD**, a town of Germany, in the middle Marche of Brandenburg, seated on the river Spree, 20 miles W. of Francfort on the Oder. It was taken by the Swedes in 1631. Lon. 14. 8. E. lat. 52. 23. N.

*** FURT**, a strong town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, in the territory of Staubing; it is seated on the river Cam, on the frontiers of Bohemia.

*** FYAL**, the name of one of the islands, called the Azores, or western islands. It is well cultivated. The most considerable place of the island, called Villa da Horta, lies along the shore of a bay, and rises in the form of an amphitheatre on the hill, with an easy ascent. Its churches, monasteries, forts, and flat-roofed houses, which are mostly white, make it appear to great advantage from the sea. Lon. 23. 36. W. lat. 38. 32. N.

**** FYANTOWN-BRIDGE**, situated in the county Meath, province of Leinster; 30 miles from Dublin. About 2 miles from this is Headford, the superb seat of the earl of Beftive.

G.

GABARET, a town of France, in Gascony, and capital of Gaberland; seated on the river Gelisse, 20 miles W. of Condom. Lon. o. 6. E. lat. 44. 59. N.

GABIAN, a village of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Béziers, famous for its mineral waters.

GABIN, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Rawa, 15 miles S. E. of Ploce, and 50 N. W. of Warsaw. Lon. 19. 45. E. lat. 52. 26. N.

**** GABORI BAY**, on the S. E. coast of Cape Breton.

**** GABRAAN** from Gabh-re-an, The High Habitation of the King; the capital and royal residence of the kings of Orlory. The rath of this ancient palace is yet remaining, situated in Upper-Orlory, in the Queen's-county, province of Leinster.

*** GAGO**, an inland country of Africa, in Negroland, which carries on a great trade in slaves, for they make no scruple of selling their wives and children. There is a great quantity of European goods brought here by caravans from Barbary, and sold at a prodigious price; but salt is the dearest commodity that is brought. The largest village is called Gago, where the king resides, the houses of which are nothing but mere huts. It is 400 miles S. of Tombuto.

GAISTA, an ancient, handsome, and strong town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavoro, with a fort, a citadel, a harbour, and a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of a mountain near the sea, 30 miles N. W. of Capua, and 70 S. W. of Rome. Lon. 13. 47. E. lat. 41. 30. N.

GAILAC, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and in the Albigois, remarkable for its Benedictine abbey, and its trade in wines. It is seated on the river Tarn, 10 miles S. W. of Albi, and 15 N. of Lavour. Lon. 2. 5. E. lat. 43. 54. N.

*** GAILLON**, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the diocese of Evreux, remarkable for its magnificent palace, belonging to the archbishop of Rouen, and for its handsome chartreuse, which is about three quarters of a mile from it. It is delightfully seated a mile and a half from the river Seine, 5 from Andilly, and 22 from Rouen.

GAINSBOROUGH, a town of Lincolnshire, England, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on Easter-Tuesday and October 20, for cattle, sheep, and all

sorts of shop-goods. It is seated on the river Trent, near the sea, and is a large well built town, with a pretty good trade. It is 17 miles N. W. of Lincoln, add 137 N. by W. of London. It has the title of an earldom. Lon. o. 36. W. lat. 53. 28. N.

*** GALACZ**, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Bulgaria, seated near the Danube, between the mouths of the rivers Pruth and Seret.

*** GALASCO**, a small river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Otranto; it rises in the opening near Oria, and falls into the gulph of Tarento, near the city of that name.

GALATA, the principal suburb of Constantinople. It is seated opposite to the Seraglio, on the other side of the harbour; inhabited by Christians of all sorts, as well as Jews, who exercise their religion publicly, and where wine is sold in taverns, which is not allowed in the city itself. The houses are much better built than those of Constantinople, and there are five Roman Catholic convents here.

GALATIA, anciently a province of Lesser Asia, now called Amasia, in Naxolia.

**** GALBALLY**, a town in the county Limerick, province of Munster, 23 miles S. E. of Limerick; fairs, 12 May, and 15 October.

**** GALEY RIVER**, rises in the county Limerick, and runs into the county Kerry, falling into the river Feal.

GALICIA, a province of Spain, bounded on the N. and W. by the Ocean, on the S. by Portugal, and on the E. by Asturias and the kingdom of Leon. The air is temperate along the coast, but, in other places, it is cold and moist. It is but thin of people, and the produce is wine, flax, and citrons; here also are good mines of copper, and lead; the forests yield wood for building of ships. St. Jago di Compostello is the capital town.

GALICIA, now called also **GUADALAJARA**, a country of N. America, in New Spain, bounded on the E. by Old Mexico, on the N. by the New, and on the W. by the S. Sea. The air is temperate, and there is abundance of corn and pulse; here are also mines of silver and copper.

GALILEE, anciently a province of Judea, but now of Turkey in Asia. The bounds are not now certainly known, nor yet the places where many of the towns stood.

GALISTIO, a small town of Spain, in Estremadura, near the city of Coria; 10 miles N. W. of Placentia. Lon. 5. 8. E. lat. 40. 2. N.

GALL, ST. a considerable town of Switzerland, and in the Upper Thurgow, with

with a rich and celebrated abbey, whose abbot is a prince of the empire. It is a republic, in alliance with the Cantons, and contains about 10,000 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the linen manufacture; and make 40,000 pieces of linen, of 200 ells each annually. The inhabitants are Protestants. It is 37 miles N. E. of Zurich, and 62 N. E. of Lucern. Lon. 9. 20. E. lat. 47. 26. N.

* **GALLA**, a considerable fort in the island of Ceylon, belonging to the Dutch. Some call it **PUNTA DE GALLO**. Lon. 80. 30. E. lat. 6. 20. N.

GALLAPAGOS ISLANDS, the name of several uninhabited islands in the South Sea, on both sides the equator, discovered by the Spaniards, to whom they belong. Here are excellent tortoises.

** **GALLRON-POINT**, the eastern point of the harbour of Castle-haven; so called since admiral Leviton in queen Elizabeth's time, sunk some Spanish galleons near it.

** **GALLERUS CASTLE**, situated towards the bottom of Smerwick harbour, in the county Kerry, province of Munster; near it is a large fresh-water lake, frequented in some winters by considerable flocks of wild swans. This castle was built by the Fitzgeralds, knights of Kerry.

** **GALLEY-HEAD**, a promontory on the coast of the county Cork, province of Munster; on the extremity of which is Dundede castle. This is sometimes fatally mistaken by sailors for the Old Head of Kinsale, when the light of the latter is not seen.

GALLI, a people of Africa, in Abyssinia, great enemies to the Abyssinians, from whom they have taken several provinces. They are a wild cruel people, and live chiefly on their flocks and herds, and by robbing.

GALLIPOLI, a sea-port town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Otranto, with a bishop's see, a fort, and a harbour. It is seated on a rock, surrounded by the sea, and which is joined to the land by a bridge. It is 23 miles W. of Otranto, and 45 S. E. of Taranto. Lon. 18. 5. E. lat. 40. 20. N.

GALLIPOLI, a sea-port town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Romania, seated at the mouth of the sea of Marmora, with a good harbour, and a bishop's see. The houses of the Greeks and Jews have doors not above three feet and a half high, to prevent the Turks riding into their houses. It is 40 miles S. W. of Rodisto, and 100 S. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 26. 59. E. lat. 40. 26. N.

GALLO, an island of the S. Sea, near the coast of Peru, which was the first place possessed by the Spaniards, when they

attempted the conquest of Peru. Lon. 80. 0. W. lat. 2. 30. N.

GALLOWAY, a county of Scotland, about 170 miles in length, from E. to W. and 100 in breadth, from N. to S. It is bounded on the S. and W. by the sea; on the N. by Carrick and Kyle; and on the S. by Nithsdale. It contains several rivers and a great number of small lakes.

GALLOWES-HILL, situated in the county Mayo, province of Conaught; where fairs are held on Whitfun Tuesday, 21 August, 7 November, and 20 December.

** **GALTIES**, or **GAULTIES**, a range of mountains so called, in the counties Tipperary and Limerick, province of Munster; both sides of which are almost perpendicular, and form a most romantic though pleasing appearance.

** **GALOTS**, a waterfall so called, and the last of the cascades on the river St. Lawrence in Canada.

GALOTS-L'ISLE AUX, an island in the river St. Lawrence in Canada, three leagues beyond **L'ISLE AUX CHEVRES**.

* **GALWAY**, a county of Ireland, which is 82 miles in length, and 42 in breadth, bounded by the counties of Clare, Tipperary, King's County, Roscommon, and the sea. The river Shannon washes the frontiers of the E. and S. E. and forms a lake several miles in length. There is another great lake, called Carrib, which is near 20 miles long, and 5 broad. It contains 775,525 Irish plantation acres, and 136 parishes, 17 baronies, 3 boroughs, and sends 8 members to parliament. The capital town is of the same name.

** **GALWAY, TOWN**, the capital of the county of that name in the province of Conaught; seated on Galway bay, in the western ocean; above 108 miles W. of Dublin, advantageously situated for foreign trade. It is governed by a mayor, sheriffs, and recorder, and returns 2 members to parliament. It has but one parish church which is a large and beautiful gothic structure; an exchange, three nunneries, three monasteries, barracks for 10 companies of foot, a charter-school, and an hospital. It gives title of viscount to the family of Monkton; and has fairs on 4 September; it is a port town. This was one of the strongest towns in the kingdom: it held out some time against general Ginkle, who invested and took it after the battle of Aughrim; its fortifications are mostly gone to decay. The salmon and herring fisheries are carried on here with great spirit, and employ several hundred boats; the quantity of kelp manufactured and exported is considerable, and the growth of the linen manufacture, though

though of late introduction, is become very important. Fairs held at East-gate, Galway, 31 May, 21 September and 21 October.

* **GAMACHES**, a town of France, on the confines of Normandy and Picardy, with the title of a marquisate, has a handsome castle, and a collegiate church. It is seated on the river Bresle.

GAMBIA, a great river of Africa, in Negroland, which running from E. to W. falls into the Atlantic Ocean. Some of the English factors affirm, that it is navigable for sloops above 600 miles. The English have a large fortified factory on James-Island, 30 miles up the river. This island is about a mile in circumference. Beside this, there are small factories at several places, a great way up the river, and they trade with the natives for gold, elephants-teeth, bees-wax, and slaves. There are several countries and people about this river, which will be mentioned in their proper places. It overflows annually like the Nile, at the same time, and for the same reasons, namely, the heavy and constant rains that fall at the same time of the year, up the country.

* **GANARA**, or **GUANGARCE**, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, lying on the river Niger, and capital of a kingdom of the same name. It lies very far to the E. and almost borders upon Abyssinia. The roads are impassable for camels; and therefore their commodities are carried on men's shoulders.

* **GANDERSHEIM** a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, with a celebrated nunnery. It is 17 miles S. W. of Gollar. Lon. 18. 20. E. lat. 51. 54. N.

GANDIA, a sea-port town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, with the title of a duchy, and a small university. It is seated near the sea, 55 miles N. of Alicant, and 32 S. E. of Valencia. Lon. 0. 20. E. lat. 39. 6. N.

* **GANDICOT**, a strong town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and in the kingdom of Carnate, with a famous pagod, or heathen temple, where in there are several idols of gold and silver.

GANGRA, or **GANDJA**, a town of Asia, in Persia, and in Georgia, capital of a province of the same name. It is one of the best towns of Persia, and is seated on a pleasant plain, about 80 miles in length. The great number of rivers that meet there, take up a good part of the town, and render the soil about it exceedingly fertile. The bazars, or market-places, are as magnificent as any in the East. It is always crowded by a great

number of foreigners, who come there to trade. It is 105 miles N. E. of Erivan, and 105 S. by E. of Tefflis. Lon. 45. 50. E. lat. 41. 10. N.

GANGES, a large and celebrated river of Asia, in India. It has its source in the mountains, which border on Little Thiber, in 96 degrees of E. lon. and 35. 45. of N. lat. It crosses several kingdoms, running from N. to S. and falls into the bay of Bengal, by several mouths. It overflows yearly, like the Nile, and renders Bengal fruitful as Delta in Egypt. The people in these parts have the water of this river in high veneration; and it is visited annually by a prodigious number of pilgrims from all parts of India. The English have several settlements on this river, which will be taken notice of in their proper places.

GANI, or **GOULOR**, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Golconda, in which is a rich diamond mine. It is 100 miles E. of Bagnagar, and subject to the Great Mogul. Lon. 80. 30. E. lat. 16. 0. N.

** **GANOS**, the place in Canada where the Ohio river joins the St. Laurence, 60 leagues from the mouth of the latter.

* **GAOGA**, a kingdom of Africa, lying on the eastern extremity of Negroland. It is bounded on the E. by Nubia; on the N. by Tagua; on the W. by Gangara; and on the S. by Bournio. It is about 500 miles in length, and as many in breadth. The inhabitants are little better than brutes. The houses are pitiful huts; but they have plenty of cattle. Beside this kingdom and the river Nile there is a desert, which reaches as far N. as the frontiers of Egypt.

GAP, an ancient town of France, in Dauphiny, and capital of the Gapennois, with a bishop's see, seated at the foot of a mountain, 27 miles N. of Sisteron, and 50 S. by E. of Grenoble. Lon. 6. 10. E. lat. 44. 34. N.

* **GARACK**, a considerable isle of Asia, in the gulph of Persia, remarkable for the fine pearls fished up on its coasts. Lon. 48. 0. E. lat. 28. 15. N.

GARAUP, a promontory of France, in Provence, not far from Aquibes, which runs pretty far into the sea, and forms the bay of Cannes.

GARDA, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in the Veronese; seated at the end of a great lake of the same name, 17 miles N. W. of Verona. Lon. 11. 4. E. lat. 45. 36. N.

* **GARDE**, an ancient bridge of France, in lower Languedoc, built by the Romans, over the river Gardon; 12 miles from Nismes, and five from Uzes. It is built with free stone, of a surprizing magnitude, and has three rows of arches one above

above another. The lower row has 35 arches, and is 300 paces in length.

GARDELEBEN, a town of Germany, in the Old Marche of Brandenburg, subject to the king of Prussia. It has a trade in hops and excellent beer; and is seated on the river Beise, 32 miles N. by W. of Magdeburg, and 45 N. E. of Brunswick. Lon. 11. 35. E. lat. 52. 41. N.

**** GARDINER'S ISLAND**, a small one on the E. end of Long Island, New York.

*** GARED**, a town of Africa, in Barbary, in the kingdom of Morocco, and province of Suez, remarkable for its sugar-mills.

*** GARRT**, a province of the kingdom of Fez, in Barbary. It is a mountainous country, but has good iron-mines, and is well peopled, except towards the S. which is a desert, and without water. The principal town is Melila.

GARGANO, or **ST. ANGELO**, a promontory of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the Capitanata.

*** GARGRAVE**, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, England, not far from Ripley, with one fair, on December 11, for horned cattle and toys.

**** GARISON**, situated in the county Fermanagh, province of Ulster; 102 miles from Dublin; fairs are held here 21 May, 19 July, and October, and 21 December.

**** GARMAYLE-POOL**, or **Carmoyle-Pool**, in the county Down, province of Ulster; it is used as the harbour for ships trading to Belfast, on account of the shallowness of the water at Belfast bridge, about 5 miles S. W. of Carrickfergus.

*** GARNERS-STREET**, a village in Sussex, England, with one fair, on August 5, for pedler's-ware.

GARONNE, a large river of France, which has its source in Catalonia, and in the Pyrenean mountains. It washes part of Gascony, Upper Languedoc, and all Guienne; but having received the Dordogne, it assumes the name of Gironde, and falls into the sea of Gascony. It passes by St. Bertrand, Rieux, Thoulouse, Verdun, Agen, Bourdeaux, and several less considerable places.

**** GARRETSTOWN**, a fair town in the county Meath, province of Leinster; fairs held 26 August.

**** GARRICLOUGH**, a river in the county Waterford, province of Munster, which rises out of Lough Hency.

**** GARRINDINNY**, a fair town in the Queen's-county, province of Leinster; fairs held 2 Wednesday o. ft. in Novem.

GARRISON, a town of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, and in the province of Ulster, 10 miles S. E. of Bally-Shannon. Lon. 7. 43. W. lat. 54. 25. N.

**** GARRISTOWN**, a fair town in the county Dublin, province of Leinster; fairs held, 5 May, 15 August, and 1 Nov.

GARSTANG, a town of Lancashire, England, with a market on Thursdays, and three fairs, on Holy-Thursday for horned cattle, wool and cloth. It is seated on the river Wyre, and is a good thoroughfare to Lancaster, from which it is 10 miles S. and 223 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 53. W. lat. 53. 56. N.

*** GARTZ**, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, on the confines of the Marche of Brandenburg, subject to the king of Prussia. Lon. 14. 18. E. lat. 53. 23. N.

**** GARVAGH**, a fair town in the county Londonderry, province of Ulster, 100 miles from Dublin. It is a small place seated on the river Agivey, over which it has two bridges; fairs held 23 May, 26 July, and 5 November.

GARVAGHV, a parish in the county Down, province of Ulster, the church of which and vicarage house, stands on the edge of the barony of Upper-Iveagh, about 3 miles E. of Banbridge.

GASCONY, a large province of France, and part of the general government of Guienne. It is bounded on the N. by Guienne, on the W. by Languedoc and the county of Foix, on the S. by the Pyrenees, which separates it from Spain, and on the W. by the sea of Gascony. It comprehends Landes, Chalosse, Thursan, Marfan, the territory of Albert, the Basques, Bearn, Bigorre, Comminges, Armagnac, Conserans, Condomois, and part of Bazadois, and Bourdalois.

**** GASPE**, or **GACHEPE**, the bay and headland lies a little S. of Cape Rosiers in Canada. Also the name of the capital of a territory called Gaspesia in Canada.

*** GASPESIA**, a province of N. America; bounded N. by the mountains of Notre Dame, N. and E. by the gulph of St. Lawrence, S. by Nova Scotia, and W. by Canada. It is inhabited by savages, who are well made, robust, and active. They live by hunting and fishing.

GASSENHOVEN, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, 4 miles N. E. of Tirlemont, and 15 E. of Louvaine. Lon. 9. 12. E. lat. 50. 50. N.

*** GASTINOIS**, a province of France, about 45 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It abounds in pastures, forests, and excellent saffron.

GATE, a long chain of mountains in Asia, in the peninsula, on this side of the Ganges, which it divides throughout its length into two unequal parts. But the most remarkable thing is, that on the side of the coast of Malabar, the winter begins about the end of June, with a S. W. wind; and, at the same time, on the other side,

side, upon the Coromandel coast, they enjoy a pleasant spring, and the finest season in the year.

GATTON, a town of Surry, England, which was formerly very large, but is now reduced to a village, and has neither market nor fair. However, it sends two members to parliament. It is 19 miles S. by W. of London. Lon. o. 10. W. lat. 51. 18. N.

GAVARDO, a town of Italy, in Bresciano, seated on the river Weise, about 7 miles W. of the lake di Garda, and subject to Venice. Lon. 10. 9. E. lat. 45. 40. N.

* **GAUDENS**, a very populous town of France, and capital of the Neboufan; seated on the river Garonne, 8 miles N. E. of Bertrand. Lon. o. 56. E. lat. 43. 1. N.

GAVEREN, or **WAVEREN**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders; seated on the eastern bank of the river Scheld, 8 miles S. of Ghent, and 5 N. E. of Oudenard, Lon. 3. 51. E. lat. 50. 56. N.

* **GAVI**, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, standing on the river Lemo, towards the confines of Montferat. It is 19 miles N. W. of Genoa, and 12 E. S. E. of Alefandrino. Lon. 8. 57. E. lat. 45. 40. N.

GAUL, a country of Europe, formerly very famous; bounded by Germany and Italy E. the German Ocean and the British Channel N. by the Western Ocean W. and the Mediterranean S. It was separated from Italy by the Alps, and from Spain by the Pyrenees. It was not a particular monarchy, but was possessed by a great number of people independent of each other.

GAUR, a territory of the province of Chorassen, in Persia, and on the confines of India.

GAURES, or **GUEBRES**, a people of Asia, in Persia, and in the E. Indies, who are the remains of the ancient Persians, noted for their worshipping of fire and the sun; for they say God is light. They pretend to have a fire which has never been extinguished for 4000 years. They make tilling the land an act of religion, and look upon it as the most agreeable to God. They affirm Zoroaster to be the founder of their worship; and believe two principles, the one good and the other bad. They are a mild innocent people, and very patient under persecutions. They live under the conduct and direction of their elders and priests; and look upon Alexander the Great and Mahomet as two wicked men. Their priests take care of the sacred fire, which they say was first lighted by their great prophet Zoroaster,

whose return they daily expect. They never bury their dead, but expose them in the open air, in places surrounded with high walls, to be devoured by birds of prey.

* **GAYWOOD**, a village in Norfolk, England, a mile E. of King's-Lynn, with one fair, kept in the village itself, on June 11, for horses; and another held at the custom-house quay of Lynn, on October 6, for cheese.

* **GAZA**, an ancient and celebrated town of Palestine, about three miles from the sea, with a harbour called New Gaza, formerly a considerable place. There is a castle near it, where a bashaw resides. It is 50 miles S. W. of Jerusalem. Lon. 34. 45. E. lat. 31. 28. N.

** **GRASHIL**, a parish and fair town in the King's county, province of Leinster; the town being 53 miles from Dublin; this has been a place of some antiquity, and exhibits the lofty ruins of a castle. Fairs are held here, 1 May, 6 October, and 26 December.

* **GEARON**, or **JARON**, a small town of Asia, in Persia, and in Farsistan, between Shiras and Bandar Congo; in whose territories the best dates of Persia are produced. Lon. 51. 17. E. lat. 28. 15. N.

GEET, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, which rising in the S. E. part of Brabant, runs N. near the confines of Liege, passes by Lande and Leaw, and falls into the Demer a little below Halen.

* **GEGENBACH**, a small, free, and imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in Mordenaw, under the protection of the house of Austria. It is seated on the river Kinzia, 12 miles S. E. of Strasburg, and 21 N. of Friburg. Lon. 8. 2. E. lat. 48. 24. N.

* **GEILLDORFF**, a town of Germany, in Suabia, seated near the river Kocher, with a castle that belongs to the lords of Limpurg.

* **GEISLENGEN**, a handsome imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, 17 miles N. W. of Ulm.

GELDERLAND. See **GUELDERLAND**.
GELDERS. See **GUELDERS**.

GELHAUSEN, a small imperial town of Germany, in Weteravia, under the protection of the elector Palatine, with a castle, seated on the river Kintzig, 25 miles E. of Hanau, and 20 N. of Alchatsenburg. Lon. 9. 15. E. lat. 50. 7. N.

* **GEMAAGEDID**, a strong town of Africa, near the kingdom of Morocco, seated on a high mountain, with a chief of its own, and a great number of inhabitants.

GEMBOURS, a town of Brabant, with a handsome ancient abbey. It is seated

on the river Orne, in the diocese of Namur, 17 miles S. of Louvain, and 22 S. E. of Brussels. Lon. 4. 51. E. lat. 50. 37. N.

* **GEMINIANS**, ST. a town of Italy, in Tuscany, and in the Florentino, seated on a mountain.

GEMMINGEN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 12 miles S. W. of Hailbron, and 30 E. of Philipfburg. Lon. 9. 13. E. lat. 49. 6. N.

GEMUND, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and in the bishoprick of Wirtzburg, seated on the river Main. Lon. 9. 55. E. lat. 49. 55. N.

GEMUND, an imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, having a manufacture of chaplets or beads, which are sent to distant countries. It is seated on the river Reims, 27 miles E. of Stutgard, and 30 N. by W. of Ulm. Lon. 9. 48. E. lat. 48. 48. N.

GEMUND, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Juliers, seated on the river Roer, 24 miles S. W. of Cologne. Lon. 6. 48. E. lat. 50. 38. N.

* **GEMUYD**, a handsome town of Germany, in the Upper Austria, considerable for its salt-works. It is seated on the river Draun, to the N. of a lake of the same name.

* **GENAP**, a town of Brabant, with an ancient castle; seated on the river Dyle, 15 miles S. E. of Brussels, and 10 N. W. of Gemblours. Lon. 4. 40. E. lat. 50. 40. N.

* **GENEHOA**, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, by some called Ghenoa; but the natives themselves call it Genni; and the Europeans Ghinea. It is bounded by Gualata on the N. by Tombuto on the E. by the river Senegal on the S. and on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean. It is about 500 miles long, and extends to above 150 miles on the above river. It is very fruitful in rice, and cattle; and they trade with the Barbary merchants, who come in large caravans. There is neither town nor castle; but has one large village, inhabited by their principal people. Their houses are built like bells, pointed at the top, walls of clay, and roofs of reeds. When the river overflows in July, August, and September, the merchants of Tombuto bring their wares hither in canoes. The principal village is said to be 120 miles below Tombuto.

GENEP, or **GENNEP**, a strong town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia. It was taken by the Dutch in 1641, and by the French in 1672; it is now subject to the king of Prussia, and seated on the river Neers, near the Maese, 5 miles S. W. of Cleves, and 25 N. W. of Venlow. Lon. 5. 48. E. lat. 51. 42. N.

GENEVA, an ancient, large, and populous town, capital of a republic of the same name, near the confines of France and Switzerland. It is very ancient, and was well known in the time of the Romans: Julius Caesar made use of it as a bulwark against the Helvetians. It is well-built, rich, and strongly fortified. Here are always a great number of strangers, who are travelling from France to Italy, or from Italy to France. It is divided by the river Rhone into two unequal parts, and which also forms an isle, full of fine houses; and here is an ancient structure, called the tower of Caesar. The largest part is built on a hill, which descends by a gentle declivity, and lies to the S. of the river; the other part communicates with the island by two large wooden bridges. St. Peter's church is a vast structure, built in the Gothic taste, and has three towers, the least of which is covered with tin-plates. The arsenal is well furnished, and there is a strong garrison. The college, where there is a magnificent library, is well worth observation. In general, it is a very agreeable place, and there is nothing omitted to render it delightful. The principal riches of the inhabitants proceed from their manufactures, of which they have a great number; but the most considerable are watches, clocks, and gold and silver lace. The revenues of the republic arise from the duty of merchandizes which are carried out of the city, and from a prodigious quantity of corn which the magistrates buy, and sell to the inhabitants. The sovereignty of this republic is lodged in the assembly of the citizens and burghers, but there are several bodies of the magistracy, who have each their proper province, and whose heads are chosen by the people. The great council consists of 200 persons, from among whom there are 25 counsellors chosen, of which four are syndics, who are heads of the republic, and chosen every year. They are jealous of their liberties, are in alliance with the cantons of Bern, Zurich, and Soleure. It was formerly a free imperial city, and a bishop was expelled when they embraced Calvinism, in 1553. They will not allow playing at cards, or drinking at public houses; but they exercise their militia, play at bowls, and use other exercises on a Sunday. It is 70 miles N. E. of Lyons, 65 S. of Besancon, 40 N. E. of Chambery, and 135 N. W. of Turin. Lon. 6. 5. E. lat. 46. 12. N.

GENEVA, THE LAKE OF. See **LEMAN**.

* **GENEVESE**, a district between France, Savoy, and Switzerland, extremely fertile, pleasant, and populous. Geneva is the capital town.

GENGENBACK,

GENGENBACK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, 10 miles S. E. of Strasburg, and 20 N. of Friburg. Lon. 7. 53. E. lat. 48. 28. N.

* GENGOUX DE ROYAL, ST. a town of France, in Burgundy, and in the diocese of Chalons, remarkable for its excellent wines. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Grone, 20 miles N. W. of Macon, and 17 S. W. of Chalons. Lon. 4. 43. E. lat. 46. 37. N.

GENIS, a town of Savoy, seated on the river Guier, and subject to the king of Sardinia. It is 12 miles W. of Chamberry. Lon. 5. 30. E. lat. 45. 40. N.

GENOA, a town of Italy, and capital of a republic of the same name. It is very ancient and large, being about 6 miles in circumference, built like an amphitheatre, and is full of magnificent structures, such as churches and palaces, and particularly those of the Doge and of Dorain, whence it has the name of Genoa the Proud. It is very populous, and one of the most trading places in Italy. They reckon there are 40,000 inhabitants, of which 20,000 families are employed in making velvets, silks, and the like. It is an archbishop's see, has an academy, a good harbour, and lofty walls, fortified. There is a large aqueduct, which supplies a great number of fountains with water in all parts of the city. There are 57 churches, 17 convents, and 2 large hospitals. The government is aristocratic. There is a senate, composed of the Doge and 12 senators, who have the common administration of affairs. The Doge continues in his office but two years. The harbour is very considerable, and to preserve it, has a mole of 560 paces long, and 13 broad, raised 15 feet above the level of the water, upon it there is a tower, with 360 steps to go up to the top, where in the night they place a great number of lanterns. The harbour may be shut up with a chain. The ordinary revenue of this republic is 200,000*l.* a year, and there is a bank which is partly supported by public duties. They generally keep two or three years provision of corn, wine, and oil, in their magazines, which they sell to the people in scarce times. It is 70 miles S. of Milan, 62 S. E. of Turin, 65 S. W. of Parma, 112 N. W. of Florence, and 225 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 8. 41. E. lat. 44. 25. N.

GENOA, the territory of the republic of, comprehends the coast of Genoa, and the island of Capraya, on the coast of Tuscany. The coast of Genoa extends along the Mediterranean Sea, which is S. between Tuscany, and the duchy of Massa; E. the county of Nice, the principality of Monaco, and the Apennine

mountains W. and the duchies of Milan, Parma, and Montferrat N. It is about 130 miles in length and 20 in breadth. Populous, well cultivated, and fertile near the sea; but the inner parts are very mountainous and barren.

GEORGE, ST. DEL MINA, a fort of Africa, on the Gold Coast of Guinea, and the principal settlement the Dutch have in those parts. The castle is the best upon the coast of Guinea, and is built square, with very high walls, having four good batteries. Under the castle is the town, called by the natives, Oddena, which is very long, and pretty broad. The houses are built with stone, it is greatly reduced, and become very poor. It is about 10 miles W. of Cape-coast-castle. Lon. 0. 22. W. lat. 5. 0. N.

GEORGE, ST. a maritime fort and town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the coast of Coromandel, belonging to the English; it is otherwise called Madras, and by the natives Chilipatam. It has a salt-water river in its rear, which hinders the fresh-water springs from coming near the town, so that they have no good water within a mile of them. In the rainy season it is incommoded by inundations; and from April to September it is so scorching hot, that if the sea-breezes did not cool the air, there would be no living there. There are two towns, one of which is called the White Town, which is walled round, and has several bulwarks and bastions to defend it. It is 400 paces long, and 150 broad, and is divided into regular streets. Here are two churches, one for the Protestants, and the other for the Papists; as also a good hospital, a town-hall, and a prison for debtors. They are a corporation, and have a mayor and aldermen, with other proper officers. The Black Town is inhabited by Gentoos, Mahometans, and Portuguese and Armenian Christians, and each religion have their temples and churches: both are ruled by the English governor and his council. The diamond mines are but a week's journey from this place. This colony produces very little of its own growth or manufacture for foreign markets, and the trade is in the hands of the Armenians and Gentoos. The chief things the English deal in are diamonds, calicoes, chintz, muslins, and the like. This colony may consist of 80,000 inhabitants, in the towns and villages, and there are generally 4 or 500 Europeans. The military power is lodged in the governor and council, who are also the last resort in civil causes. It is 36 miles N. of Pondicherry. Lon. 80. 34. E. lat. 13. 5. N.

* GEORGE'S ST. a small island in the territory

territory of Venice, lying to the S. of that capital. In it there is a Benedictine monastery, whose church is one of the finest in Italy, and is embellished with a great number of fine pictures.

GEORGE'S ST. the largest of the Bermuda or Summer Islands, lying 500 miles E. of the continent of N. America. Lon. 63. 30. W. lat. 32. 45. N.

* **GEORGE, ST.** one of the Azores, or western islands. It is inhabited by about 5,000 persons, who cultivate much wheat. Lon. 28. W. lat. 38. 39. N. See **AZORES**.

GEORGIA, or GURGISTAN, a province of Asia, partly belonging to Persia, and partly to the Turks. It is bounded on the N. by Circassia, on the S. by Turkomania and Erivan, on the E. by Shirvan and the Tartars of Dagistan, and by the Black Sea on the W. There are but few towns, but the bread, wine, pomegranates, cattle, and all the necessaries of life, are cheap and excellent. The inhabitants are very fair, and the women accounted the most beautiful in the world, and yet they cannot help painting. The inhabitants are a sort of Christians, but their doctrines greatly differ from those which are taught by other sects. Their disposition is mild, but they are extremely ignorant, and addicted to sensual pleasures. They have a patriarch and several bishops, but the Persian viceroy is a Mahometan. The river Kur crosses the whole country, is navigable for boats, which is not very common in the rivers of Persia. Teflis is the capital town.

GEORGIA, the most southern of the Thirteen United States of N. America, bounded on the N. by Carolina, from which it is separated by the river Savannah; on the E. by the ocean, on the S. by St. John's river, which divides it from Florida on the S. and W. and on the E. is Louisiana. There is a range of islands along the coast which defend it from the fury of the ocean; and these, as well as the continent, being well wooded, the channel between them is extremely pleasant. There are several towns already built, of which Savannah, Ebenezer, and Frederica are the chief.

GEORGIA, SOUTHERN, a cluster of barren islands in the South Sea, about the lat. 54. 35. S. and lon. 36. 30. W. One of them is between 50 and 60 leagues in length.

* **GRIPPING,** an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the river Wills, 25 miles E. of Stuttgart, and 25 N. W. of Ulm. Lon. 9. 45. E. lat. 48. 44. N.

* **GERA,** a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Misnia,

with a handsome college, seated on the river Elster. Lon. 11. 50. E. lat. 56. 50. N.

GERAW, a town of Germany, in Hesse Darmstadt, 10 miles N. W. of Darmstadt. Lon. 8. 29. E. lat. 49. 45. N.

* **GERAW,** a small district of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, so called from the town of Gera, which is 10 miles N. W. of Darmstadt, the capital. It is subject to the prince of Hesse Darmstadt. Lon. 8. 29. E. lat. 49. 45. N.

* **GERBEROY,** a town of France, in Beauvoisis, with a handsome chapter-house. It was taken by the English in 1437, and retaken in 1449. It is 10 miles from Beauvais, and 50 N. of Paris. Lon. 1. 54. E. lat. 49. 32. N.

* **GERBES, or GERBI, or ZERBI,** an island of Africa in the kingdom of Tunis, on the coast of Barbary, in the Mediterranean Sea. It bears large quantities of figs, olives, and grapes, of which their principal trade consists. It depends on the bashaw of Tripoli. Lon. 10. 30. E. lat. 33. 56. N.

* **GERBEVILLERS,** a town of Lorraine, 5 miles from Luneville, with the title of a marquissate, and a handsome castle; the church of the Carmelites is very elegant, and is seated on the river Agne.

GERGENTI, a town of Italy, in Sicily, with a castle, and a bishop's see. It is seated in the valley of Mazara, near the river St. Blaise, 60 miles E. by S. of Mazara, and 50 S. of Palermo. Lon. 13. 24. E. lat. 47. 24. N.

* **GERMAIN-DE-BOURGEUIL,** a town of France, in Anjou, with a rich Benedictine abbey, and a castle. It is seated on a small river, near a forest of the same name. Lon. 0. 17. E. lat. 47. 20. N.

GERMAIN-EN-LAYE, ST. a handsome town in the Isle of France, with a magnificent palace, embellished by several kings, especially by Lewis XIV. It is one of the most beautiful seats in France, as well on account of the apartments and gardens, as of the fine forest that is near it. Here James II. usually resided after he fled to France. It is seated on the river Seine, 10 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 15. E. lat. 48. 52. N.

GERMAIN, ST. a town of Cornwall, England, with a small market on Fridays, and two fairs, on May 28, and August 1, for horses, oxen, sheep, and a few hops. It was once the largest town in the county, but is at present a small place, though it sends two members to parliament. It was formerly a bishop's see. It is 10 miles W. of Plymouth, and 231 W. by S. of London. It stands near the sea, and had formerly a good fishery. Lat. 50. 22. N. lon. 4. 24. W.

* **GERMAIN,**

* **GERMAIN LAVAL, ST.** a town of France, in Forez, seated in a territory fertile in excellent wine; 225 miles S. of Paris. Lon. 4. 2. E. lat. 45. 50. N.

* **GERMANO, ST.** a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terradi-Lavoro; seated at the foot of Mount Cassano, and belongs to an abbey on the top of that mount. Lon. 13. 59. E. lat. 41. 13. N.

** **GERMAN TOWN**, in Philadelphia-county, province of Pennsylvania, North America; it ranks in importance next to Philadelphia, from which it is 5 miles N.

** **GERMAN'S TOWN**, a place so called situated on the borders of the county Meath, province of Leinster.

GERMANY, a large country, lying in the middle of Europe, bounded on the E. by Hungary and Poland, on the N. by the Baltick Sea and Denmark, on the W. by the Netherlands, France, and Switzerland, and on the S. by the Alps, Italy, and Switzerland; being about 640 miles in length, and 550 in breadth. The air is temperate and wholesome, but more inclinable to cold than heat, especially near the sea. The soil is proper for corn and pastures, and, in some places, especially along the Rhine, it produces large quantities of wine, known by the name of Rhenish; the particular productions, will be noticed where the circles are described. The people in general, are robust, brave, good soldiers, laborious, inured to labour, dexterous in manufactures, and fruitful in inventions. The nobility in Germany is the purest in Europe; and they will sooner choose the daughter of a nobleman without a fortune, than that of the richest citizen. One reason, that there is no obtaining rich benefices, such as canonicates, abbeys, bishopricks, and archbishopricks, without a full proof of their nobility, as there are almost so many independent sovereignties. Germany is the most singular country in the world, for it contains a great many princes, as well secular as ecclesiastical, who are absolute in their own dominions, and independent of each other. Here are a great number of free towns, or cities, which are so many little republicks, governed by their own laws, and only united by a head, who is elective, and has the title of emperor, who, properly speaking, has but little authority, except in the dominions belonging to him before he was chosen. Upon this account they generally choose one who has territories of his own, and who is able to keep up his dignity. For this reason the emperors have been so often chose out of the house of Austria. The election of the emperor formerly was made by the German

princes, as well ecclesiastical as secular; but, by the famous constitution of the golden bull, the electors were restrained to seven; that is, three ecclesiastics, which are, the archbishops of Treves, Cologne, and Mentz, and four seculars, namely, the king of Bohemia, the count palatine of the Rhine, and duke of Saxony, and the marquis of Brandenburg. But in 1643 they were obliged by the treaty of Munster, to constitute an eight electorate, in favour of the son of Frederick V. count palatine of the Rhine, who had been deprived of his dominions and titles in 1622, and put to the ban of the empire, because he had been proclaimed king of Bohemia, and his title conferred on the duke of Bavaria. Lastly, in 1692 the emperor Leopold created another electorate in favour of Ernest of Brunswick, duke of Hanover, whose son George became king of England in 1714. Each elector bears the title of one of the principal offices of the empire; the elector of Mentz is high chancellor of Germany, and director of the archives of the empire; that of Treves, or Triers, has the title of chancellor of the Gauls; and that of Cologne, that of Italy; the duke of Bavaria is grand master of Bavaria, and carries the golden apple; the elector of Saxony is grand esquire, and bears the sword; that of Brandenburg is grand chamberlain, and carries the sceptre; the Palatine is grand treasurer, &c. When the empire is vacant, or the emperor absent, and there is no king of the Romans, the electors Palatine and of Saxony are viceroys, or regents of the empire, though the duke of Bavaria disputes the right of the former. When the emperor would be certain of a successor, he endeavours to prevail with the electors to choose a king of the Romans, and then he will become emperor after the other's death. The emperor always assumes the title of August, of Caesar, and of sacred majesty. Although he is chief of the empire, he does not govern alone, but the supreme authority resides in the general assemblies, called diets, which he only has a right of appointing, and to which he sends commissioners to preside in his room. These assemblies are composed of three bodies or colleges; the first of which is that of the electors, the second is that of the princes, and the third that of the imperial towns. The electors and princes send their deputies, as well as the imperial towns. When that of the electors and that of the princes disagree, that of the towns cannot decide the difference; but they are obliged to give their consent when they are of the same opinion. These assemblies have the power of making peace or war, of settling general impositions.

tions, and of regulating all the important affairs of the empire. But their deliberations have not the force of a law till the emperor gives his consent, who also gives the investiture of fiefs, and disposes of those which have devolved to the empire for want of successors, or confiscations. The electors and other sovereigns of Germany have an absolute authority in their own dominions, and they can levy taxes, raise troops, make and dissolve alliances, provided they do not prejudice the empire. They have power over life and death, and determine all civil causes definitively, unless in some particular cases, in which they may make an appeal. These appeals are two courts, called the Imperial Chamber, and the Aulic Council. The three principal religions are, the Roman Catholic, the Lutherans, and the Calvinists; the first prevails in the dominions of the emperor, in the ecclesiastical electorates, and in that of Bavaria; the second chiefly obtains in the circles of Upper and Lower Saxony, and in a great part of Westphalia, Franconia, Suabia, the Upper Rhine, and in most of the imperial towns; the third is professed in the dominions of the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, and of some other princes. Vienna is looked upon as the capital city, and the emperors since Charles V. have resided there till the death of Charles VI. in 1740, and now the present emperor resides there again. The principal rivers of Germany are, the Danube, Rhine, Elbe, Weser, and the Oder. Germany is divided into nine circles, which are so many large provinces, each of which comprehends several other states, of which the princes, the prelates, and the counts, with the deputies of the imperial towns, meet together about their common affairs. Every circle has one or two directors, and a colonel; the directors have a power of convoking the assembly of the states of their circle, and the colonel commands the army. Each circle is obliged to furnish a certain number of horse and foot, or a certain sum of money, called Roman months, when the necessity of public affairs require it, according to a tax imposed by the register of the states of the empire. The nine circles are those of Austria, Bavaria, Suabia, Franconia, the Upper and Lower Rhine, Westphalia, and the Upper and Lower Saxony. The imperial towns are now only 52, but were formerly 84. There are also Hanseatic towns, which have some allowance on account of trade; and there were formerly some in France, Spain, and Italy, but now they are confined to Germany, and are about 5 or 6 in number; but we must except Dantzick, which is in Poland. Besides the religions above-mentioned, there are some independents,

Anabaptists, Quakers, and Christians of every other denomination, besides a multitude of Jews in all their great towns. The language of Germany is a dialect of the Teutonic, which succeeded that called the Celtic.

GERMERSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and subject to the elector palatine. It is situated near the Rhine, 5 miles W. of Philippsburg, and 10 S. E. of Dandau. Lon. 8. 27. E. lat. 49. 10. N.

GERTRUDENBERG, an ancient, handsome, and very strong town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, and one of the principal bulwarks of the Dutch. It is seated on the river Dungen, which falls into the lake called Biesbos, 10 miles N. of Breda, and 9 S. W. of Gorcum. Lon. 4. 52. E. lat. 52. 42. N.

GERUMENHA, an ancient and fortified town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on a hill near the western bank of the river Guadiana. It has a strong castle, with 17 towers. It is 18 miles below Badajoz. Lon. 7. 10. W. lat. 38. 26. N.

* **GESEKE**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia; seated on the river Weyck, eight miles from Lippe, and 10 from Paderborn.

GESTRICIA, a province of Sweden, bounded N. by Helmgia, E. by the gulph of Bothnia, S. by Upland, and W. by Dalecarlia. Gevali is the capital town.

* **GESULA**, a province of Africa, on the coast of Barbary, and in the kingdom of Morocco. It abounds in barley and sheep, and there are several mines of iron and copper; most part of the inhabitants are braziers and smiths, and there is a fair kept every year, which lasts for two months, when a vast number of foreign merchants come to buy their wares, and, as they say, are maintained at the expence of the province.

GEVALI, or **GAFLE**, a town of Sweden, and capital of Gestricia, near the gulph of Bothnia, 55 miles N. W. of Upsal, and 65 N. by W. of Stockholm. Lon. 17. 30. E. lat. 60. 42. N.

GRVAUDAN, a territory of France, in Languedoc, bounded N. by Auvergne, W. by Rouergne, S. by Cevennes, and E. by Vivaris and Velay. It is a mountainous, barren country, and Mende is the capital town.

GREYER, or **GOAR**, ST. a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and territory of Rhinefelden, subject to the prince of Hesse Rhinefeld. It is seated on the Rhine, 15 miles S. of Coblenz. Lon. 7. 32. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

GEX, a town of France, and capital of a Seignior of the same name; seated at the foot of mount St. Claude, between
mount

mount Jura, the river Rhone, the lake of Geneva, and Switzerland; 10 miles N. W. of Geneva. Lon. 6. 1. E. lat. 46. 30. N.

* **GEZIRA**, a town of Asia, in Diarbeck, seated in an island formed by the river Tigris, 70 miles N. W. of Mosul, and governed by a Bey. Lon. 40. 50. E. lat. 36. 36. N.

GHEENT, a large and handsome city of the Netherlands, and capital of Austrian Flanders, with a strong castle and a bishop's see. It contains within the walls 36,000 houses, seven parish-churches, and 55 monasteries and nunneries. There are several silk and woollen manufactures here, which are in a flourishing condition, and they have a great trade in corn. The fortifications have nothing extraordinary but the citadel is very important, defended by strong ramparts, bastions, and deep ditches. The town is cut by several canals which divide it into 26 isles, and over the canals there are 300 bridges. In the highest steeple there is a ring of bells, the greatest of which, called Rowland, weigh 110 quintals, each of which is 100 pounds. There is a handsome large canal, which goes from Ghent to Bruges, and from thence to Ostend, called the new passage, and on which there are several forts. The civil government is lodged in the burgo-master and schiepins, like our mayor and aldermen. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Schelde, Lis, Lieve, and Moore, 23 miles S. W. of Antwerp, 27 W. of Mechlin, 26 N. W. of Brussels, and 30 S. E. of Middleburg in Flanders. Lon. 3. 49. E. lat. 51. 3. N.

GHILAN, a considerable province of Asia, in Persia, lying on the side of the Caspian Sea, and to the S. W. of it. It is supposed to be the Hyrcania of the ancients. It is very agreeably situated, having the sea on one side, and high mountains on the other, and there is no entering but through narrow passes, which may easily be defended. The sides of the mountains are covered with many sorts of fruit-trees, and in the highest part of them there are deer, bears, wolves, leopards, and tigers; which last the Persians have a secret of taming, and hunt with them, as we do with dogs. It is one of the most fruitful provinces of all Persia. The inhabitants are brave, and the women are accounted extremely handsome. Resht is the capital town.

GHILAN, ST. a town of the French Netherlands, in the province of Hainault, seated on the river Haina, five miles W. of Mons. Lon. 3. 53. E. lat. 50. 28. N.

** **GIANT'S-CAUSEWAY**, a promontory in the county Antrim, province of Ulster, situate in lat. 55. 20. N. lon. 6.

50. W. It is esteemed one of the greatest natural curiosities in the world, and is distant from Dublin 122 miles. The name of it may naturally convey to us the idea of some stupendous work of art; and as such it seems to have been considered in the days of ignorance when the term was first applied; modern philosophy however looks on it with a different eye. To conceive a proper idea of this extraordinary place, we may imagine an approach to it from the sea; its first appearance is that of a bold rocky shore, with extensive ranges of shelving, on which people may walk. The rocks instead of being disposed in laminae, or strata, form basaltic or angular columns. The columns are generally pentagonal, and are so closely attached to each other, that though distinct from top to bottom scarce any thing can be introduced between them. This extraordinary disposition of the rocks, continues to the water's edge and under the sea; it also obtains in a small degree on the opposite shore of Scotland. It is observable that the crystals of salts in the works of creation as well as under a chymical process, assume certain regular and determinate forms, as cubes, various sorts of pyramids, parallelopipeds, &c. and we might imagine that this celebrated promontory, made up of these innumerable massive columns of stone, owe their origin to some similar operation of nature, not at all more wonderful than the crystallization of salts, except their stupendous size impress us with amazement; but the causeway is still more curious in the little than the great. The columns themselves are not each of one solid stone in an upright position, but composed of several short lengths exactly joined, not with flat surfaces as in works of art, but what is most extraordinary, they are articulated into each other as a ball in a socket, the one end of the joint having a cavity into which the convex end of the other is exactly fitted; this is not visible but by disjoining the two stones. The depth of the concavity or convexity is generally from 3 to 4 inches; and it is still farther remarkable of the joint, that the convexity and the corresponding concavity are not conformed to the external angular figure of the column, but exactly round, and as large as the size of the column will admit. It is likewise remarkable that the articulations of these joints are frequently inverted. In some the concavity is upwards, in others the reverse. The latest and most philosophical conclusions on the formation of this natural curiosity appear to be: that the whole body of the rock was once in a state of fluidity, being no other than the lava of a burning mountain

ain; that the prodigious mass of melted stone cracked; in its cooling, into the forms we now see it in; and in some of the joints the stone is not cracked quite through, but solid in the middle; that it may since have been deranged and broken with earthquakes; that these have swallowed up the volcano itself, and that the waters of the neighbouring ocean now roll over the place where it once stood:

**** GIANT'S GRAVE**, a place so called, situated near Sligo, in the county Sligo, province of Conaught; it is otherwise called **LUGNA CLOGH**; here are several large stones raised upon the ends of others, which are pitched perpendicularly; they are the monuments of several famous persons who have been buried there; as is evident from their bones, which have been found under these venerable pieces of antiquity.

**** GIANT'S-RING**, an artificial rath in the county Down, province of Ulster; about 2 miles northward of the tower of Drumboe. On the top of it is an ancient pagan altar. See **DRUMBOE**.

**** GIANT'S-STAIRS**, a place so called near Cove, in the county Cork; province of Munster; this appearance of steps has been formed by nature.

**** GIBBAROW**, a river in the county Donegal, province of Ulster.

**** GIBBON'S-GROVE**, formerly called Toonmore; situated 3 miles S. of Charleville, in the county Cork, province of Munster.

GIBRALTAR, a strong town of Spain, in Andalusia, near a mountain of the same name, formerly called Calpe, and supposed to be one of Hercules's pillars, and which he looked upon to be the end of the world. Tarick, a general of the Moors, built a fortress here, which he called Gibel-Tarick, that is to say, Mount-Tarick. Since that time a town has been built at the foot of this rock, which is very well fortified; it can only be approached by a very narrow passage between the mountain and the sea, across which the Spaniards have drawn a line, and fortified it, to prevent the garrison from having any communication with the country. It was formerly thought to be impregnable, but in 1704, it was taken by the confederate fleet, commanded by Sir George Rook. The French and Spaniards attempted to retake it the following year, and four or 500 of them crept up the rock which covers the town, in the night-time, but were drove down headlong the next morning. In 1727 the Spaniards besieged it again, and they attempted to blow up the rock, which they found impracticable, and were at length obliged to raise the siege. In the course of the late American war, the Spaniards

again besieged it; but their ever-memorable attack, Sept. 13, 1782, with floating batteries of 212 brass cannon, &c. in ships from 1400 to 900 tons burden, ended in a disappointment, and the destruction of all the ships, and most of the assailants in them. Gen. Elliot at this time commanded in the garrison. The garrison here have no provisions but what are brought from Barbary and England. The strait here is 24 miles long, and 15 broad, and there is always a strong current runs through it from the Ocean to the Mediterranean. It was ceded to England by the treaties of Utrecht and Seville. It is 25 miles N. of Ceuta, and 45 S. E. of Cadiz. Lon. 5. 17. W. lat. 36. 6. N.

GIBEL, or **MOUNT GIBEL**. See **ETNA**.

GIBN, a town of France, in Gassinois Orleanois, seated on the river Loire, 76 miles S. E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 43. E. lat. 47. 34. N.

GIEGEN. See **GINGEN**.

*** GIENZOR**, a town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Tripoli, from the chief city of which it is 10 miles.

GIERACE, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Calabria; seated on a mountain near the sea, 32 miles N. E. of Reggio, and 24 S. E. of Nicotera. Lon. 16. 40. E. lat. 38. 13. N.

GIESSEN, a strong town of Germany, in the landgraviate of Hesse-Cassel, with a strong castle and an university. It belongs to the house of Darmstadt, and seated on the river Lohn, 16 miles W. S. W. of Marburg, and 35 N. of Frankfurt. Lon. 8. 41. E. lat. 50. 30. N.

GIGLIO, a small island of Italy, on the coast of Tuscany, with a castle. It makes part of the state of Sienna, and is 15 miles W. of Porto Hercole. Lon. 11. 16. E. lat. 42. 1. N.

*** GIGNAC**, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Montpellier; seated near the river Eraud. Lon. 3. 40. E. lat. 43. 34. N.

*** GIHON**, a river of Asia, by ancient writers mistaken for the river Ous.

GILAN. See **GHILAN**.

*** GILLES**, a town of France in Lower Languedoc, 12 miles W. of Arles, and 27 N. E. of Montpellier. Lon. 4. 28. E. lat. 43. 41. N.

**** GILFORD**, situated in the county Down, province of Ulster; 62 miles from Dublin, on the river Ban, about 3 miles S. W. of Warrington. The linen trade is carried on very extensively here, and the cloth is remarkable for the fineness of its texture, as the river is for giving it an excellent bleach. At Guilford is a chalybeate spa, of a very good quality.

quality. Fairs held on 21 June and November, custom free. This is a post town.

GILLINGEN. See **GEMMINGEN.**

* **GILLERHILL**, a place in Hampshire, near Winton, England, with one fair, on September 12, for cheese, leather, and horses.

* **GILLINGHAM**, a village in Dorsetshire, England, 6 miles N. W. of Shaftesbury, with two fairs, on Trinity-Monday, and September 1, for bullocks, horses, and sheep.

GILOLO, a large island of Asia, with a town of the same name, in the Archipelago of the Moluccas. It does not produce any fine spices, though it lies near the Spice Islands; and the inhabitants are fierce and cruel. It is seated under the line Lon. 130. 0. E.

* **GIMONT**, a town of France, in Gascony, and in Lomagne, with an abbey; seated on the river Gironde. Lon. 1. 0. E. lat. 43. 40. N.

GINGEN, an imperial free town of Germany, in Suabia, 16 miles N. of Ulm. Lon. 10. 13. E. lat. 48. 39. N.

* **GINGER ISLAND**, one of the smaller Virgin Islands. Lon. 62. 53. lat. 18. 5.

* **GINGIRO**, a kingdom of Africa, in Lower Ethiopia, towards the coast of Zanguebar, and the kingdom of Melinda.

* **GINGI**, a large strong town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, on the coast of Coromandel; seated on a mountain, whose top is divided into three points, on each of which is a castle. It is 35 miles W. of Pondicherry. Lon. 79. 25. E. lat. 11. 42. N.

* **GIODDA**, or **GRDDAH**, a large seaport town, on the eastern coast of the Red Sea, in Arabia. It is looked upon as the port of Mecca, and carries on a great trade. Lon. 39. 27. E. lat. 21. 30. N.

GIOVANNI, **CAPE LE**, a fortress of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 15 miles W. of Placentia. Lon. 9. 13. E. lat. 45. 8. N.

GIOVANAZZO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Bari; seated on a mountain near the sea, 10 miles N. W. of Bari, and 12 E. of Trani. Lon. 16. 50. E. lat. 41. 26. N.

* **GIREFT**, a large town of Asia, in Kerman, whose trade consists in wheat and dates. Lon. 57. 55. E. lat. 27. 30. N.

GIRGE, a considerable town of Africa, and capital of Upper Egypt. Its principal trade consists of wheat, lentils, beans, linen and woollen-cloth. Lon. 31. 25. E. lat. 27. 15. N.

GIRONNA, an ancient strong and con-

siderable town of Spain, in Catalonia; with a bishop's see; is seated on a hill, on the side of the river Onhal, 12 miles N. W. of Palamos, and 45 N. E. of Barcelona. Lon. 2. 52. E. lat. 42. 0. N.

* **GIRONS**, a town of France, in Conserans, on the river Salat, 3 miles S. of St. Lizier. Several fairs are kept here for cattle and mules. Lon. 1. 16. E. lat. 42. 53. N.

GISBORN, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, England, with a market on Mondays, and 7 fairs, on Easter-Monday, Monday fortnight after Easter, Monday month after Easter, and the Saturday following, on Monday 5 weeks after Easter, and on September 18 and 29, for horned cattle. It is 40 miles W. of York, and 189 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 22. W. lat. 53. 55. N.

GISBOROUGH, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, England, with a market on Mondays, and 6 fairs, on the third Monday and Tuesday after April 11, Tuesday in Whitsun-week, August 26, August 27, September 12 and 20, and the first Monday after November 11, for linen and cattle. It is seated 4 miles from the mouth of the river Tees; and noted for being the first place where alum was made. It is 22 miles N. W. by W. of Whitby, and 214 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 55. W. lat. 54. 35. N.

GISORS, a town of France, in Normandy, with the title of a duchy; seated on the river Ept, 28 miles S. E. of Roan. Lon. 1. 43. E. lat. 49. 15. N.

* **GISSING**, a village in Norfolk, England, with one fair, on July 23, for toys and cattle.

GIVET, a handsome town of the Netherlands, in the bishoprick of Liege, divided by the river Maese. It is 31 miles S. W. of Namur, and 18 N. E. of Rocroi. Lon. 4. 34. E. lat. 50. 13. N.

* **GIVIRA**, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, and in the county of Anghiera, seated on a lake of the same name, eight miles from Anghiera.

GIULA, a strong town of Upper Hungary, on the frontiers of Transylvania. It is seated on the river Keresblan, 30 miles N. W. of Arad, and 30 S. W. of Great Waradin. Lon. 20. 40. E. lat. 46. 40. N.

* **GIULA NOVA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Abruzzo, seated on the gulph of Venice, and has the title of a duchy.

* **GIULIANA**, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara, seated on a craggy rock, between Palermo and Xacca, 30 miles from the former, and 12 from the latter.

GIUSTANDEL, a large and strong town of Turkey in Europe, and in Macedonia, with

with a Greek archbishop's see. It is seated near the Lake Ochrida, 60 miles S. E. of Durazo, and 130 N. W. of Larissa. Lon. 20. 36. E. lat. 41. 40. N.

GLAMORGANSHIRE, a county of S. Wales, 27 miles long, and 25 broad; bounded N. by Brecknockshire; S. by the Severn-sea; E. by Monmouthshire, and W. by Caermarthenshire. It contains about 9640 houses, 57,840 inhabitants, 118 parishes, and 9 market-towns. It had 25 castles, and 3 monasteries; but they are mostly demolished. It sends two members to parliament, one for the county, and one for Cardiff. The N. part is full of steep, high, barren mountains; but the S. is more plain, rich, and fertile, and feeds abundance of cattle and sheep; and it has coal-mines. The chief town is Cardiff.

GLANDIVES, formerly a town of France, in Provence, with a bishop's see; but the inundations of the river Var have destroyed it all to the bishop's house. It is 25 miles N. W. of Nice, and 47 S. E. of Embrun. Lon. 6. 58. E. lat. 43. 52. N.

GLANGFORD-BRIDGES, a town of Lincolnshire, England, with a good market on Thursdays, but no fairs. It is seated on the river Ancam, 24 miles N. of Lincoln, and 153 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 23. W. lat. 53. 35. N.

GLANDILOUGH. See **GLENDALOUGH**.

GLANDORE, situated in the county Cork, province of Munster, near the harbour of that name.

GLANDORE-HARBOUR, situated 2 leagues W. of the Galley-head, in the county Cork, province of Munster. Lat. 51. 22. N. lon. 8. 56. W. This harbour lies 3 miles W. of Ross, and though small, is an exceeding good one. Glandore gives title of earl to the family of Crossie.

CLANEERAGH, a fair town in the county Kerry, province of Munster; fairs, 28 October.

GLANEVY, or **GLENAVY**, a fair town in the county Antrim, province of Ulster; 77 miles from Dublin. Fairs, 14 May, and 29 October.

GLANGARIFF-BAY, situated in the county Cork, province of Munster.

GLANGOWRA, a fair town in the county Cork, province of Munster; fairs, 1 August and November.

GLANMIRE, situated in the county Cork, province of Munster; it is an agreeable outlet, near the city of Cork.

GLANMORRIS, in the county Kilkenny, province of Leinster; 76 miles from Dublin: where there is a steep glen.

GLANOORA, a fair town in the

county Limerick, province of Munster; fairs, 31 May, and 28 October.

GLANTON, situated in the county Cork, province of Munster; 133 miles from Dublin.

GLANWORTH, a fair town in the county Cork, province of Munster; the village here has gone to decay, though it was anciently a corporation. The name signifies "The Golden Glen." Here are the magnificent ruins of a sumptuous castle, built of very massy stones; the whole of this edifice is environed with a strong wall flanked with turrets. Fairs, 16 March, 13 May, 10 August, 24 September, and 30 November.

GANYFREHANE, a fair town in the county Cork, province of Munster; fairs, 3 November.

GLARIS, the canton of, one of the 13 republics in Switzerland: bounded E. by the Grisons; S. by the same and the canton of Uri, and that of Switz; and N. by the river Limath: the chief trade is in cheese. The government is democratic, and the senate is composed of 62 persons; over which the landaman and pro-consul preside; who are of different religions; the inhabitants are partly Papists and partly Protestants. The capital town is of the same name.

GEARIS, a large and handsome town of Switzerland and capital of the canton of the same name; here the general assembly is held, and every person above 16 years old is obliged to assist at it with a sword by his side. It is seated on the river Linthe, 23 miles E. of Switz, and 32 S. E. of Zurich. Lon. 9. 1. E. lat. 46. 56. N.

GLASGOW, a large, populous, trading city of Scotland, in the shire of Clydesdale, with an university, and a magnificent bridge; a large harbour at the mouth of the Clyde, on which it stands, called Newpott-Glasgow. It was formerly an archbishoprick; and the cathedral church, which is in the highest part of the town, is an old handsome Gothic structure. It is properly two churches, one above another, adorned with stately pillars, and a very high steeple. Glasgow is extremely well seated in a fertile soil, and the houses in general are very well built. The college is separated from the town by a very high wall, and consists of divers courts, each of which is surrounded with buildings. It is 10 miles S. W. of Dumbarton, and 35 W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 4. 2. W. lat. 55. 52. N.

GLASSBORO, a town in Hertford county, Connecticut, 4 miles S. E. of Wetherfield.

GLASLOUGH, situated in the county Monaghan, province of Ulster; fairs, are

are held here on the last Saturday in each month.

**** GLASSNEVIN**, an agreeable village situated on a rising ground, in the county Dublin, province of Leinster, within 2 miles of the metropolis.

GLASTONBURY, a town of Somersetshire, England, with a market on Tuesdays, and a fair on September 8, for all sorts of cattle. It is seated near the Tor, and is noted for a famous abbey, some magnificent ruins of which are still remaining: the curious structure called the abbot's kitchen, is still pretty entire. It is 6 miles S. W. of Wells, and 120 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 51. 8. N. The last abbot of this place was hanged on the top of the Tor, by order of king Henry VIII. for not acknowledging his supremacy.

GLATZ, a handsome and strong town of Bohemia, and capital of a county of the same name; seated on the river Neisse, and is about 45 miles long, and 25 broad. It has mines of coal, silver and iron, good quarries, plenty of cattle, and fine springs of mineral waters. The town is 45 miles from Breslaw, and 82 E. by N. of Prague. Lon. 16. 50. E. lat. 50. 25. N.

**** GLENARM**, situated in the county Antrim, province of Ulster, 105 miles from Dublin; here is Glenarm Castle, a magnificent building, the seat of the earl of Antrim. Fairs, 26 May, and 29 October.

GLENCARRE, or **GRENCARE**, the western part of the parish of Knockane, in the county Kerry, province of Munster.

**** GLENDALOUGH**, otherwise called **THE SEVEN CHURCHES**, situated five miles N. W. of Rathdrum, in the county Wicklow, province of Leinster; the name signifies the valley of the two lakes. In this valley surrounded by high and almost inaccessible mountains, St. Kevin, called also St. Coemgene, about the middle of the 6th century, founded a monastery, which in a short time, from the sanctity of its founder, was much resorted to, and at length became a bishoprick and a religious city. From the ruins of this ancient city still remaining, it appears to have been a place of consequence, and to have contained 7 churches and religious houses, small indeed, but built in a neat elegant style, in imitation of the Greek architecture; the cathedral, the walls of which are yet standing, was dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. South of the cathedral, stands a small church, and in several parts of the valley are a number of stone crosses, some of which are curiously carved. In a perpendicular projecting rock on the S. side of the great lake, 30 yards above the surface of the water, is the celebrated

bed of St. Kevin, hewn out of the rock exceeding difficult of access, and terrible in prospect.

**** GLEN-INN**, situated in the county Donegal, province of Ulster; 124 miles from Dublin, 2 miles beyond which are some magnificent ruins of a castle.

**** GLENTIS**, situated in the county Donegal, province of Ulster; 123 miles from Dublin. This village lies on the river Andrafs; and there is one of the most considerable fairs for black cattle, in the N. of Ireland.

*** GLETCHER**, mountains of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, which are covered with ice that never melts; sometimes large pieces break off and fall down, with so horrible a noise, that one would think the mountain itself was broken in pieces. Travellers, obliged to pass over these mountains, are sometimes swallowed up in the clefts, where they perish.

**** GLINSK**, a fair town in the county Galway, province of Connaught; fairs held 18 September.

**** GLINVILLE**, a fair town in the county Cork, province of Munster; fairs, 4 May, and 3 November.

**** GLOCESTER**, a county and town in W. Jersey, N. America; seated on the Delaware river, about 4 miles from Philadelphia.

**** GLOCESTER**, a maritime town in the county of Essex, Massachusetts Bay, New England; situated on the isthmus of the peninsula that forms Cape Ann. Also the name of a town in Gloucester county, Virginia, on a point of land on the N. side of York river.

GLOUCESTER, the capital city of Gloucestershire, England, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and 4 fairs, on April 5, for large quantities of cheese; on July 5, September 28, and November 28, for cattle and horses. It is seated on the E. side of the river Severn, where by two several streams, it makes the isle of Alney. It is a large and well inhabited place, containing 12 churches, of which 6 only are in use, besides the cathedral of St. Peter, which is a handsome structure. It is remarkable for its large cloister, and whispering gallery; is a city and county of itself, and governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and common-council, who are never fewer than 26, nor above 39, a town-clerk, and sword-bearer; the mayor is recorder of the city. It contains 5 hospitals and 2 free schools. It sends 2 members to parliament, and has the title of a duchy. Great quantities of pins are made here. It is 34 miles N. E. by N. of Bristol, and 104 W. by N. of London. Lon. 2. 16. W. lat. 51. 50. N.

*** GLOUCESTERSHIRE**,

* **GLOUCESTERSHIRE**, a county of England, 65 miles in length, and 32 in breadth; bounded W. by Herefordshire and Monmouthshire; N. by Worcesterhire; E. by Warwickshire, and Oxfordshire, and S. by Wiltshire and Somersetshire. It contains 26,760 houses, 162,560 inhabitants, 280 parishes and 27 market towns. It sends only 8 members to parliament, 6 for 3 towns, and 2 for the county. The air is generally good, and the soil extremely fruitful. Cotswold hills are noted for feeding many flocks of sheep; and the rich vale of Evesham is remarkable for producing excellent wheat. The forest of Dean lies westward of the Severn, and was once full of oak-trees; but the iron mines have consumed the greater part. The rivers of most note are, the Isis, the Churn, the Colne, the Lethe, the Windrush, the Evenlode, the Leden, the Avon, the Swilgate, the Caron, and the Stour.

GLOGAW, a strong and considerable town of Germany, in Silesia, and capital of a duchy of the same name. It is seated on the river Oder, 50 miles N. W. of Breslaw, and 115 N. by E. of Prague. Lon. 16. 31. E. lat. 51. 40. N.

GLOGAW THE LESS, a town of Silesia, in the duchy of Opelan, now in possession of the king of Prussia. It is two miles S. E. of Great Glogaw, and 45 N. W. of Breslaw. Lon. 16. 33. E. lat. 51. 38. N.

* **GLOGAW**, the duchy of, in Silesia, comprehends many towns, and a great number of villages.

GLUKSTADT, a strong and considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Holstein, with a strong castle, and subject to Denmark. It is seated on the river Elbe, near its mouth, 30 miles N. W. of Hamburg, and 55 N. of Bremen. Lon. 9. 15. E. lat. 52. 53. N.

** **GLYNN**, or **GLIN**, a fair town in the county Limerick, province of Munster; 121 miles from Dublin. Here is the Glyn-house, the pleasant seat of Mr. Fitzgerald, knight of the Glyn. Fairs, 1 Wednesday o. s. in Sept. and 1 Decemb.

** **GLYN OF AGERLOW**, situated in the county Cork, province of Munster; it is fenced by a large chain of hills which seem to dispute pre-eminence of altitude with Mangerton, in the county Kerry.

** **GLYN-CAUM**, i. e. "The Crooked Glyn," it leads to Macroom, or Macroomp, from other parts of the county Cork, province of Munster; it is a deep gloomy hollow way. On either hand is a perfect wall of steep craggy rocks, covered in some places with oak, ash, and birch. To the S. of this hollow way, stands the high tower of Maghanaglass,

** **GLYN OF THE DOWNS**, situated in the county Wicklow, province of Leinster; it is a pass between two vast ridges of mountains covered with wood, which have a very noble effect; the vale is so wider than to admit the road, a small gurgling river almost by its side, and narrow slips of rocky and shrubby ground which part them: in the front all escape seems denied by an immense conical mountain, which rises out of the Glen, and seems to fill it up. The scenery is of a most magnificent character.

GNESNA, a large and strong town of Great Poland, of which it is capital, and in the palatinate of Calish, with an archbishop's see, whose prelate is primary of Poland, and viceroy during the vacancy of the throne. It was the first town built in the kingdom. It is 90 miles N. by E. of Breslaw, and 125 W. of Warsaw. Lon. 17. 40. E. lat. 52. 28. N.

GNIEF, or **GNIEW**, a town of Polish Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm, seated on the river Vistula, with a citadel. It was taken by Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, in 1636. The Swedes likewise took it in 1655, but did not keep it long.

GOA, a large, strong, and handsome town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the Malabar coast. It stands in an island 22 miles in length, and 6 in breadth; and the city is built on the N. side of it, having the conveniency of a fine salt-water river, capable of receiving ships of the greatest burthen, where they lie within a mile of the town. This city contains a great number of handsome churches, convents, and cloisters, with a stately large hospital, all well endowed and kept in good repair. The market-place takes up an acre of ground; and in the shops about it may be had the produce of Europe and India. Their religion is the Roman Catholic, and they have a severe inquisition. However there are many Gentooes in the city, who are tolerated because they are more industrious than the Christians, and better artists. The clergy are very numerous, and illiterate; but the churches finely embellished. It is remarkable, that none of the churches, except one, have glass windows; for they make use of clear oyster-shells instead of glass, and all their fine houses have the same. It is 250 miles N. by W. of Cochín. Lon. 73. 50. E. lat. 15. 31. N.

GOBERN, a town of Germany, in the Palatinate, 18 miles S. E. of Philippsburg. Lon. 8. 56. E. lat. 49. 6. N.

* **GOBELINS**, a house of Paris, in the suburb of St. Marceau, so called from Giles Gubelin, an excellent dyer, who found out the secret of dying scarlet, in the

the reign of Francis I. This is the place where they make the finest tapestry in Europe.

GOCH, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Cleves, and in the circle of Westphalia; subject to the king of Prussia. It is seated on the river Neers, 6 miles S. of Cleeve, or Cleves. Lon. 5. 52. E. lat. 51. 39. N.

* **GOCIANO**, a town in the island of Sardinia, in the province of Lugheddu; seated on the river Thuro, 25 miles E. of Algher; it has a castle, and is the capital of the county of the same name.

* **GODAH**, a considerable town of Asia, in Indostan; 50 miles from Brampore.

GODALMING, a town of Surry, England, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs; viz. on February 13, for horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs; and on July 10, for horses, cattle, sheep, and store-pigs. It is seated on the river Wye, 4 miles S. W. of Guildford, and 34 S. W. of London. Lon. 0. 34. W. lat. 51. 13. N.

* **GODMANCHSTER**, a town of Huntingdonshire, England, parted from Huntingdon by the river Ouse. It has no market and but one fair, which is on Easter-Tuesday, for all sorts of cattle.

GODOLPHIN, a hill in Cornwall, famous for its tin-mines; it lies E. of Mountbay, and has the title of an earldom.

GOES, a town of Portugal, in Beira, that has between 14 and 1500 inhabitants. It is 26 miles from the city of Beira.

GOES, or **TERR GOES**, a strong and considerable town in the United Provinces, in Zealand, and capital of the island of South-Beveland. It communicates with the sea by a canal, and is 20 miles E. of Middleburg, and 30 N. of Ghent. Lon. 3. 50. E. lat. 51. 33. N.

GOGMAGOG HILLS, are hills so called, 3 miles from Cambridge, remarkable for the intrenchments and other works cast up here; whence some suppose it was a Roman camp; and others, that it was the work of the Danes.

* **GOIAME**, a kingdom of Africa, in Abyssinia, lying at the S. extremity of the lake Dambia. It is almost surrounded by the Nile, and is become famous since the discovery of the source of that river.

GOITO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua; seated on the river Mincio, between the lake Mantua and that of Garda, 15 miles N. W. of Mantua. Lon. 10. 40. E. lat. 45. 16. N.

GOLCONDA, a kingdom of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges; bounded N. by Orissa, W. by Balagate; S. by Bisnagar, and E. by the gulph of Bengal. It abounds in corn, rice, and

cattle; but that which renders it most remarkable is the diamond mines, they being the most considerable in the world. It has also mines of salt, fine iron for sword-blades, and curious manufactories of callicoos and chintzes. It is subject to the Great Mogul; and has a town of the same name, seated at the foot of a mountain, being one of the largest in the East-Indies. It is about six miles in circumference, and was formerly the residence of the kings, till it was conquered by the Great Mogul. It is now much frequented by the European merchants. Lon. 78. 10. E. lat. 15. 20. N.

GOLDBERG, a town of Silesia, in the duchy of Lignitz, 36 miles W. of Breslaw, in possession of Prussia. Lon. 16. 23. E. lat. 51. 3. N.

GOLD COAST OF GUINRA, a country of Africa, lying along the sea-shore, and extending from the Gold river to the village of Ponni. It includes several districts which have a few villages on the sea-shore; though, within land, it is said they have large towns, which however no European has yet seen. Seven of these districts are dignified with the titles of kingdoms, though but small tracts of land, for the whole Gold Coast is not above 180 miles long. The Negro inhabitants are generally very rich, as they carry on a great trade with the Europeans for gold. This country is very fertile in rice which they exchange with others for Indian corn, yams, potatoes, and palm-oil. Most of the inhabitants go naked.

** **GOLDEN**, a village in the county Tipperary, province of Munster; 30 miles from Dublin, situated on the river Suir. Fairs, 18 May, 26 August and October, and 15 December.

GOLDEN ISLAND, lies at the mouth of the river or gulph of Darien, in the province of Terra Firma, in S. America. Lon. 77. 10. W. lat. 9. 0. N.

GOLDINGEN, a town of Poland, in the duchy of Courland, with a handsome castle; seated on the river Wela, 60 miles W. of Mittau, and subject to the king of Poland. Lon. 22. 21. E. lat. 56. 48. N.

** **GOLD RIVER**, situated in Terra Firma, on the isthmus of Darien, southward of the river Santa Maria; affording much gold dust, from whence it has its name.

* **GOLDSITHNAY**, a village in Cornwall, England, with one fair on August 6, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

GOLBITA, an island of Africa, lying at the entrance of the bay of Tunis; taken by the emperor Charles V. when he attempted the siege of Tunis, and kept by

by the Christians several years. It is 29 miles N. of Tunis, and 375 E. of Algiers. Lon. 10. 20. E. lat. 37. 10. N.

GOLNAW, a town of Germany, in Farther Pomerania subject to the king of Prussia; seated on the river Ilna, 18 miles N. E. of Stetin, and 22 S. of Commin. Lon. 14. 59. E. lat. 53. 46. N.

GOMBROON, a considerable sea-port town of Asia, in Persia, and in the province of Faristan. It is called by the natives Bandar Abassia, and is seated on a bay, about 12 miles northward of the E. end of the island of Kismish, falsely called Queffimo in our maps, and nine miles from the famous island of Ormus, where the Portuguese had a settlement. The English and Dutch have factories here, which is a great advantage to the trade of the place. The weather is so exceedingly hot in June, July, and August, that the place is unhealthy, and the English factory retire to Assen during those months. Lon. 36. 35. E. lat. 27. 30. N.

GOMERA, one of the Canary islands, between Ferro and Teneriff. It has one good town of the same name, with an excellent harbour, where the Spanish fleets often take in refreshments. It is subject to Spain, who conquered it in 1445. Lon. 17. 3. W. lat. 28. 6. N.

* **GONDAR**, a town of Africa, in Abyssinia, where the emperor of that country resides. It is about 10 miles in circumference; but the houses consist only of one story, and most of them resemble a funnel with the narrow end upwards. They have no shops; but carry on their trade in a large square, where they expose their merchandize to sale, laid upon mats; and gold and rock-salt, are the only money made use of. There are about 100 churches, and their patriarch depends on that of Alexandria. The priests have a great power with the people. The Mahometans, and the European Christians are held equally in abhorrence. The rainy season in these parts begins in April, and does not cease till the end of September, whence the Nile, and other rivers that have their source in Abissinia, overflow their banks every year. The inhabitants are tall and comely, and their complexion olive colour. It is 180 miles S. E. of Sennar, and near 1000 S. of Grand Cairo. Lon. 31. 25. E. lat. 13. 10. N.

* **GONDRECOURT**, a town of France, in the duchy of Bar, seated on the river Orney, 20 miles S. of St. Mihiel. Lon. 5. 39. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

GONDREVILLE, a town of Lorrain, seated on the river Moselle, has a castle, and a magnificent hospital well en-

dowed; its chapel is very fine. It stands very pleasantly on the top of a hill, 5 miles from Toul, and 8 from Nancy. Lon. 6. 9. E. lat. 48. 40. N.

* **GONESSE**, a town of the isle of France, 10 miles from Paris; remarkable for the goodness of its bread, which is brought twice a week to Paris. Lon. 2. 30. E. lat. 48. 58. N.

* **GONGO**, an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, and in Romania; seated near the sea of Marmora, 37 miles N. E. of Gallipoli. Lon. 37. 31. E. lat. 48. 58. N.

* **GOODNESTONE**, a village in Kent, England, with a fair, on September 14, for cattle.

GOR, a town of Asia, in India, and capital of a small kingdom of the same name; the Great Mogul's dominions. It is near Grand Tibet, and 360 miles N. E. of Delle. Lon. 81. 25. E. lat. 29. 5. N.

** **GOOSBERRY-HILL**, situated in the county Cork, province of Munster; fairs held, 20 March, June, September, and November.

GORCUM, a town of the United Provinces, in S. Holland, which carries on a considerable trade in cheese and butter. It is seated on the rivers Linghe and Maele, 12 miles E. of Dordrecht, and 32 S. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 51. E. lat. 51. 51. N.

GORDON-CASTLE, a fine palace of Scotland, near Fochabers, in Banffshire. It stands on the river Spey, and is the seat of the duke of Gordon.

GORÉE, a small island of Africa, near Cape de Verd, subject to the French. It is barren, but of great importance on account of its good trade. Lon. 17. 25. W. lat. 14. 40. N.

GORÉE, a capital town of the island of the same name in Holland, 8 miles S. S. W. of Briel. Lon. 4. 20. E. lat. 51. 44. N.

* **GORÉ ISLAND**, so named by captain Cook, who discovered it in his last voyage. It is about 30 miles in extent; and appeared to be barren and destitute of inhabitants. It lies in about lat. 64. N. lon. 191. E.

** **GOREY**, a borough, fair, and port town in the county Wexford, province of Leinster; otherwise called **NEWBOROUGH**. It stands about 18 miles N. of Wexford town, and 45 from Dublin. Lat. 52. 40. N. lon. 6. 30. W. It sends 2 members to parliament; patronage in the family of Ram. Fairs, 1 June, 10 July, 31 August, and 27 October.

** **GOREY'S-BRIDGE**, situated in the county Kilkenny, province of Leinster; 51 miles from Dublin, on the river Bar-

row, near which are the ruins of Ballyvellan-castle.

GORGONA, a small island of Italy, in the sea of Tuscany, and near that of Corsica, about 3 miles in circumference, remarkable for a large quantity of anchovies taken near it. Lon. 10. 0. E. lat. 43. 22. N.

GORGONA, a small island of the S. Sea, 12 miles W. of the coast of Peru, in America. It is about 10 miles in circumference, and has several springs and rivulets of excellent water. There are a great number of monkeys, Guinea-pigs, lions, lizards, and sloths. Lon. 77. 30. W. lat. 3. 20. S.

GORITIA, or **GORITZ**, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and duchy of Carniola; with a castle, seated on the river Lizonzo, 16 miles N. E. of Aquileia, and 66 N. E. of Venice. Lon. 13. 30. E. lat. 46. 20. N.

GORLITZ, a town of Germany, in Upper Lusatia, subject to the elector of Saxony. It is a handsome strong place, and seated on the river Neisse, 55 miles E. of Dresden, and 75 N. by E. of Prague. Lon. 15. 40. E. lat. 51. 10. N.

GORMAN'S TOWN, a fair town in the county Tipperary, province of Munster; fairs held on Easter-Monday, and 5 August.

GORSYNON, a village of Glamorganshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on Monday before November 30, for cattle.

GORT, a fair and post town in the county Galway, province of Connaught; 98 miles from Dublin. Fairs, 10 May, 11 August, and 7 November.

GORTAHURK, situated in the county Donegal, province of Ulster; 169 miles from Dublin.

GORTIN, a fair town in the county Tyrone, province of Ulster; 99 miles from Dublin. Fairs held on Easter-Monday.

GORTNEIGHRAHT, a fair town in the county Fermanagh, province of Ulster; fairs, 13 May, 13 July, 12 September, and 11 November.

GORZE, a town of France, in the territory of Meffin, in Lorraine, seated on a hill, 3 miles from the river Moselle, 8 miles S. W. of Metz.

GORZO, an island of Africa, on the coast of Barbary, 5 miles N. W. of the island of Malta, belonging to the knights of that island, who have put it in a good state of defence.

GOSLAR, a large and ancient town of Lower Saxony, and in the territory of Brunswick; it is free and imperial; and it was here that gunpowder was first invented, by a monk. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Gose, and near it

are rich mines of iron and lead. The inhabitants are famous for brewing excellent beer. It is 22 miles S. E. of Hildesheim, and 23 S. of Brunswick. Lon. 10. 42. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

*** GOSPORT**, a town in Hampshire, England, parted from Portsmouth by a narrow arm of the sea, and in some sense may be reckoned part of it. It has no market, but 2 fairs, on May 4, and October 10, for toys.

**** GORTON**, a village in Orange-county, province of New York.

GOSTYNEN, or **GOSTAVIN**, a town of Poland, in the Palatinate of Rava, 36 miles N. E. of Rava. Lon. 20. 40. E. lat. 51. 54. N.

GOTHA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of a duchy of the same name. It is 18 miles W. of Erford, and 15 S. E. of Mulhausen. Lon. 10. 52. E. lat. 51. 0. N.

*** GOTHARD**, one of the highest mountains of Switzerland; and from the top, where there is an hospital for monks, is one of the finest prospects in the world. It is 8 miles from Aldorf.

GOTHIA, or **GOTHLAND**, a considerable part of Sweden, in Scandinavia, encompassed on three sides by the Baltick Sea. It is divided into three parts, Ostrogothia, or E. Gothland, Westrogothia, or W. Gothland, and Smaland, or S. Gothland; to which some add Hallan, Bleking, and Schonen.

GOTHLAND, a considerable island of the Baltick Sea, on the eastern coast of Sweden, on which it depends. Wisbyen is the only town in it. Lon. 19. 45. E. lat. 57. 0. N.

*** GOTHS**, an ancient people, formerly famous in Europe, whose name some geographers think came from Gutes, a part of Sweden, now Gothland; but the most general opinion is, that they were Getes, a people of European Sarmatia, who inhabited a country on the northern borders of the Black Sea, as far as the river Ni-per, and afterwards extended themselves to the mouth of the Danube. After this they crossed Bulgaria and Romania, ravaged Macedonia, Greece, Dalmatia, and Italy, and pillaged Rome. They went and settled in Languedoc, under the name of Visigoths, and afterwards in Spain where they erected a kingdom, which continued for about 300 years, till it was overturned by the Moors. The Ostrogoths likewise founded a kingdom in Italy, which continued only 58 years, being destroyed by Narfes, in 552.

GOTTENBURG, a rich and strong town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, with a good harbour, at the mouth of the river Gothe-lba, which is the best situated for foreign trade

trade of any in Sweden, as it lies without the Sound. It is 10 miles S. of Bahus, and 188 S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 11. 44. E. lat. 57. 42. N.

GOTTINGEN, a considerable town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Brunswick; subject to the elector of Hanover, and where his late majesty, king George II. founded an university. It is seated on the river Leine, 25 miles N. E. of Cassel, and 30 S. E. of Goslar. Lon. 9. 53. E. lat. 51. 32. N.

GOTTORP, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, and capital of the duchy of Holstein Gottorp, where the duke has a very fine palace. Lon. 9. 56. E. lat. 54. 36. N.

* **GOTTESBERG**, a town of Germany, in Silesia, and in the duchy of Schweidnitz, remarkable for its silver mines.

GOUDA, or **TURGOW**, a considerable town of the United Provinces, in S. Holland, remarkable for its stately church. It is seated on the river IJssel, 8 miles N. E. of Rotterdam, and 12 from Leyden. Lon. 4. 41. E. lat. 52. 2. N.

GOUDHURST, a town in Kent, England, with a market on Wednesdays, and one fair, on August 26, for cattle. It is 12 miles S. W. from Maidstone, and 49 S. E. of London. Lon. 0. 31. E. lat. 51. 8. N.

GOVERNULO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua; seated on the river Mincio, near the Po, 12 miles S. E. of Mantua, and 12 N. W. of Mirandola. Lon. 10. 56 E. lat. 45. 4. N.

* **GOURA**, or **GURA**, a town of Poland in the palatinate of Mazovia, belonging to the bishop of Posuania, who has filled it full of monks. Lon. 21. 50. E. lat. 52. 1. N.

* **GOURDON**, a town of France, in Querci, near the confines of Perigord, 18 miles N. W. of Cahors. Lon. 1. 24. E. lat. 45. 43. N.

* **GOURNEY**, a town of France, in Normandy, remarkable for its market of fine butter. It is seated on the river Epte, 52 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 36. W. lat. 49. 32. N.

* **GOWER**, ST. or **ST. GOAR**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the territories of the house of Hesse Rhienfels; seated on the Rhine, 15 miles S. E. of Coblenz, and 47 N. E. of Treves. Lon. 7. 32. E. lat. 50. 10. N. See **GEVER**.

** **GOWRAN**, a borough, fair, and post town, in the county Kilkenny, province of Leinster; above 8 miles E. of Kilkenny, and 52 from Dublin. It is governed by a portrieve, recorder, and town-clerk. Fairs, 8 December.

* **GOZZI**, or **GOZES**, a small island of the Mediterranean Sea, to the S. of the W. part of the isle of Candy, 12 miles from fort Selino.

** **GOYOGUIN**, the third canton of Nova Scotia; bound by New York to the eastward, and the belt of the whole in point of soil and climate.

GRABOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg. 18 miles S. of Schwerin. Lon. 11. 44. E. lat. 53. 26. N.

** **GRACE-HILL**, situated in the county Antrim, province of Ulster; within one mile and a half of Ballymena.

* **GRACIOSA**, one of the Azores, or western islands. Its inhabitants are about 3000, and its produce wheat, wine, butter, and cheese. See **AZORES**.

** **GRACIOS A DIOS**, a town of the province of Honduras and audience of Guatemala, in S. America, situated at the mouth of a river on a rocky mountain; has some good mines in its neighbourhood.

GRADISKA, a strong town of Hungary, in Slavonia, on the frontiers of Croatia; seated on the river Sava, 20 miles S. W. of Posaga. Lon. 18. 39. E. lat. 45. 21. N.

* **GRADISKA**, a strong town of Italy, in the county of Geritz, seated on the river Lisonzo, on the frontiers of Friuli. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is 15 miles S. E. of Udino. Lon. 13. 14. E. lat. 46. 6. N.

GRADO, a strong town of Italy, in a small island of the same name, on the coast of Friuli, and territory of Venice, 13 miles S. of Aquileia, and 50 E. by N. of Venice. Lon. 13. 10. E. lat. 45. 46. N.

GRAFTON, a village of Northamptonshire, England, in the road between Stony Stratford and Northampton, where there is a manor-house and a park, given by king Charles II. to the duke of Grafton, from whence the title is derived.

** **GRAIGENAMANAGH**, situated in the county Kilkenny, province of Leinster; 57 miles from Dublin; having a good bridge over the Barrow, where the tide flows up, though about 20 miles from the sea. Here are the ruins of a fine abbey. The embellishments of which are curious.

** **GRAIG'S TOWN**, situated in the county Kilkenny, province of Leinster; fairs held, 22 June, 13 July, and 7 December.

* **GRAISIVAUDAN**, a territory of France, in Dauphiny, well peopled, and Grenoble is the capital. It is also called the territory of Grenoble.

GRAMMONT, a town of Austrian Flanders,

Flanders, seated on the river Dender, 18 miles N. E. of Tournay, and 17 S. E. of Ghent. Lon. 3. 59. E. lat. 50. 47. N.

* GRAMMONT, a town of France, in the Marche of the Limousine; 15 miles N. E. of Limoge. Lon. 1. 30. E. lat. 46. 1. N.

GRAMPOUND, a town in Cornwall, England, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on January 18, March 25 and June 11, for cattle, cloth, and hops. It is seated on the river Valle, sends two members to parliament, and has a considerable manufacture of gloves. It is 46 miles S. W. of Launceston, and 244 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 49. W. lat. 50. 22. N.

GRAN, a handsome, large, and strong town of Lower Hungary, with an archbishop's see; seated on the river Danube, 23 miles S. E. of Comoren, and 87 E. by S. of Vienna. Lon. 18. 6. E. lat. 47. 46. N.

GRANADA, a considerable province of Spain, with the title of a kingdom; bounded N. and W. by Andalusia, E. by the kingdom of Murcia, and S. by the Mediterranean Sea. It is about 175 miles long, and 75 broad, is a mountainous country, and the soil good; produces corn, wine, oil, sugar, flax, hemp, excellent fruits, honey, wax, and mulberries, which feed a great number of silk-worms. The forests produce gall-nuts, palm trees, and oaks. Granada is the capital town.

* GRANADA, a large, handsome, and delightful city of Spain, capital of the kingdom of Granada, with an archbishop's see, and an university. It is built on 4 hills, and divided into 4 parts, in one of which is the large church, containing the tombs of Ferdinand and Isabella, who took this place from the Moors in 1492. In another is the palace of the kings of Spain, and ancient palace of the Moorish kings, with so many rooms that it is like a labyrinth; in the third the university stands; the fourth has nothing considerable; but all the public buildings are very magnificent. It is seated not far from the river Oro, near the place where it falls into Xenil, 125 miles S. W. of Murcia, and 225 S. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 30. W. lat. 37. 3. N.

GRANADA, an island of America, and the most southerly of the Caribbees, being 25 miles in length, and five in breadth. It is very fertile, and has belonged to the French since 1650; but was ceded to England by the treaty of peace in 1763.

GRANADA, a town of America, in the province of Nicaragua, and in the audience of Guatemala, seated on the lake Nicaragua, 70 miles from the S. Sea. It was taken twice by the French buccaniers.

and pillaged. The inhabitants carry on a great trade by means of the lake, which communicates with the N. Sea. Lon. 87. 0. W. lat. 11. 28. N.

GRANADA, New, a province of South America, in Terra Firma, about 75 miles in length, and as much in breadth. It is bounded N. by Carthagea and St. Martha, E. by Venezuela, S. by Popayan, and W. by Darien. It contains mines of gold, copper, and iron; belongs to the Spaniards, and Santa-Fe-de-Bagoza is the capital town.

** GRANARD, a borough, market, fair, and post town in the county Longford, province of Leinster; it gives title of earl to the family of Forbes; situated 52 miles from Dublin, and about 16 N. E. of Longford. Here is a remarkable hill or mount, called the Moat of Granard, thought to be artificial, and the site of a Danish castle or fort; which commands from its summit, a most extensive prospect into the adjoining countries. Granard has a barrack for a company of foot; and returns two members to parliament; patronage in the families of Macartney and Greville. Fairs held 3 May and 1 October.

GRANADILLOES, the name of some inconsiderable islands of the Caribbees, in America, having St. Vincent N. and Granada S. Ceded to England by the treaty of peace in 1763.

GRANDE. See RIO GRANDE.

GRAND-PRÉ, a town of France, in Champaign, and in the diocese of Rheims, seated on the river Ayre, among meadows, 32 miles E. of Rheims. Lon. 4. 55. E. lat. 49. 21. N.

** GRANEY, a fair town in the county Kilkenny, province of Leinster; fairs, 12 April, 14 May, 4 September, and 11 December.

** GRANGE, a fair town in the county Sligo, province of Connaught; fairs, 1 and 2 May, 25 August, 28 October, and 10 and 11 December. Also a fair town in the county Tyrone, province of Ulster, 106 miles from Dublin; fairs, 28 March, and 12 November. This place is otherwise called Mount Hamilton. Also a place of the same name in the county Antrim, province of Ulster, 93 miles from Dublin. And another in the county Meath, province of Leinster, 18 miles from Dublin.

** GRANGE-FORTESCUE, situated in the county Meath, province of Leinster, 27 miles from Dublin, within a mile of which are the ruins of a church.

** GRANGE-MELLON, situated in the county Kildare, province of Leinster, 33 miles from Dublin.

** GRANGE-MORE, a fair town in county

county Meath, province of Leinster, near Slane. Here is a large mount which has been found to be the cover of a noble Heathen temple; near the foot of the mount there is an aperture or entrance, which over-head is covered with a large flat stone, a person who enters, must stoop for a considerable distance, when the upper part rises higher, until you enter the temple, which is formed in shape like a bee-hive, rising in height upwards of 20 feet, and in circumference 30 feet; the sides are made up of prodigious large stones, with some sculptures upon the ends and sides; there are two altar stones, one on the right and the other on the left.

**** GRANGE NEW**, situated in the county Westmeath, province of Leinster; fairs, 7 May and November.

*** GRANIC**, or **GRANICUS**, a small river of Natolia, in Asia; falls into the sea of Marmora, to the E. of Lampaco.

*** GRANSON**, a town of Switzerland, in the county of Vaud, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a castle. There was a battle gained here by the Swiss over the duke of Burgundy in 1476. Lon. 6. 30. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

**** GRANSHAW**, otherwise called Grangee, situated in the barony of Ards, county Down, province of Ulster; here is an excellent spa, not inferior in strength, to the best British chalybeates; fits easy on the stomach, and has been highly serviceable in the gravel. Also a fair town of the same name in the county Kerry, province of Munster; fairs, 15 and 16 May, 1 and 2 November.

GRANTHAM, a town of Lincolnshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and five fairs; on the fifth Monday in Lent, on Holy Thursday, on July 10, October 26, and December 17, for cattle. It is seated on the river Witham, and is a noted place, with a good free school, and a handsome church. It is a corporation, sends two members to parliament, and has the title of an earldom; is 21 miles N. by W. of Stamford, and 104 N. by W. from London. Lon. 0. 36. W. lat. 52. 59. N.

GRANVILLE, a sea-port town of France, in Lower Normandy, partly seated on a rock, and partly on a plain. It gives title to an English earl, and is 15 miles S. by E. of Coutances, and 185 W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 32. W. lat. 48. 50. N.

**** GRANVILLE COUNTY**, the most southern subdivision of S. Carolina, situated along the river Savannah, and esteemed the best in the province. Also a county in the district of Hillsborough, and one of the most northerly divisions of N. Carolina.

**** GRANY FERRY**, situated in the counties of Waterford and Kilkenny, 79 miles from Dublin.

*** GRASSE**, a town of France, in Provence, with a bishop's see; seated on an eminence, 15 miles W. of Nice, and 70 N. E. of Aix. Lon. 6. 56. E. lat. 43. 39. N.

*** GRASSE**, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Carcassonne, seated on the river Orbieu.

*** GRASSINGTON**, a village in Yorkshire, England, with 4 fairs; on March 4, April 24, June 29, for cattle and sheep.

GRATZ, a handsome strong town of Germany, and capital of Stiria, with a castle, an university, and a Jesuits' college; and there are a great number of handsome palaces, and a fine arsenal. It is seated on the river Muër, 45 miles N. W. of Waradin, and 85 S. W. of Vienna. Lon. 15. 30. E. lat. 47. 4. N.

GRAUDENTZ, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Culm; seated on the river Vistula, 30 miles N. of Thorn, and 110 N. W. of Warsaw. Lon. 18. 52. E. lat. 53. 36. N.

GRAVE, a very strong town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant; seated on the river Maese, beyond which there is a fort, 8 miles S. of Nimeguen, and 65 N. E. of Brussels. Lon. 5. 45. E. lat. 51. 47. N.

GRAVELINES, a very strong sea-port town of the Netherlands, in French Flanders, with a castle and a harbour. It was ceded to France, by the treaty of the Pyrennees, and is seated in a marshy country, on the river Aa, near the sea, 12 miles E. of Calais, and 73 W. of Ghent. Lon. 2. 13. E. lat. 50. 59. N.

GRAVENAC, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and capital of a county of the same name, 30 miles W. of Ulm. Lon. 9. 28. E. lat. 48. 22. N.

GRAVESEND, a town in the county of Kent, England, with 2 markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and 2 fairs, on April 23, and November 25, for horses and all other goods, clothes, and toys. It is seated on the banks of the Thames, and is a place of great resort, being the common landing-place for seamen and strangers in their passages to London; from which it is 15 miles. It is commonly called the corporation of Gravesend and Milton, these two places being united under the government of a mayor, 12 aldermen, 24 common-council, town-clerk, &c. Lon. 0. 29. E. lat. 51. 25. N.

GRAVINA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Bari, with a bishop's see, and the title of a duchy. It is 25 miles E. of Cirenza, and 32 S. W. of Bari.

*** GRAY**,

* **GRAY**, a town of France, in the Franche Comte, and capital of the bailiwick of Amont. It is a trading-place and seated on the river Saone, 20 miles N. of Dole, and 25 N. E. of Dijon. Lon. 5. 41. E. lat. 47. 28. N.

** **GRAY-ABBEY**, or **GREY ABBEY**, situated in the county Down, province of Ulster, 89 miles from Dublin. Here are the large remains of a fine Gothic cathedral, a part of which is roofed and fitted up for church service, it was founded for Cistercian monks, by Africa, the wife of John de Courcey, and daughter of Godred, king of Man, A. D. 1103. Fair days, 28 March, 2 Tuesday o. it. June, 29 October.

** **GRAY'S TOWN**, situated in the county Tipperary, province of Munster; having fairs on 12 July, and 6 December.

* **GRAYS**, a town of Essex, England, with a market on Thursdays, and a fair on May 23, for cattle and hardware. It is seated on the side of the Thames, 19 miles E. of London. Lon. o. 24. E. lat. 51. 26. N.

** **GREANY**, situated in the barony of Coonagh, county Limerick, province of Munster; 12 miles from the city of Limerick.

* **GREAT CHART**, a village in Kent, England, with a fair on March 25, for horses, cattle, and pecker's ware.

** **GREAT ISLAND**, an island so called situated in Cork-harbour, county Cork, province of Munster.

** **GREAT-SKELIG ISLAND**, an island situated in the western ocean, off the coast of the county Kerry, province of Munster.

* **GREAT THURLOW**, a village in Suffolk, England, with a fair on October 10, for sheep and toys.

GREECE, a country of Turkey, called by them at present Romelia. It is bounded N. by Bulgaria, Servia, and Dalmatia; W. by the gulph of Venice; S. by the Mediterranean; and E. by the Archipelago, the sea of Marmora, the Black Sea, the straits of the Dardanelles, and of Constantinople. It comprehends 6 parts, namely, Macedonia, Albania, Livadia, the Morea, the island of Candia, and the isles of the Archipelago. It enjoys a temperate air, is healthy, and has a fruitful soil. It was once celebrated as the seat of learning, taste, and the fine arts; produced the greatest number of most eminent poets, orators, heroes, and artists of antiquity; particularly Alexander the Great and Homer, who were natives of this country. But it now groans under the tyranny of the Turks, and is but the shadow of what it was formerly,

being over-run with ignorance and barbarism, and almost all the fine towns quite destroyed: It is inhabited both by Mahometans and Christians.

* **GREEN**, a village in Suffex, England, 8 miles S. W. of Horsham, with 2 fairs, on August 12, on Monday before July 5, for sheep and cattle.

** **GREEN CASTLE**, situated in the barony of Mourne, county Down, province of Ulster; it stands upon an inlet of the sea and was reputed a strong castle, fortified by the Burghs, earls of Ulster, and lords of Conaught. Fairs, 12 January, and 13 August.

** **GREEN-MOUNT**, situated near Castlebellingham, in the county Louth, province of Leinster; known also by the name of **GERNARD'S TOWN**.

GREEN-STREET, a village in Kent, England, with a fair on May 1, for horned cattle.

** **GREEN ISLAND**, or **SERPENT ISLAND**, one of the Lesser Virgin Isles, near the E. end of Porto-Rico.

GREENLAND, a large country in the N. between the Straits of Davis, Frisbisher, and Iceland. How far it may extend N. is uncertain; and those few inhabitants that are in it are savages, and much like the Eskimeaux. It is a cold miserable country, and has very few animals except deers, white bears, foxes, and a few wild fowls. Here the English, Dutch, and other nations go every year to catch Whales.

GREENOCK, a sea-port town of Scotland, in the county of Renfrew, near the mouth of the river Clyde, and is the principal station of the herring-fishery on that side the island. It is 16 miles W. of Glasgow. Lon. 4. 29. W. lat. 55. 54. N.

GREENWICH, a town in Kent, England, 5 miles E. of London, noted for its magnificent hospital for decayed seamen, its delightful park, and its astronomical observatory. The hospital is thought to be the finest structure of this kind in the world; and its noble hall is finely painted by Sir James Thornhill.

** **GREENWICH**, a town in Greenwich township, Rhode Island, on the W. bank of Naraganset-bay, opposite which is Hope Island.

** **GREENWICH**, a town in West Jersey, in Cumberland county, 15 miles S. W. from Salem, and 34 S. of Philadelphia, about 4 miles from the Delaware river.

** **GREENWICH**, a town at the W. extremity of Fairfield county, Connecticut, 3 miles W. from Rye, and 7 E. from Stamford, on the coast of Long-Island Sound, off which lie Patrick's Isles.

CRENOBLE,

GRENOBLE, a handsome, large, populous, and ancient town of France, in Dauphiny, with a bishop's see. It contains a great number of handsome structures, particularly the churches and convents. The leather and gloves that are made here are highly esteemed. It is situated on the river Isere. It is 27 miles S. of Chamberry, and 105 W. by N. of Turin. Lon. 5. 49. E. lat. 45. 12. N.

** **GRENOGH**, a fair town in the county Cork, province of Munster; fairs, 25 April, and 2 November.

* **GRESFORD**, a village of Denbighshire, in North Wales, 2 miles N. of Wrexham, with 3 fairs, on the second Monday in April, the last Monday in August, and the first Monday in December, for cattle.

* **GRIFFENHAKEN**, a town in Germany, in Prussian Pomerania, and in the duchy of Stepin, seated on the river Oder. Lon. 14. 42. E. lat. 53. 25. N.

** **GRIFFIN'S TOWN**, situated in the county Wicklow, province of Leinster; 25 miles from Dublin.

* **GRIGNAN**, a town of France, in Provence, on the confines of Dauphiny. Lon. 5. 0. E. lat. 44. 25. N.

* **GRIMAUD**, a town of France, in Provence, near the Mediterranean Sea, and the gulph of Grimaud. Lon. 6. 40. E. lat. 43. 20. N.

GRIMBERGEN, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, seated on a rivulet, about a mile from the canal which goes from Brussels to Antwerp, with an abbey, a castle, and the title of a principality. It is 6 miles N. of Brussels. Lon. 4. 27. E. lat. 50. 57. N.

* **GRIMM**, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony, and in Misnia, seated on the river Muldaw, over which there is a bridge. It is 10 miles S. E. of Leipfick, and defended by a citadel. Lon. 12. 35. E. lat. 51. 15. N.

* **GRIMMEN**, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, and in the duchy of Bardt, 5 miles S. of Stralsund. Lon. 13. 27. E. lat. 54. 12. N.

* **GRIMNITZ**, a palace and hunting-house of Germany, in the Middle Marche of Brandenburg.

GRIMPERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves, with a bishop's see, 17 miles S. E. of Triers. Lon. 6. 59. E. lat. 40. 35. N.

* **GRIMSBY**, a sea-port town of Lincolnshire, England, with 2 markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and two fairs, on June 17 for sheep; and on September 15, for horses. It is a large but poor place; has one church, a large, handsome structure, like a cathedral. It is a

corporation, sends 2 members to parliament; is 35 miles N. E. by E. of Lincoln, and 158 N. of London. Lon. 0. 6. E. lat. 53. 34. N.

* **GRINGEY**, a village in Nottinghamshire, England, six miles W. of Gainsborough, with a fair on December 12, for cattle and merchandize, and particularly for a great number of boots and shoes.

GRINSTEAD, EAST. See **EAST GRINSTEAD.**

* **GRINSTON**, a village in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, England, 8 miles W. of Richmond, with two fairs, on Good-Friday, and December 21, for cloth, pewter, brass, tin, and military goods.

GRIPSWALD, a strong and considerable town of Germany, in Pomerania; subject to the Swedes, with a good harbour, and an university. It is seated near the sea, 15 miles S. E. of Stralsund, and 55 N. W. of Stetin. Lon. 13. 44. E. lat. 54. 4. N.

GRISONS, a people of Italy, inhabiting the mountains of the Alps, and in alliance with Switzerland. They are divided into 3 parts, called the Leagues; their whole country is about 87 miles in length, very populous, and the government democratical. Each community has its own laws, and is a kind of sovereignty. The public affairs are determined by diets, which meet once a year. With regard to religion, they are partly Papists and partly Protestants. They are gay, bold, brave, haughty, and jealous of their liberty. They still possess the Valtaline, and the counties of Borneo and Chievenna. It is said they can send 35,000 men into the field, who are the militia of the country. It is bounded on the S. by the duchy of Milan and the territories of the Venetians; by Tirol on the E. and partly on the N. and by Switzerland partly on the N. and on the W.

** **GRISON**, one of the smaller Grandidilloes.

* **GRODEC**, the name of four towns in Poland, the first of which is in Red Russia, the second in the palatinate of Podolia, the third on the left bank of the Neister, and the fourth in the palatinate of Kioff.

GRODNO, a considerable town of Poland, in Lithuania, and palatinate of Troki, remarkable for a royal palace, the diet held here every three years, and a strong citadel. It is seated partly in a plain, on the river Niemen, 75 miles S. W. of Troki, and 125 N. E. of Warsaw. Lon. 24. 15. E. lat. 53. 28. N.

GROENDALE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, seated at the head

head of the river Ifche, six miles S. E. of Brussels. Lon. 4. 28. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

GREENLAND. See **GREENLAND**.

GROLL, a town of the Netherlands, in Guelderland, and county of Zutphen. The French took it in 1672, and demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the river Slink, 15 miles S. E. of Zutphen. Lon. 6. 26. E. lat. 52. 8. N.

* **GRONINGEN**, a rich, populous, handsome, and strong town of the Netherlands, capital of a lordship of the same name, which is one of the United Provinces, with a citadel and a famous university. It is seated on the rivers Hunes and Aa, 10 miles from the sea, and 85 N. E. of Amsterdam. Lon. 6. 31. E. lat. 53. 10. N.

GRONINGEN, one of the Seven United Provinces, bounded E. by E. Friesland, W. by W. Friesland, N. by the German Ocean, and S. by Overijssel and the county of Benthem. It is divided into two parts, of which the town of Groningen and its district is one, and the Ommerlands from the other. These two bodies assembled by their deputies, with the states of the province, make the sovereignty. Its government is not unlike that of ancient Rome.

* **ROOMBRIDGE**, a village in Kent, England, 2 fairs, on May 17, and September 25, for cattle and pedlar's ware.

** **GROOMS-PORT-BAY**, situated near Bangor, in the county Down, province of Ulster; at this place duke Schomberg anchored, on 13 August, 1689, with 10,000 men, sent over by king William III. The king himself, followed the year after, and landed near Carrickfergus, 14 June, 1690.

* **GROSSA**, an island of Dalmatia, in the gulph of Venice, near the coast of the county of Zara. It is about 50 miles in circumference, and belongs to the Venetians.

** **GROSBOROUGH**, situated near the county Monaghan, province of Ulster, 66 miles from Dublin.

GROSSOTTO, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, with a strong castle and a bishop's see; seated near the sea, 30 miles S. W. of Sienna. Lon. 11. 1. E. lat. 42. 40. N.

GROTON, a town in Middlesex county, Massachusetts-Bay, about 22 miles N. W. of Cambridge, at the head of a branch of the river Merimack, in the great road to Peterburg, in New Hampshire.

** **GROTON**, in New London county, Connecticut, New England, about 2 miles E. of the river Thames, and the same N. of the sea-coast, off which lies Fisher's Island.

GROTSKAW, a strong town of Germany, capital of a province of the same name, in Silesia; pleasantly seated in a fertile plain, 10 miles S. W. of Brieg,

and 30 N. E. of Glatz. Lon. 17. 25. E. lat. 50. 37. N.

GROTSKAW, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in the province of Servia, remarkable for a battle fought near it between the Germans and Turks in 1739, in which the Germans were obliged to retreat. Lon. 21. 10. E. lat. 45. 10. N.

GROYNE. See **CORUNNA**.

GRUBENHAGEN, a town and castle of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and the chief place of a principality of the same name, belonging to the house of Hanover. In the mountains near it there are mines of silver, iron, copper, and lead. It is 42 miles S. W. of Brunswick, and 45 S. of Hanover. Lon. 10. 3. E. lat. 51. 31. N.

GRUCKFIELD, a town of Germany, in Lower Carinthia, seated on the river Save, with a handsome castle. Lon. 15. 45. E. lat. 46. 7. N.

** **GRUNBERG**, a town of Germany, in Silesia, and in the palatinate of Glogaw. Lon. 16. 1. E. lat. 51. 57. N.

GRUNDE, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Brunswick, seated among the mountains of Hartz. Lon. 13. 35. E. lat. 52. 10. N.

GRUNINGEN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated in a fertile country. Lon. 8. 15. E. lat. 49. 31. N.

* **GRUNINGEN**, a town in Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, very pleasantly seated, with a castle, where the bailiff resides. Lon. 8. 43. E. lat. 47. 14. N.

* **GRUNSFELD**, a town of Germany, in Franconia, seated on a river that falls into the Tauber. It belongs to the landgraviate of Lichtenburg.

* **GRUNSTADY**, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated in a fertile country. Lon. 8. 15. E. lat. 49. 31. N.

* **GRUYERES**, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, with a handsome castle, where the bailiff resides. It is famous for cheese, and is 15 miles S. W. of Friburg. Lon. 6. 43. E. lat. 46. 35. N.

* **GUACOCKINGO**, a town of North America in New Spain, 30 miles S. E. of Mexico. Lon. 99. 45. W. lat. 19. 36. N.

GUADALAJARA, or **GUADALAXARA**, a town of Spain, in New Castile, and district of Alcala, seated on the river Herares, 15 miles from Alcala, and 30 N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 47. W. lat. 40. 36. N.

GUADALAXARA, one of the three districts into which Old Mexico is divided. It is also called **NEW SALLICIA**, and

and is the farthest N. of the 3 districts, tho' situated on a coast of the S. Sea. Its extent is between lat. 20. and 25. It is bounded E. and S. by Panuco and several provinces of the audience of Mexico, N. by New Mexico, and W. by the S. Sea and gulph of California, on the coast of which latter it extends about 200 leagues. Its climate is partly in the torrid and partly in the temperate zone, and is reckoned generally healthy; the soil is mostly mountainous and woody, and yet it has rich mines of gold and silver, copper and lead. The better class of Spaniards live here by trade, and are masters of the mines. The natives are said to be subtle, treacherous, and lazy, and will only work for very high wages; their clothing is a shirt and square cloak of cotton, fastened with two buttons before, with drawers and cover-lid of the same; they ornament their necks, arms, and legs, with stones, shells, &c. Horie-flesh and Maize Cakes are their favourite dainties, and chocolate and Magney wine their favourite liquors. The Audience of Guadalaxara is subdivided in 7 provinces, viz. Guadalaxara Proper, Xalisco, Chimetlan, Zacatuns, New Biscay, Culliacan, Cianola.

GUADALAJARA, a considerable town of N. America, and capital of a rich and fertile province of the same name, with a bishop's see; 217 miles W. of Mexico. Lon. 104. 49. W. lat. 20. 50. N.

* **GUADALAVIAR**, a river of Spain, which rises on the confines of Arragon and New Castile, and running by Turvel in Arragon, crosses the kingdom of Valencia, passes by the town of the same name, and soon after falls in the Mediterranean Sea, a little below Valencia.

GUADALOUPE, a handsome town in Spain, in Estremadura, with a celebrated convent whose structure is magnificent, and is immensely rich. It is seated on a rivulet of the same name. Lon. 5. 3. E. lat. 39. 12. N.

GUADALOUPE, an island of America, and one of the Caribbees. The middle of it is in 16. 20. of N. lat. and 62. W. lon. and is divided into two parts by a narrow strait, called Riviere Sale, or the Salt River; and at this place the land on each side is not above 4 miles broad, and by this strait the sea on the N. W. communicates with that on the S. E. The N. W. part is 60 miles in length, 24 in breadth, and divided into Cabesterre and Cabesterre. The eastern part is named Grande Terre, taken by the English in 1759, but restored to the French by the treaty of peace in 1763. It is generally said to be the best of all the Caribbee Islands. The most remarkable curiosity in Gaudaloupe is the burning mountain, called by the

French La Soufriere; it is seated in the S. part of Cabesterre. The vegetables, fruits, and trees, are much the same as in the other islands, except the cinnamon-tree, and that which yields balsam of Capivi.

GUADALQUIVIR, one of the most famous rivers in Spain, which rises in Andalusia, near the confines of Granada, and running quite through Andalusia, by the towns of Baiza, Andaxar, Cordova, Seville, and at St. Lucar, it falls soon after into the gulph of Cadiz.

GUADARAMA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, remarkable for its great trade in cheese. It is seated on the river Guadaram, 25 miles N. W. of Madrid, and 15 S. of Segovia. Lon. 3. 48. W. lat. 41. 45. N.

* **GUADEL**, a town of Asia, in Persia, and in the province of Mekran, with a pretty good harbour. Lon. 62. 55. E. lat. 25. 0. N.

GUADIANA, a river of Spain, having its source in New Castile, and passing across the high mountains, it falls down to the lakes, called Ojos of Guadiana, from whence it runs to Calatrava, Medellin Merida, and Badajoz in Estremadura of Spain, and, after having run for some time in Alentejo of Portugal, it passes on to separate the kingdom of Algarve from Andalusia, and falls into the bay or gulph of Cadiz, between Castro Marino and Agramonte.

GUYDILBARBAR, a large river of Africa, which river rises in Biledulgeris, runs to Borgia and Descaro in the district of Zeb; enters the kingdom of Tunis, passes by Massi, and divides into two branches, one of which falls into the sea at Porto Farina, under the name of Magrada; and the other having visited Beja, falls into the sea near Barga, under the name of Guadalquivir.

GUADIZ, a town of Spain in the kingdom of Granada, with a bishop's see. It is seated in a fertile country, 30 miles E. of Granada, and 15 S. W. of Baza. Lon. 2. 47. W. lat. 37. 4. N.

* **GUAGIDA**, a strong town of Africa in the kingdom of Tremesen, on the river Aresgol, 35 miles from Tremesen.

* **GUALATA**, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, bounded on the N. by Derveches, on the S. by the river Senegal, on the E. by a chain of mountains, and on the W. by the river of St. Anthony and by the Ludages. The inhabitants are negroes, and the country seems to be the same now known by the name of the Grand Jolloifs.

* **GUALDO**, a town of Italy, in the ecclesiastical state, and in the Marche of Ancona, towards the confines of the duchy

duchy of Spoleto, and that of Urbino, eight miles N. W. of Nocero; in 1751, it was almost destroyed by an earthquake. Lon. 12. 43. E. lat. 43. 6. N.

GUALROR, a large and strong town of Asia, in Indostan, and capital of a province of the same name, with a strong fort, 60 miles S. of Agra. Lon. 76. 50. E. lat. 25. 43. N.

GUAM, the first and chiefest of the Ladrone Islands, in the S. Sea, being about 100 miles in circumference. It depends upon the Spaniards, who have a garrison here, but the inhabitants are almost all natives of the country, and reputed to be very skilful in building boats. Lon. 145. 15. E. lat. 13. 5. N.

GUAMANGA, a considerable town of S. America, capital of a province of the same name in Peru, and in the audience of Lima, with a bishop's see: remarkable for its manufactures, and mines of gold, silver, loadstones, and particularly quicksilver. It is 400 miles E. of Lima. Lon. 73. 55. W. lat. 12. 40. S.

GUANAHANI, or **ST. SALVADORE**, now called Cat-island, one of the Bahama Islands. Lon. 75. 5. W. lat. from 24. 10. to 24. 40. N.

GUANUCO, a rich and pleasant town of S. America, and capital of a district of the same name, in the audience of Lima, 112 N. E. of Lima. Lon. 74. 55. W. lat. 9. 55. S.

* **GUANZAVELCA**, a town of South America, in Peru, and in the audience of Lima. It is rich and abounds in mines of quicksilver. It is 459 miles from Bisco. Lon. 74. 39. W. lat. 12. 55. S.

GUARDAFEU, a cape of Africa, on the coast of Abyssinia, on the eastern extremity of the kingdom of Adel, and at the entrance of the strait of Bab-el-Mandel. Lon. 52. 5. E. lat. 11. 46. N.

GUARDIA, or **GUARDA**, a strong town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, with a bishop's see and a stately cathedral. It is 60 miles S. E. of Lamego, and 138 E. of Lisbon. Lon. 6. 37. W. lat. 40. 22. N.

GUARDIA-ALFEREZ, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Contado-di-Molise, with a bishop's see. It is 7 miles N. W. of Larino. Lon. 14. 56. E. lat. 41. 39. N.

GUARGALA, or **GUERGUELA**, a town of Africa, and capital of a kingdom of the same name in Biledulgerid, to the S. of Mount Atlas, 420 miles S. by E. of Algiers. Lon. 3. 55. E. lat. 30. 0. N.

** **GUARICO**, a town situated on the N. side of St. Domingo, one of the Antilles; it is also called **CAP. FRANCOIS**, it is subject to France.

GUARMA, a sea-port town of Peru in S. America, 120 miles N. W. of Lima. Lon. 77. 49. W. lat. 10. 10. S.

GUASTALLA, a strong town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, with the title of a duchy, remarkable for a battle between the French and Imperialists in 1734; is seated near the river Po, 15 miles N. of Reggio, and 20 S. W. of Mantua. Lon. 10. 38. E. lat. 44. 56. N.

** **GUASTACA**, or **PANUCO**, a province of N. America, bordering on Mexico; abounding with rich silver mines,

* **GUASTO**, or **VASTO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, between the mouths of the river Trigno and Alinella, in the gulph of Venice, 15 miles S. E. of Lanciano. Lon. 15. 6. E. lat. 42. 29. N.

* **GUATIMALA**, the audience of, in N. America, and in New Spain, is above 750 miles in length; and 450 in breadth. It has 12 provinces under it; and the native Americans, under the dominions of Spain, profess Christianity; but mixed with many of their own superstitions. There is a great chain of high mountains, which run across it from E. to W. and it is subject to earthquakes and storms.

* **GUATIMALA**, a province of North America, in New Spain, and in the audience of the same name; bounded on the W. by Soconusco, on the N. by Verapaz and Honduras, on the E. by Nicaragua, and on the S. by the S. Sea. St. Jago de Guatimala is the capital of the whole audience.

GUATIMALA, a large and rich town of N. America, in New Spain, and capital of a government of the same name, with a bishop's see, and an university. It carries on a great trade. Lon. 90. 30. W. lat. 13. 40. N.

* **GUAXACA**, a province of N. America, in New Spain; fertile in corn cochineal, and cassia. It is bounded by the gulph of Mexico N. and by the S. Sea S. contains mines of gold, silver, and crystal Guaxaca is the capital town.

GUAXACA, a town of N. America, in the audience of Mexico, and capital of a province of the same name, with a bishop's see. It has several rich convents, both for men and women. Lon. 100. 0. W. lat. 17. 45. N.

GUAYRA, a district of the province of La Plata, in S. America, having Brazil on the E. and Paraguay on the W.

GUBEN, a handsome town of Germany, in Lower Lusatia, seated on the river Nielle, and belongs to the house of Sax-Mesenburg. It is 25 miles S. of Francfort upon the Oder, and 62 N. E. of Dresden. Lon. 14. 39. E. lat. 51. 58. N.

* **GUBER**, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland; 300 miles eastward of Gago; and between them is a vast desert; it is surrounded with high mountains; There are artificers, who send their commodities to Tomputo. The country is annually overflowed by the Niger. There is one town, which contains almost 6000 families; among whom are many merchants.

* **GUBIO**, or **EUGUBIO**, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in the duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see; 30 miles S. of Urbino, and 82 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 38. E. lat. 43. 16. N.

GUELDERLAND, a territory of the Netherlands, with the title of a duchy. It includes the upper quarter of Gueldres, and is the first of the United Provinces. It comprehends the three counties of Nimeguen, Zutphen, and Arnheim. The upper quarter of Gueldres comprehends the quarter of Ruremond, which is possessed by three sovereigns. Gueldres belongs to the king of Prussia; Ruremond and its dependencies to the house of Austria; and Venloe and Stephenswaert belong to the States-General.

GUELDRS, a strong town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of the same name; subject to Prussia; and seated among the marshes, 10 miles N. E. of Venloe. Lon. 6. 0. E. lat. 51. 26. N.

GUENGA, a great river of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges. It rises in the mountains of Balagate, and running N. E. falls into the west branch of the Ganges, in Bengal.

* **GUERAND**, a town of France, in Brittany, and in the county of Nantz. It carries on a considerable trade in white-salt, and is about three miles from the sea, and 250 W. S. W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 20. W. lat. 47. 20. N.

* **GUERCHÉ**, a town of France, in Normandy, with a castle. It is seated on the river Creuse 7 miles S. E. of Haye. Lon. 0. 49. E. lat. 46. 51. N.

GUERTT, a town of France, in the Upper Marche, and in the province of Lyonnois, seated on the river Gartampe; 35 miles N. E. of Limoges, and 170 S. of Paris. Lon. 1. 56. E. lat. 46. 10. N.

GUERNÉY, an island on the coast of Touraine, in the English Channel, and subject to Great-Britain. It is about 10 miles long, and as much broad, and contains 10 parishes. The natives speak French, it is still governed by Norman laws.

* **GURSTLING**, a village in Suffex, England, with a fair, on May 23 for cattle and pedlar's ware.

* **GUETARIA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuscoa, with a castle and good harbour. Lon. 2. 16. W. lat. 43. 26. N.

* **GUETA**, an ancient town of Spain, in New Castile, 15 miles N. W. of Cuenza, and 60 E. of Madrid. Lon. 1. 56. W. lat. 40. 22. N.

GUIANA, a large country of S. America, between the rivers of Oroonoko, and of the Amazons, and to the E. of Peru. The inward parts of the country are inhabited by savages, of different languages and customs. The French possess a part of the coast which is called Equinoctial France, and the Dutch another. Here is a perpetual spring, and it produces large quantities of sugar-canes. It is divided into two large countries, called Caribiana and Proper Guiana. It is between the equator and 8 degrees of N. lat.

GUIAQUIL, a town, bay, and harbour of S. America, in Peru, and capital of an audience of the same name. It consists of about 500 houses, and has but one regular street, along the river-side. It is 17 miles E. of Puna, and 140 N. E. of Payta. Lon. 81. 6. W. lat. 2. 11. N.

GUIRA, a sea-port town of S. America, and on the Caracca coast. Lon. 66. 5. W. lat. 10. 35. N.

GUIENNE, the largest province of France, bounded on the N. by Saintonge, Angoumois, and Limosin, on the E. by Limosin, Auvergne, and Languedoc; on the S. by the Pyrennees, Lower Navarre, and Bearn; and on the W. by the Ocean. It is about 225 miles in length and 200 in breadth. It is divided into the Upper and Lower. The Upper comprehends Querci, Rouergue, Armagnac, the territory of Comminges, and the county of Bigorre. The Lower contains Bourdelois, Perigord, Agenois, Condomois, Bazadois, the Lander, Proper Gascony, and the district of Labour. The principal rivers are, the Garonne, the Adour, the Tarn, the Avierou, and the Lot. Bourdeaux is the capital town.

** **GUILDFORD**, an inland county in the district of Salisbury in N. Carolina, America.

GUILFORD, a town in Surry, England, with a market on Saturdays, and 2 fairs, viz. on May 4, and November 22, for horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs. It is seated on the river Wey; is a large place, containing three parish-churches, and sometimes the assizes for the county are held here. It is a mayor-town, sends 2 members to parliament. It is 17 miles S. W. of Kingston, and 30 S. W. of London. Lon. 0. 30. W. lat. 51. 16. N.

* **GUILLAIN**, St. a town of the Austrian

French Netherlands, in Hainault, and in the provostship of Mons, on the river Haine, 16 miles from Mons. Lon. 3. 53. E. lat. 50. 27. N.

GUILLESTREE, a town and castle in the Alps; taken by prince Eugene in 1692. It is 9 miles N. E. of Embrun, and 14 S. W. of Brienzon. Lon. 6. 36. E. lat. 44. 41. N.

* **GUIMARAENS**, an ancient, handsome, strong, and considerable town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Douro e-Minho, and in the Comarcas; formerly the residence of their kings, and is divided into the Old and New. It is 10 miles S. E. of Braga, and 165 N. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 8. 21. W. lat. 41. 35. N.

** **GUINEA, NEW**, lies to the northward of New Holland, from which it is separated by Endeavour Strait. It is a long narrow island, extending south-east from the equator to 12. S. lat. and from 131. to 153. E. lon. The land in general is very low, but covered with such luxuriance of wood and herbage, as can scarcely be conceived. The cocoa-nut, the bread-fruit, and the plantain-tree, besides most of the trees, shrubs, and plants, that are common to the South-Sea islands, are found here in the greatest perfection. The inhabitants make much the same appearance as the New Hollanders, and like them, go naked.

GUINEA, a large country of Africa, of which little is known except the coast, and thence called the Coast of Guinea. It is divided into the Lower and Upper. This last comprehends the Malagueta Coast, the Tooth Coast, the Gold Coast, Whidah, Great Ardra, and Benin. The Lower part is commonly called Congo. It is very unhealthy for Europeans, though the negroes live a considerable time. The inhabitants in general go almost naked. The commodities purchased there are gum-seneca; grain; elephants-teeth; the greatest plenty of gold, upon the Gold Coast; and slaves. The English, Dutch, French, Danes, and other nations, have factories upon this coast. There are many little states, whose heads or chiefs, the sailors call kings; but very few deserve that title. When at war, the people taken, on both sides, are sold as slaves; and it is not uncommon for the nearest kin to sell each other, when they have power so to do. Guinea extends from Cape Blanco, in 20 degrees of N. lat. to Angola in 10 degrees of S. The Portuguese found out this country in the beginning of the 15th century, and began to trade here.

* **GUINCAMP**, a town of France, in Bretagne, and in the duchy of Penthièvre, 458 miles W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 56. W. lat. 48. 36. N.

* **GUIPUSCOA**, a small province of the N. part of Spain, bounded on the E. by Basques; on the N. by the ocean; on the W. by Biscay; on the S. by Navarre. It abounds in most things except wheat. Tolosa is the capital town.

GUISE, a small town of France, in Picardy, and in Thierach, with a very strong castle, and the title of a duchy; seated on the river Ouse, 15 miles N. E. of St. Quintin, and 95 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 42. E. lat. 49. 54. N.

** **GULE, LOUGH**, situated in the county Antrim, province of Ulster; here is Lissanoure Castle, the beautiful seat of Lord Macartney surrounded by the lough and a canal; this lough is distant from Dublin 105 miles.

* **GUNDELFINGEN**, a town of Germany, in Suabia, with a handsome castle; seated on the river Danube, 15 miles from Ulm, and 8 N. of Burgaw. Lon. 10. 24. E. lat. 48. 36. N.

* **GUNDELSHEIM**, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in Graichow, seated on the river Neckar, with a castle on an eminence.

GUNFLEET, one of the channels through which ships enter the mouth of the river Thames, England.

GUNTSBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in the margraviate of Burgaw; seated on the E. side of the Danube, 16 miles N. E. of Ulm. Lon. 10. 25. E. lat. 48. 35. N.

* **GUNTZENHAUSEN**, a town of Germany, in Franconia, five miles from Weiffenburg, on the river Altmul, and belongs to the margrave of Anspach.

GURIEL, a province of Asia, in Mingrelia, bounded on the E. by Mount Caucasus; on the N. by Imeretta; on the W. by the Black Sea; and on the S. by Turkey. The inhabitants are a sort of Christians; but ignorant, and irreligious. Their principal trade consists in slaves; and they often sell one another to the Turks, especially the females, who are very handsome.

GURK, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with a bishop's see; seated on the river Gurk, 20 miles N. of Clagenfurt, and 55 E. of Saltzburg. Lon. 14. 18. E. lat. 47. 12. N.

GUSTROW, a considerable town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a magnificent palace, where the dukes reside. It is 12 miles S. of Rostock, and 35 N. E. of Schwerin. Lon. 12. 13. E. lat. 53. 57. N.

GUTSKOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of a county of the same name, belonging to Sweden: seated on the river Peene, 14 miles

74 miles W. of Wolgatz, and 50 E. by N. of Gustrow. Lon. 13. 39. E. lat. 54. 0. N.

GUTTA, a town of Hungary, seated on the E. side of the Danube, opposite to the island of Schut, 25 miles E. of Presburg. Lon. 17. 47. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

GUZURAT, a province of Asia, in Indostan, and in the dominions of the Great Mogul. It is an island of the river Indus, and the inhabitants are Gentoos, and plunder all that comes within their power, both by sea and land. There is some trade in cotton, corn, and coarse cloth.

* **GWTHRIN**, a village of Denbighshire, in N. Wales, with one fair, on May 6, for cattle.

** **GUYDORR RIVER**, situated in the county Donegal, province of Ulster, 159 miles from Dublin.

GVEHORN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Lunenburg; seated on the rivers Aller and Issa, 25 miles N. of Brunswick, and 45 N. E. of Hanover. Lon. 10. 49. E. lat. 52. 49. N.

GYULA, a town of Hungary, formerly fortified; but, being taken by the Turks in 1566, the fortifications were demolished.

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HAAG, or **HAG**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Bavaria, seated on a hill on the W. side of the river Inn, and is capital of a county. It is 30 miles E. of Munich. Lon. 12. 15. E. lat. 48. 18. N.

* **HABAR**, an ancient town of Asia, in Persia, lying on the road from Sultania to Com in Irac Agemi. Lon. 49. 25. E. lat. 36. 12. N.

HABAT, a province of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Fez. It is surrounded by the Mediterranean, the Straits of Gibraltar, and the Atlantic Ocean. The principal towns are Arzilla, Tetuan, and Ceuta, which last is in possession of the Spaniards.

HABSBURG, or **HAPSBURG**, an ancient castle of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern. It is the place where the ancient counts of Hapsburg resided, and is seated near the lake of Lucern, and 26 miles N. of the town of that name. Lon. 8. 4. E. lat. 47. 30. N.

HACHA, a sea-port town of S. America, in Terra-Firma, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name. It produces

the fruits proper to those parts, a great deal of salt, some gold, and precious stones; and here the Spanish galleons touch at their arrival in S. America, from whence expresses are sent to all the settlements to give them notice of it. Lon. 72. 0. W. lat. 11. 30. N.

** **HACKETSTOWN**, a fair town situated in the county Carlow, province of Leinster, 41 miles from Dublin, 2½ miles beyond which are the ruins of Clonmore Castle; fairs held, 1 Thursday in February, 12 March, 4 May, Thursday after Trinity-Sunday, 21 August, 18 September, 3 Thursday in November, 21 December. Also a place of the same name in the county Waterford, province of Munster.

* **HACKZACK**, a small territory of Transilvania, on the confines of Walachia, with the title of a county.

HADAMAR, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in Weteravia, with a handsome castle; seated near the river Elbe, 22 miles N. W. of Mentz, and 15 E. of Coblenz. Lon. 8. 0. E. lat. 50. 23. N.

HADDINGTON, a royal borough of Scotland, in E. Lothian, which sends one member to parliament, in conjunction with Dunbar, N. Berwick, Lauder, and Jedburg. It is 18 miles E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 39. W. lat. 55. 58. N.

* **HADELLAND**, a small territory of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen.

* **HADEQUIS**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Hea. It was taken by assault in 1514, by the Portuguese, who carried away many beautiful slaves.

HADERSLEBEN, a sea-port town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, with a strong citadel, built upon a small island. It is seated on a bay of the Baltic Sea, and has a well frequented harbour. It is 25 miles E. of Ripen, and 40 N. of Sleswick. Lon. 9. 50. E. lat. 55. 18. N.

** **HADHAM**, E. and W. two towns in Hartford County, Connecticut, near the banks of Connecticut River.

HADHRAMUT, a town and province of Asia, in Happy Arabia, 115 miles W. of Careten. Lon. 45. 30. E. lat. 15. 0. N.

HADLEY, a town in Suffolk, England, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on Whit-Monday, for toys, and October 10, for butter, cheese, and toys. It is seated in a bottom, on the river Preston, is a pretty large town, and has a very handsome church, a chapel of ease, with one Presbyterian meeting-house. It is 20 miles S. E. of Bury, and

64 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 6. E. lat. 52. 10. N.

* **HADLEY**, a town in Hampshire County Massachusetts Bay, on the E. bank of Connecticut River.

* **HADSTOCK**, a village in Essex, England, with one fair, on July 28, for horses.

HARLSINGLAND, a subdivision of Nordland, in Sweden, famous for the valour of its inhabitants, who took several towns, and gave them their own name.

* **HÆMONIA**, the ancient name for the N. part of Thrace, which extended from mount Hæmus, now called Costaggnazzar, and Mariza, as far as the Euxine or Black Sea.

HÆMUS, the highest mountain of Turkey, in Europe, in Romania, now called Costaggnazzar.

HARLEM. See **HARLEM**.

* **HAEBROUK**, a small town of Flanders, 5 miles from Cassel, and 5 from Air. Lon. 2. 34. E. lat. 50. 51. N.

* **HAGIAR**, a town of Asia, in Arabia, and in the province of Hagias, 87 miles N. of Medina. Lon. 39. 25. E. lat. 25. 30. N.

HAGIAS, a province of Asia, in Arabia, bounded on the W. by the Red Sea, on the N. by Arabia Petraea, and on the E. by Theama.

* **HAG'S-BED**. See **LABACALLY**.

HAG'S-TOOTH MOUNTAIN, situated near Killenane, N. of Cahir, in the county Kerry, province of Munster; it is of a remarkable height, on the N. side of which are some romantic lakes; the mountains hereabouts, are frequented by herds of fallow deer, that range about in perfect security, no person disturbing them in these wild places.

HAGUE, or **GRAVEN HAGUE**, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, and one of the handsomest in Europe, with regard to its extent, the number and beauty of its palaces, its streets, its agreeable walks, and its great trade, especially in books. The greatest part of the houses have the appearance of palaces, and there at least 4000 gardens. It is seated 4 miles from the sea. The ancient counts of Holland resided here, and though 500 years ago, the wood-work of the palace is yet found. The stadtholder, or governor of the country, generally resides here; and it is the place where the States of the United Provinces assemble, and here the foreign ministers are admitted to audience; here also the supreme courts of justice are held. They have but two churches to perform divine service in. It is 3 miles N. W. of Delft, 8 miles S. W. of Leyden, 10 N. W. of Rotterdam, and 30 S. W. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 23. E. lat. 52. 4. N.

* **HAGUENAU**, a town belonging to

the French, in Germany, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, and was formerly imperial. It was several times taken and retaken in the late wars, and is seated on the river Motter, which divides it into two parts, near a forest of the same name, 12 miles N. of Strasburg, and 225 E. of Paris. Lon. 7. 53. E. lat. 48. 47. N.

HAIK, a market town of Scotland, in the shire of Peebles, seated on the river Tiviot.

HAILBRON, a handsome, strong, and free imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the duchy of Wirtemberg; it has some famous baths near it, and from whence the town has its name. It is seated on the Neckar, in a pleasant fruitful country, 25 miles N. E. of Stutzard, and 70 N. E. of Strasburg. Lon. 9. 25 E. lat. 49. 19. N.

* **HAIMBURG**, an ancient town of Germany, in Lower Austria, seated on the river Danube, 10 miles W. of Presburg, and 25 W. of Vienna. Lon. 16. 58. E. lat. 48. 12. N.

HAIN, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and in the circle of Misnia, with a manufacture of cloth. It is seated on the river Rhedar, 10 miles N. E. of Meissen, and 12 N. W. of Dresden. Lon. 13. 43. E. lat. 51. 22. N.

HAINAN, a considerable island of Asia, belonging to China, to the N. of the gulph of Cochinchina, and to the S. of the province of Canton, from which it is 12 miles distant. It is 400 miles in circumference. The inhabitants are mostly a wild sort of people, and great cowards, for 50 Chinese will put 1000 of them to flight. There are mines of gold and lapis lazuli, which last is carried to Canton, to paint the porcelain with. It produces the same fruits as China, besides sugar, tobacco, cotton, and indigo. Some of the inhabitants of the sea-coast have submitted to the Chinese.

HAINAULT, a province of the Netherlands; bounded on the N. by Brabant, on the W. by Flanders and Artois, on the S. by Cuyper, Picardy and Champagne, and on the E. by part of the territory of Liege and the county of Namur. It is divided into Austrian Hainault, whose capital is Mons; and French Hainault, whose capital is Valenciennes.

HAINBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle and archduchy of Austria, seated on the Danube, 35 miles E. of Vienna. Lon. 17. 18. E. lat. 48. 14. N.

HAINK, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, which runs through the province of Hainault, from E. to W. passing by Mons, St. Geilian, and falling into the Scheld at Conde.

HALABAS,

HALABAS, a town of Asia, in Indostan, and capital of a province of the same name. It is very large and defended by a strong citadel; is seated at the confluence of the rivers Jemma and Ganges, 120 miles W. by N. of Patna, 180 E. by S. of Agra. Lon. 80. 49. E. lat. 25. 55. N.

HALBERSTADT, a handsome town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of a principality of the same name. The cathedral is a superb structure, with a small peal of bells. The Jews are tolerated here, and carry on a great trade; and the inhabitants brew excellent beer. It is now subject to the king of Prussia, and is agreeably seated on the river Hotheim, 32 miles S. E. of Brunswick, and 30 N. W. of Mansfeld. Lon. 11. 24. E. lat. 52. 6. N.

* **HALBERSTADT**, the principality of, is a small territory of Germany, in Lower Saxony, surrounded towards the E. by the principality of Anhalt and the duchy of Magdeburg, and towards the W. by the duchy of Brunswick and the bishoprick of Hildesheim. Halberstadt is the capital town.

* **HALCHESTON**, a village in Suffolk, England, with one fair on November 12, for boots, shoes, upholsterers, and joiners work.

* **HALDENSTEIN**, a free and independent barony of Switzerland, with a handsome citadel.

HALEN, a small town of the Netherlands, in Austrian Erabant, seated on the river Geet, 24 miles W. of Maastricht. Lon. 5. 4. E. lat. 50. 58. N.

* **HALES-OWEN**, a town in Shropshire, England, but included in Worcester-shire, 6 miles E. of Stourbridge. There is no market, but it has two fairs, on Easter-Monday, for pleasure; and on June 22, for cattle.

HALESWORTH, a town in Suffolk, England, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on Whit-Tuesday, and October 18, for cattle, both which last three weeks. It is seated between two branches of the river Blich, and has a trade in linen-yarn and sail cloth. It is 28 miles N. E. of Ipswich, and 100 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 40. E. lat. 52. 25. N.

HALF-WAY-HOUSE, a place so called, situated in the county Sligo, province of Conaught, 109 miles from Dublin.

* **HALIBUT ISLAND**, so named by captain Cook, in his last voyage, on account of the number of fish of that name they here caught. It is 7 leagues in circumference; and very low and barren. Lon. 195. 45. E. lat. 54. 48. N.

** **HALLIFAX**, a town in the district of Halifax, North Carolina.

HALIFAX, a town of Nova Scotia, in North America, begun to be built by the English planters in 1749. It is delightfully seated on Chebucto harbour, in a healthful country, but somewhat subject to fogs, and the winter is very severe. Lon. 63. 30. W. lat. 44. 45. N.

HALIFAX, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on June 24, for horses: it has the title of an earldom; seated on a branch of the river Calder. It is a very large parish, and contains twelve chapels of ease, and upwards of 12,000 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in woollen manufactures. It is 40 miles W. S. W. of York, and 199 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 45. W. lat. 53. 45. N.

* **HALITZ**, a town of Poland, and capital of a territory of the same name, in Red Russia, with a cattle. It is seated on the river Neistier, 46 miles S. of Lemberg, and 65 N. W. of Kaminiack. Lon. 25. 19. E. lat. 49. 20. N.

HALLAND, a country of Sweden, in the island of Schonen, lying along the sea coast, at the entrance of the Baltick Sea, and opposite to Jutland. It is 60 miles along the coast, but is not above 12 in breadth. Halmstadt is the capital town.

HALLATON, a town of Leicestershire, England, with a market on Thursdays, and 3 fairs, on Holy-Thurday, May 23, and June 13, for cattle, pewter, brass, and cloths. It is 12 miles S. E. of Leicester, and 83 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 50. E. lat. 52. 32. N.

HALLE, a little dismantled town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Hainault; seated on the river Senne, 3 miles S. W. of Brussels, and 22 N. E. of Mons. Lon. 4. 20. E. lat. 50. 46. N.

HALLE, a handsome and considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the duchy of Magdeburg, with a famous university, and salt-works. It belongs to the king of Prussia, and is seated on the river Sale, 25 miles N. W. of Leipzig, and 40 S. E. of Magdeburg. Lon. 12. 8. E. lat. 51. 36. N.

HALLE, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, famous for its salt-pits; seated on the river Kocher, among rocks and mountains, 22 miles E. of Hailbron, and 37 N. E. of Stuttgart. Lon. 9. 52. E. lat. 49. 20. N.

HALLE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and county of Tirol, 6 miles N. E. of Inspruck. Lon. 11. 33. E. lat. 47. 12. N.

HALLBIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbishoprick of Salzburg; seated on the river Saltza, among

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among the mountains, wherein are mines of salt. It is 7 miles S. E. of Salzburg. Lon. 13. 12. E. lat. 47. 33. N.

HALLER, a town of the Netherlands, and province of Brabant, 10 miles S. E. of Tirlemont. Lon. 5. 18. E. lat. 50. 42. N.

HALMSTADT. See **HELMSTADT**.

HALSTEAD, a town in Essex, England, with a market on Fridays, and 2 fairs, on May 6, and October 29, for cattle, two days each. It is seated on the river Coln. It is 16 miles N. of Chelmsford, and 47 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 45. E. lat. 51. 59. N. Here is a good manufactory of fays, bays, and callimancoes; a good free-school for 40 boys.

* **HALTEREN**, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and in the bishoprick of Munster; seated on the river Lippe, 25 miles S. W. of Munster. Lon. 7. 27. E. lat. 51. 40. N.

HALTWHISTLE, a town in Northumberland, England; has no market; but two fairs, on May 14, and November 22, for cattle, Scotch-linen, and woollen cloth. It is 37 miles W. of Newcastle, and 281 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 17. E. lat. 55. 2. N.

* **HALVA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, seated on the river Ceou, 8 miles from Fez. Lon. 5. 5. W. lat. 33. 32. N.

* **HALY**, a town of Asia, in Happy Arabia. Lon. 42. 45. E. lat. 19. 45. N.

HAM, a small but strong town of Germany, in Westphalia, and capital of the county of Marck, subject to the king of Prussia. It is seated on the river Lippe, 24 miles S. of Munster, and 50 N. E. of Cologne. Lon. 7. 50. E. lat. 51. 36. N.

HAM, a town of France, in Picardy, seated on the river Somme; 10 miles N. from Noyon, and 48 N. of Paris. Lon. 3. 6. E. lat. 49. 45.

* **HAM**, a village in Surry, near Richmond, England, with a fair, on May 29, for pedler's ware.

* **HAMADAN**. See **AMADAN**.

* **HAMAH**, a town of Asia, in Syria, seated among the hills. Some geographers mistake it for Apamea. It has all along been a considerable place, and has a castle standing on a hill; the river Affi, formerly called Orontes, runs close by the castle. The market-places are pretty good; and they have a trade for linen of their own manufacture. It is 85 miles N. by E. of Damascus, and 78 S. W. of Aleppo. Lon. 34. 55. E. lat. 36. 15. N.

* **HAMAMET**, a town of Africa, in Barbary; seated on a gulph of the same

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name. 45 miles from Tunis. Lon. 10. 15. E. lat. 36. 35. N.

* **HAMAR**, a town of Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys, 60 miles N. E. of Anflo. Lon. 11. 5. E. lat. 60. 30. N.

* **HAMBLERDON**, a village in Hampshire seven miles S. W. of Petersfield, with three fairs, on February 13, and October 2, for hories; and on the first Tuesday in May for toys.

HAMBURG, one of the largest towns in Germany. The ancient town itself is pretty large; to which they have added the new town, almost as big as the former. The principal streets of the ancient town have long and broad canals, useful for trade, serve to keep the houses and the streets clean. It is seated on the river Elbe, and on the side of Holstein is the Alster, which, before it enters the town by sluices, forms a fine basin that cannot be equalled in Germany; the canals are always covered with boats full of sea-fish of all sorts, according as they are in season, all the year round. Hamburg is well fortified, and there is always a sufficient garrison to defend it, with a fine train of Artillery. On the ramparts are handsome walks. The senate of this town is composed of 4 burgo-masters, of whom one only is a tradesman; 4 syndics; 24 senators, of whom 11 are men of letters, and the rest tradesmen; 4 secretaries, one of whom is a protonotary, and another belongs to the archives; so that the whole senate consists of 35 persons. The town is divided into 5 parishes; and out of each are formed several colleges, or companies, who take care of public affairs unless there is any thing too high for their determination, and then it is judged by a sort of general assembly. It is a place of great trade. The inhabitants are all Lutherans, and none but the English have the liberty of performing divine service in a chapel of their own. Besides the 5 principal churches, they have 11 smaller ones for particular occasions, some of which belong to hospitals. The cathedral of Notre-Dame is a very fine structure; and has a chapter, consisting of 12 canons, who are all Protestants. It is advantageously seated on the N. bank of the Elbe, 45 miles N. W. of Lunenburg, 60 S. of Sleswick, and 55 N. E. of Bremen. Lon. 9. 55. E. lat. 53. 34. N.

* **HAMBELBURGH**, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and in territory of the abbey of Fuld; seated on the river Saab, 28 miles S. E. of Fuld. Lon. 10. 12. E. lat. 50. 16. N.

HAMBLIN, a strong town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Calenburg at the extremity of the duchy

duchy of Brunswick, of which it is the key. It is agreeably situated at the confluence of the rivers Hamel and Weser, 25 miles S. W. of Hanover, and 48 S. W. of Brunswick. Lon. 9. 36. E. lat. 52. 6. N.

* **HAMIEZ-METAGARA**, a town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Fez. It is remarkable for its gardens.

HAMILTON, a town of Scotland, in Clydsdale, with the title of a duchy. It is a very pretty neat town, and near it the duke of Hamilton has a very magnificent palace and large park. It is seated on the river Clyde, 10 miles S. E. of Glasgow. Lon. 4. 16. W. lat. 55. 58. N.

** **HAMILTON'S BAWN**, this place which has been recorded in the poetical works of the celebrated Swift; is situated in the county Armagh, province of Ulster, 60 miles from Dublin; it is a large well built village, and has a good barrack; fairs held here, 26 May and November.

HAMMERSMITH, a village in Middlesex, England, 4 miles W. of London, and a little to the N. of the Thames.

* **HAMMERSTEIN**, a fortress of Germany, upon the Rhine, over-against Coblenz, and belonging to the elector of Treves, or Triers. Lon. 7. 35. E. lat. 50. 27. N.

HAMONT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the bishoprick of Liege, near the confines of Brabant; 30 miles N. W. of Maestricht, and 7 W. of Roermund. Lon. 5. 31. E. lat. 51. 17. N.

** **HAMPSHIRE**, an American county in the western extremity of Massachusetts Bay, watered by Connecticut River.

HAMPSHIRE, an English county, 40 miles in length, and 35 in breadth; bounded on the N. by Berkshire; on the E. by Suffex and Surry; on the W. by Dorsetshire; and on the S. by the British Channel. It contains 26,850 houses, 162,350 inhabitants, 253 parishes, and 20 market-towns. The principal rivers are the Avon, the Stour, the Test, and the Itching. The air is wholesome, and the soil various; and here is the famous New Forest, for the making of which William the Conqueror demolished 36 churches. It has 9 walks, as many keepers, a bow-beaver, and a lord-warden. The commodities are corn, wool, wood, iron, sea-fish, and particularly lobsters and oysters. Here are also some woollen manufactures: but it is most noted for its excellent honey, and the best bacon in the kingdom. It sends 20 members to parliament; that is, 18 for the towns, and 2 for the county. Winchester is the capital.

HAMPSHIRE, New, one of the United Provinces of North America, and formerly one of the 4 divisions of New England; bounded on the N. by New Scotland; on the E. by the ocean, on the S. by Massachusetts Bay, and on the W. by New-York.

HAMPSTEAD, a pleasant village of Middlesex, England, 5 miles N. of London. Lat. 51. 35. N. lon. 0. 1. E.

** **HAMPSTEAD** and **HIGHGATE**, two inland villages belonging to the Province of Georgia, N. America. They are about 1 mile asunder, and 4 from Savannah the capital of the province.

* **HAMPTON**, a town in Gloucestershire, England, with a market on Tuesdays, and 2 fairs, viz. on Trinity-Monday, and October 29, for cattle; seated on the Cotwold Hills, and 14 miles S. of Gloucester, and 90 W. of London. Lon. 2. 15. W. lat. 51. 36. N.

HAMPTON, a sea-port town of North America, in the province of New Hampshire; 40 miles N. of Bolton. Lon. 74. 0. W. lat. 43. 5. N.

** **HAMPION**, a maritime town of Elizabeth county, Virginia, at the bottom of a bay, near the mouth of James's River, 15 miles S. E. from New York. Also the names of two towns E. and S. in Long Island, province of New York, and county of Suffolk.

HAMPTON-COURT, a town of Middlesex, England, famous for a royal palace, built by cardinal Wolfey, who gave it to Henry VIII. The buildings, gardens, and parks, to which king William made many additions, are 4 miles in circumference, and watered on three sides by the Thames, over which there is a bridge to Kingston. It is seated on the N. side of the Thames, 12 miles S. W. of London. Lon. 0. 9. W. lat. 51. 25. N.

* **HAMSTREET**, a village in Kent, England, with a fair, on May 14, for horses, cattle, and pedler's ware.

HANAU, a handsome and strong town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in Weteravia, capital of a county of the same name. It belongs to its own prince; is divided into two towns, Old and New, and is well fortified. It is seated near the river Maine, 10 miles E. of Frankfort, and 18 N. E. Darmstadt. Lon. 8. 55. E. lat. 49. 56. N.

HANAU, the county of, is bounded on the E. by the county of Rhyneck, and by the abbey of Fuld; on the W. by the counties of Weissenburg and Solms; and on the N. and S. by the territories of Mentz and Francfort. It is 45 miles long, but its breadth is very small, Hanau is the capital town.

* **HANFORD**, a village in Suffolk, England,

England, with two fairs, on May 18, for lean cattle, and on May 22, for lean cattle and lambs.

• **HANMORR ISLAND**, the largest island in Lough Derg, in the counties of Galway and Tipperary; it contains above 100 acres well cultivated and fertile.

HANOVER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of the king of Great-Britain's German dominions. The elector resided here before he ascended the throne of Great-Britain. The regency of this country is administered in the same manner as if the sovereign was present. It is a large well-built town, and pretty well fortified. The established religion is the Lutheran; but the Roman Catholics are tolerated, and have a handsome church. It is seated in a sandy plain, on the river Leyne; 15 miles S. E. of Newstadt, and 25 W. of Brunswick. Lon. 10. 5. E. lat. 52. 25. N.

• **HANOVER**, the territory of, comprehends the county of Lawenrood, the duchy of Zell, Sax-Lawenburg, Bremen, Lunenburg, the principality of Verden, Grubenhagen, and Oberwald; and extends 260 miles in length from S. W. but the breadth is different, being in some places 150 miles, and in others but 50. The produce of them is timber, cattle, hog, mutton, beer, and bacon; a little silver, copper, lead, iron, vitriol, brimstone, quicksilver, and copperas: the trade is not very great.

• **HANOVER**, a fine large island, opposite the north-west extremity of New Ireland. It is high, and covered with trees, among which are many plantations, the whole presenting a most beautiful appearance; and still further westward, in Lon. 147. E. lie the **ADMIRALTY ISLANDS**, between 20 and 30 in number, and many of them of considerable extent.

• **HANOVER**, a town in York County Pennsylvania, 17 miles S. W. of New York.

HANSE-TOWNS, a society of sea port towns, united together for their common interest, and for the protection of their trade; they are so called from the German word, Hanseg. There were a great number of these at first; but about the year 1500, they began to be weakened, and now none have the Hanseatic government, except Bremen and Lubeck.

• **HANSLOPE**, a village in Buckinghamshire, England, with one fair, on Holy Thursday; for cattle.

• **HANUYE**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, 20 miles S. E. of Louvaine. Lon. 5. 16. E. lat. 50. 41. N.

• **HAPARE**; under this name are comprehended four small islands, situated among the Friendly Islands in the South Seas. These islands extend about 19 miles.

• **HAPSAL**, a sea-port town of Livonia, in Estonia. It belongs to the Russian empire, and is seated on the Baltick Sea, five miles S. W. of Revel, over-against the island of Dago. Lon. 22. 47. E. lat. 59. 4. N.

HAPSBURG. See **HABSURG**

• **HARBERT**, a town of Asia, in Diarbeck, near Amid, with an Armenian archbishop's see; but subject to the Turks.

HARBOROUGH, a town of Leicestershire, England, with a market on Tuesdays, and one fair, on November 19. It is seated on the river Welland, which separates it from Northamptonshire, and has a good free-school; 18 miles N. of Northampton, 14 S. of Leicester, and 85 W. by N. of London. Lon. 0. 52. W. lat. 52. 28. N.

HARBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lunenburg, and in the electorate of Hanover, with a strong castle. It is seated on the river Elbe, over-against Hamburg, 37 miles N. W. of Lunenburg. Lon. 9. 56. E. lat. 53. 30. N.

HARCOURT, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the diocese of Bayeux, with the title of a duchy.

HARDERWICH, a town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, and in the quarter of Harnheim, with an university. It is seated on the Zuider-zee, 20 miles N. W. of Harnheim, and 32 E. of Amsterdam. Lon. 5. 40. E. lat. 52. 23. N.

HARFLEUR, a sea-port town of France in Normandy, and in the territory of Caux. It stands on the river Lizarda, 15 miles S. W. of Lecampa, and 36 N. W. of Rouen. Lon. 0. 19. E. lat. 49. 30. N.

HARLEBECK, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders, seated on the river Lis, 3 miles N. E. of Courtray, and 17 S. W. of Ghent. Lon. 3. 29. E. lat. 50. 52. N.

HARLEICH, a town of Merionethshire, in N. Wales, with a market on Saturdays, and 4 fairs, on Thursday after Trinity, June 30, August 21, and December 11, for cattle. It is seated on a rock, on the sea-shore, and but a poor place, though theshire-town, and sends a member to parliament. It is 20 miles W. by S. of Bala, and 139 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 6. W. lat. 53. 54. N.

HARLEM, a considerable town of the United Provinces, in Holland, which boasts of the invention of printing, and

pretends that Lawrence Coster was the person who first practised it. It is seated near the sea, 10 miles W. of Amsterdam, and 15 N. N. E. of Leyden. Lon. 4. 38. E. lat. 52. 24. N.

HARLESTON a town of Norfolk, England, with a large market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on July 5, and September 9, which last 14 days. It is seated on the river Wavenay, over which there is a bridge, 16 miles S. of Norwich, and 94 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 20. E. lat. 52. 26. N.

HARLEY, a village in the county of Ulster, province of New York.

HARLING, a town in Norfolk, England, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on May 4, and October 24. It is seated on a rivulet, and the market is chiefly for linen-cloth. It is 24 miles S. W. of Norwich, and 83 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 0. E. lat. 52. 28. N.

HARLINGEN, a sea-port town of the United Provinces, in W. Friesland, of which, next to Lewarden, it is the largest, most populous, and rich; it is governed by a senate and 8 burgo-masters. It is 13 miles W. of Lewarden, and 18 N. of Staverin. Lon. 5. 14. E. lat. 53. 9. N.

HARLOW, a town in Essex, England, whose market is now disused; but it has 3 fairs, on Whit-Monday, September 9, and November 28, for horses and cattle. It is 17 miles W. of Chelmsford, and 29 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 12. E. lat. 51. 49. N.

HARO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the river Hebro, and the chief place of a county. Lon. 2. 23. W. lat. 42. 22. N.

HARPLEY, a village in Norfolk, England, with one fair, on July 24, for horses.

HARREGATE, a village in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, remarkable for its mineral springs, of a vitriolic, sulphureous nature.

HARRIA, or **HARELINLAND**, a province of Livonia, lying on the N. W. of the gulph of Finland. Revel is the only town.

HARRIES, one of the western isles of Scotland, and the outermost of them all.

HARRIOTSHAM, a village in Kent, England, with one fair, on July 5, for horses.

HARRISTOWN, a small borough town in the county Kildare, province of Leinster, governed by a sovereign and burgesses, situated 18 miles S. W. of Dublin. It sends 2 members to parliament, patron duke of Leinster.

HARROLD, a village in Bedfordshire, England, 8 miles W. by N. of

Bedford, with 3 fairs, on Tuesday before May 12, Tuesday before July 5, and Tuesday before October 10, for cattle.

HARTFIELD, a village in Sussex, England, with one fair, on Tuesday after Whit-week, for cattle and pedler's ware.

HARTFORD, a town of Hartfordshire, England, of which it is the capital, with a market on Saturdays, and 4 fairs, on Saturday fortnight before Easter, May 12, July 5, and November 8, for cattle. It is seated on the river Lea; it is the place where the assizes are held; has the title of a marquise; sends 2 members to parliament; is 2 miles W. of Ware, and 21 N. of London. Lon. 0. 0. lat. 51. 50. N.

HARTFORD, a town in the province of Connecticut, one of the United States of North America, seated on the river Connecticut, 50 miles W. of Boston. Lon. 71. 39. W. lat. 42. 20. N.

HARTFORDSHIRE, an English county, 31 miles long, and 28 broad; bounded E. by Essex, W. by Buckinghamshire, N. by Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire, and S. by Middlesex. It contains 16,570 houses, 120 parishes, and 8 market-towns, whereof only 2 send members to parliament, namely, Hartford, and St. Alban's. It abounds in corn, river-fish, sheep, and fat cattle, and the air is good all over the county. The principal rivers are, the Lea, the Coln, and the Hulton. Hartford is the capital town.

HARTLAND, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on Easter-Wednesday, and September 25, for cattle. It is seated near the Severn-Sea, near a cape or promontory called Hartland-point, 28 miles W. of Barnstaple, and 197 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 31. W. lat. 51. 12. N.

HARTLEPOOL, a sea-port town of the county of Durham, England, with a market on Saturdays, and 4 fairs, on May 14, August 21, October 9, and November 27, for toys, and plenty of fish. It is commodiously seated on the sea-shore, and is partly surrounded with rocks and hills; it is a pretty large place, but the market is come to nothing. It is 16 miles S. E. of Durham, and 236 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 4. W. lat. 44. 41. N.

HARTLEY-ROW, a village in Hampshire, England, 10 miles N. E. of Basingstoke, with two fairs, on Shrove-Tuesday, and June 29, for pedler's ware.

HARTZGEROD, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and in the principality of Hainault, seated on the

the river Selk, 17 miles S. of Halberstadt.

* **HERVEY'S ISLAND**, a small island in the the South-Sea, lying in 19. 17. S. lat. and 158. 48. W. lon. from Greenwich; first discovered by captain Cook in 1773.

HARWICH, a sea port town of Essex, England, with a market on Tuesdays and Fridays, and two fairs, on May 1, and October 18, for toys. It is surrounded on three parts by the sea and the river Stour; here the packet-boats are stationed that go to Holland. It is a borough town, sends two members to parliament, and has a commodious harbour. It is governed by a mayor, 8 aldermen, and 24 common-council; opposite the town is a good battery of cannon. Here is also a good dock-yard, in which many ships of war are built. It is 21 miles E. by N. of Colchester, and 73 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 25. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

** **HARWICH**, a town in Barnstable county, Plymouth colony, New England, seated on the N. side of a peninsula in Cape Cod Bay, 6 miles W. of Eastham.

* **HASBAT**, a province of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Morocco. It abounds in all the necessaries of life, and carries on a great trade.

* **HASELFELD**, an ancient town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the county of Blackenburg, belonging to the house of Brunswick.

HASLEM, an island of Denmark, in the Catagete Sea, lying at the entrance of the Baltick Sea, to the N. of the island of Zealand. Lon. 11. 50. E. lat. 56. 4. N.

HASLEMERE, town of Surry, England, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on May 1, and September 25, for horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs. It is seated on the edge of the county, next Hampshire, sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a constable. It is 12 miles S. W. of Guildford, and 41 S. W. of London. Lon. 0. 35. W. lat. 51. 7. N.

* **HASLI**, a small territory of Switzerland, in the county of Bern.

HASLINGDEN, a town of Lancashire, England, with a market on Wednesdays, and 3 fairs, on May 8, July 1, and October 10, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep. It is 16 miles N. by W. of Manchester, and 173 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 24. W. lat. 53. 41. N.

* **HASSELT**, a handsome town in the United Provinces, in Overysel, seated on the river Wecht, five miles from Zwol. Lon. 6. 10. E. lat. 23. 36. N.

HASSELT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the territory of Liege, seated on the river Demmer, 14 miles N. W. of Maestricht. Lon. 5. 15. E. lat. 50. 57. N.

HASTINGS, a town of Suffex, England, with two markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and three fairs, on Whir-Tuesday, July 26, and October 23, for pedler's ware. It is one of the Cinque-ports, and noted for being the place where William the Conqueror landed. The chief employment of the people is fishing. It is 24 miles E. of Lewes and 50 S. E. of London. Lon. 0. 46. E. lat. 50. 52. N.

HATFIELD, a town of Hartfordshire, England, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on April 23, and October 18, for toys; here the earl of Salisbury has a handsome palace, called Hatfield-house. It is 20 miles N. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat. 51. 49. N.

** **HATFIELD**, a town in Hampshire county, Massachusetts Bay, seated on Mill River, 5 miles E. from Northampton.

HATFIELD-BROAD OAK, a town of Essex, England, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on August 5, for lambs. It is seated on a branch of the river Lea, near a forest of the same name, 12 miles N. W. of Chelmsford, and 28 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 23. E. lat. 51. 56. N.

HATHERLEY, a town of Devonshire, England, with a market on Fridays, and 4 fairs, on May 21, June 22, September 4, and November 8, for cattle. It is a small place containing about 100 houses, and has one good inn. It is 26 miles N. W. of Exeter, and 194 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 9. W. lat. 50. 52. N.

HATSFELD, a town of Germany, and principal of a county of the same name, in Wetteravia, and in the circle of the Upper Rhine.

HATTEM, a town of the United Provinces, in the duchy of Guelderland, seated on the river Uffel, five miles S. W. of Zwol. It was taken by the French in 1672, who demolished the fortifications. Lon. 6. 6. E. lat. 53. 30. N.

HATTENGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the county of Mark, seated on the river Roer. Lon. 7. 14. E. lat. 51. 17. N.

HATVAN, a town and fort of Upper Hungary, in the county of Novigord. It was taken by the Imperialists in 1685, and is seated on a mountain, 28 miles N. E. of Buda, and 28 S. W. of Agria. Lon. 18. 54. E. lat. 47. 44. N.

HAVANNA, a sea port town of America, in the island of Cuba, and on the N. W. of it, opposite to Florida. It is famous for its harbour, which is so large that it may hold 1000 vessels, and yet the mouth is so narrow, that only one ship can enter at a time. This is the place where all the ships that come from the Spanish settlements rendezvous on their return to Spain.

Spain. It is near two miles in circumference, and contains about 2000 inhabitants, consisting of Spaniards, Mulattoes, and Negroes. The entrance into the harbour is well defended by forts and platforms of great guns, and the bishop of St. Jago resides here, as well as most men of fashion and fortune belonging to the island. It was taken by the English in 1762, but restored to the Spaniards by the treaty of peace in 1763. Lon. 82. 13. W. lat. 23. 12. N.

HAVANT, a town of Hampshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and 2 fairs on June 22, and October 17, for toys. It is 7 miles N. E. of Portsmouth, and 63 W. by S. of London. Lon. 0. 58. E. lat. 50. 52. N.

HAVEL, a river of Brandenburg, which proceeds from a lake in the duchy of Mecklenburg, and falls into the Elbe.

HAVELBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the electorate of Brandenburg, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Havel, 22 miles N. E. of Stendal, and 37 N. W. of Brandenburg. Lon. 12. 26. E. lat. 53. 5. N.

HAVERFORD WEST, a town of S. Wales, in Pembrokeshire, with two markets, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and six fairs, on May 12, June 12, July 18, September 4, September 24, and October 17, for horses, cattle, and sheep. It is a town and county of itself, and seated on a creek of Milford-haven, over which there is a bridge: has a considerable trade, with several vessels belonging to it, and sends one member to parliament. The assizes and county gaol are kept here. It is a mayor town; 15 miles S. by E. of St. David's and 169 W. by N. of London. Lon. 5. 0. W. lat. 51. 50. N.

HAVERILL, a town of Suffolk, England, with a market on Saturdays, and a good fair, on May 12, which lasts two days, for cattle, &c. It has a considerable manufactory of cheques, cottons, and fustians, and is 49 miles N. E. of London, and 28 N. of Chelmsford. Lon. 0. 30. E. lat. 52. 10. N.

HAVRILLE, a town in Essex county Massachusetts bay, New England, on the river Merimack, near Mitchell's falls.

HAVERSOW, a town in New York province, on the W. bank of Hudson's river, 35 miles N. of New York.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, a large, handsome, strong, and rich sea port town of France, in Upper Normandy, and in the territory of Caux. It has an excellent harbour, a strong citadel, and a good arsenal; is seated at the mouth of the river Seine, 45 miles W. of Roan, and 112 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 11. E. lat. 49. 29. N.

* **HAUPOUL-MAZAMET**, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, in the diocese of Lavaur.

HAUTVILLIERS, a town of France, in Champagne, and in the diocese of Rheims, with a famous rich abbey. It is seated on the river Marne, 20 miles from Rheims, and it is said the best Champagne wine is produced here.

* **HAUTE-RIVE**, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, seated on the river Ariège, 10 miles S. of Toulouse. Lon. 1. 26. E. lat. 43. 26. N.

* **HAWARDEN**, or **HARWARDEN**, a village of N. Wales, in Flintshire five miles S. W. of Chester, with three fairs, on May 8, Oct. 1, and Dec. 24, for cattle.

HAWKSHED, a town of Lancashire, England, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on Holy-Thursdays, for horned cattle, and pedler's ware; and on September 21, for pedler's ware. It is 24 miles N. N. W. of Lancaster, and 265 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 6. W. lat. 54. 24. N.

* **HAWKSHURST**, a village in Kent, England, with one fair, on August 10, for cattle, and pedler's ware.

* **HAWORTH**, a village in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, with a fairs, on July 22, for pedler's ware, and October 14, for horned cattle and pedler's ware.

HAWS, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, England, with a fair on Whit-Mond. for horned cattle and sheep.

* **HAXBY**, a village in Lincolnshire, England, with one fair, on July 5, for merchants goods.

HAY, a town of Brecknockshire, England, with a market on Mondays, and 3 fairs, on May 17, August 12, and October 10, for horned cattle, sheep, and horses. It is seated between the rivers Wyll and Dulat, 15 miles N. E. of Brecknock, and 134 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 4. W. lat. 51. 59. N.

* **HAYS**, a town of France, in Tourain, remarkable for the birth of Des Cartes. It is seated on the river Creuse, 7 miles from Guiche, 25 from Tours, and 135 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 46. E. lat. 46. 56. N.

* **HAYES ISLAND**, in New South Wales, formed by the rivers Nelson and Hayes.

HAYLSHAM, a town of Suffex, England, with a market on Saturdays, but no fairs. It is 12 miles E. of Lewes, and 53 S. E. of London. Lon. 0. 20. E. lat. 50. 55. N.

HBA, a province of Africa, on the coast of Barbary, and in the most western part of the kingdom of Morocco. It produces no grain but barley, is full of high mountains,

mountains, which feed a number of goats and asses. Here is also a great deal of honey. The inhabitants are Mahometans. It is bounded on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean, on the S. by the province of Sufa and Guzula, on the E. by Morocco, and on the N. by Ducalca.

* **HEADFORD**, situated in the county Galway, province of Conaught, 103 miles from Dublin, a little better than 2 miles from this are the ruins of Ross-abbey; fairs are held here on 11 May, and 14 October.

* **HEADEN**. See **HEYDEN**.

HEAN, a considerable town of Asia, in Tonquin, seated on the river Dorne, 80 miles S. of Cachao, and 80 N. of the bay of Tonquin. The French have a factory here, and a handsome house for the principal missionary, who is a bishop.

HEBRIDES, certain islands, lying to the W. of Scotland, and commonly called the Western Isles; the principal of which are Sky, Mull, Ila, Lewis, &c.

* **HEBRIDES, NEW**, a group of islands first discovered by Quiros in 1606; they were next visited by M. de Bougainville in 1768, who called them the Great Cyclades; captain Cook, in 1774, gave them the name they now bear. They are situated between the latitudes of 14. 29. and 20. 4. S. and between the longitudes of 166. 41. and 170. 21. E. extending 125 leagues. The principal islands are Tierra del Espiritu Santo and Malicollo, besides several others of less note, some of which are from 18 to 25 leagues in circuit. In general they are high and mountainous, abounding with wood and water, and the usual productions of the tropical islands. The inhabitants are of very different appearances at different islands, and ignorant of each others existence. They are in general of a slender make and dark colour, and most of them have frizzled hair. Their canoes and houses are but small, and poorly constructed; and, except their arms, they have scarcely any manufacture. They are, however, hospitable, civil, and good-natured, when not prompted to a contrary conduct by the jealousy, which the unusual appearance of European visitors may naturally be supposed to excite.

* **HECKFIELD**, a village in Hampshire, England, with one fair on Good-Friday, for pedler's ware.

HEBAMORA, a town of Sweden, in Vesterdal, or Westmania, seated on the river Dalecarlia, 30 miles S. W. of Gevelt, and 55 N. W. of Upsal. Lon. 17. 7. E. lat. 60. 14. N.

* **HEGOW**, a small territory of Germany, in Upper Suabia. It is very populous, and belongs to divers Sovereigns.

* **HEIDENHEIM**, a town of Germany,

in Suabia, and in the territory of Brentzhall, with a handsome palace or castle, belonging to the house of Wirtemberg, 22 miles N. of Ulm. Lon. 10. 9. E. lat. 48. 47. N.

HEIDELBERG, a considerable and populous town of Germany, capital of the Lower Palatinate, with a celebrated university. It is noted for its great tun, which holds 800 hogheads, generally kept full of good Rhenish wine. It stands in a pleasant rich country, and was a famous seat of learning; but is much reduced by calamities. It was first reduced to a heap of ruins in 1622, by the Spaniards; and the rich library was transported, partly to Vienna, and partly to the Vatican at Rome. After this it enjoyed the benefits of peace, till the Protestant electoral house became extinct, and a bloody war ensued in 1693, in which the castle was ruined, and the tombs of the electors shamefully violated and pillaged. The great tun was broke to pieces in 1693, by the French, and at great expence in 1729, was repaired. It stands on the river Neckar, over which there is a handsome bridge, 12 miles N. E. of Spire, and 37 S. E. of Mentz. Lon. 8. 48. E. lat. 49. 26. N.

* **HEILA**, a town of Royal Prussia, in Cassubia, seated at the mouth of the river Vistula, on the Baltick Sea, and subject to Poland, 12 miles N. of Dantzick. Lon. 19. 25. E. lat. 54. 53. N.

* **HEILEGEN-HAVE**, a sea port town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in Wageria, seated on the Baltick Sea, over-against the island of Termeren. Lon. 10. 57. E. lat. 54. 30. N.

* **HEILIGE-LAND**, an island of the German Sea, between the mouth of the river Eider, and that of the Elbe. It belongs to the duke of Holstein. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 54. 21. N.

* **HEILIGENFEL**, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen, between Braunsburg and Brandenburg. Lon. 20. 17. E. lat. 54. 24. N.

* **HEILIGENSTADT**, a town of Germany, and capital of the territory of Etchlet, belonging to the elector of Mentz; seated at the confluence of the rivers Geisled and Leine, 30 miles N. W. of Eisenach. Lon. 10. 14. E. lat. 51. 24. N.

* **HEILSPRUE**, a town of Polish Prussia, with a palace where the bishop of Warmia resides; seated on the river Alle. Lon. 21. 35. E. lat. 54. 6. N.

* **HEITHURRY**, a village in Wiltshire, England, with one fair, on May 3.

* **HELAVERO**, a town of Asia, in Persia. Lon. 73. 15. E. lat. 31. 35. N.

* **HELENA, ST.** an island in the Atlantic

lantic Ocean belonging to the English East India Company. It lies in 5. 49. W. lon. and 15. 55. S. lat. being 1200 miles W. of the continent of Africa, and 1800 E. of South America. Its circumference is about 20 miles. It is in general rocky and mountainous; but the interior vallies, and even mountains are extremely pleasant and fertile. The number of inhabitants on the island does not exceed 2000, including near 500 soldiers and 600 slaves, who are supplied with necessaries by the company's ships, in return for refreshments. The town is small, and stands in a valley at the bottom of a bay on the S. side of the island, between two steep dreary mountains. The buildings, both public and private, are plain, but neat; and the town is well defended by forts and batteries. This island was given to the East India Company by Charles II. soon after it was taken from the Dutch by admiral Munden, anno 1672.

HELLESPONT. See **DARDANELLES.**

HELMONT, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, in the quarter of Peelland, with a strong castle. It is seated on the river Aa, 17 miles from Bolduc, and 70 E. of Brussels. Lon. 5. 37. E. lat. 51. 31. N.

* **HELMSEY-BLACKMORE**, or **HELMSEY**, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, England, seated on the river Rye. It has a market on Saturdays, with 4 fairs, on May 19, July 16, October 2, and November 6, for cattle, linen and woollen cloth. It is 20 miles N. of York, and 220 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 0. W. lat. 54. 19. N.

HELMSTADT, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick, with a university; 22 miles N. E. of Brunswick, and 20 E. of Wolfenbuttle. Lon. 11. 16. E. lat. 52. 16. N.

* **HELMSTADT**, a strong maritime town of Sweden, and capital of the province of Holland; seated near the Baltic Sea, 25 miles N. W. of Lunden, and 55 N. of Copenhagen. Lon. 13. 5. E. lat. 56. 39. N.

HELMSTON. See **BRIGHTHELMSTONE.**

HELSINBURG, or **EL SINBURG**, a sea port town of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, and territory of Schonen. seated on the opposite side of the Sound, 7 miles E. of Elsinore, and 37 S. of Helmsladr. Lon. 13. 2. E. lat. 56. 2. N.

HELSINGFORD, a town of Finland, in Nyland, with a commodious harbour; 20 miles S. of Borgow, and 80 E. of Abo. Lon. 25. 0. E. lat. 60. 20. N.

HELSINGIA, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Jempterland and Madelpadia, on the E. by the gulph of

Bothnia, and on the S. and W. by Dalecarlia and Austria. It is full of mountains and forests, and the employment of the inhabitants is hunting and fishing.

HELSINGORE. See **EL SINORE.**

HELSTON, a town of Cornwall, England, with a market on Mondays, and 7 fairs, on Saturday before Midlent-Sunday, Saturday before Palm-Sunday, Whit-Monday, July 20, September 9, November 8, and the second Saturday before Christmas, for cattle, cloths, and a few hops. It is seated on the river Low; sends 2 members to parliament; is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, a town-clerk, and deputy-recorder. It is 11 miles S. W. of Falmouth, and 294 W. by S. of London. Lon. 5. 15. E. lat. 50. 2. N.

HELVORTSLUYS, a sea-port town of the United Provinces, in Holland, and on the island of Vorn. It is a very good harbour, and is frequented by a great number of ships, particularly the English packet-boat always go to this place, which is 5 miles S. of the Briel. Lon. 4. 23. E. lat. 51. 45. N.

* **HEMPNAL**, a village in Norfolk, England, 5 miles N. of Haleston, with 2 fairs, on Whit-Monday, for cattle; and November 30, for hogs and petty chapmen.

HEMSTRA D, a town in Herfordshire, England, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, on the first Thursday after Whitfun-week, for horses, cows, and sheep. It is seated among the hills, on a branch of the river Coln, 18 miles S. W. of Hertford, and 27 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 15. W. lat. 51. 47. N.

HEMPTON, a village in Norfolk, England, a mile S. of Fakenham, with 2 fairs, on Whit-Tuesday, and November 22, for horses.

* **HENDRIC**, a town at the W. end of Long Island, New York, situated in the Queen's county, on the coast of the Narrows, 10 miles N. E. of Bedford, and 7 N. of New York.

* **HENFIELD**, a village in Suffex, England, with two fairs, on May 4, and August 1, for pedler's ware.

HENLEY, a town of Oxfordshire, England, with a market on Thursdays, and 3 fairs, on February 24, chiefly for horses; on Thursday after Whitsuntide; on Thursday seven-night before October 10, for cheese and horses. It is seated on the river Thames, over which there is a handsome bridge. It is 24 miles S. E. of Oxford, and 36 W. of London. Lon. 0. 46. W. lat. 51. 35. N.

HENLEY, a town in Warwickshire, England, with a market on Mondays, and 3 fairs, on March 25, Tuesday in Whitfun-

Whitsun-week, for cattle; and on October 18, for cattle and cheese. It is seated on the river Alne, 10 miles N. W. of Warwick, and 48 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 50. W. lat. 52. 23. N.

* **HENNEBERG**, a county of Germany, in the circle of Franconia. It is bounded on the N. by Thuringia, on the W. by Hesse, on the S. by the bishoprick of Wurtzburg, and on the E. by that of Bamberg. It abounds in mountains and woods; and it is populous and pretty fertile. Mainingen is the capital town.

HENNEBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, which gives title to a county of the same name, with a castle. It is 34 miles N. W. of Bamberg, and 37 E. of Puld. Lon. 10. 38. E. lat. 50. 40. N.

HENNEBON, a town of France, in Bretagne, in the diocese of Vannes. It is seated on the river Blaver 260 miles W. by S. of Paris, and 22 N. W. of Vannes. Lon. 3. 4. W. lat. 47. 50. N.

HENERICHMONT, a territory of France, in Berri, with a capital of the same name, belonging to the duke of Sully.

** **HENRICO**, on the N. E. coast of James's river.

HENRY, CAPE, the S. cape of Virginia, at the entrance of Chesapeake Bay. Lon. 76. 5. W. lat. 36. 56. N.

* **HAPPENHEIM**, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, with a castle, and an abbey; seated between Heidleberg and Darmstadt, about 14 miles from each. Lon. 8. 41. E. lat. 49. 29. N.

HERACLEA, a small town of Turkey, in Europe in Macedonia, seated on the river Strimon.

HERACLEA, an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, and in Romania, with a Greek archbishop's see, and a harbour; has yet considerable remains of antiquity. It is seated near the sea, 50 miles W. of Constantinople, and 50 N. E. of Gallipoli. Lon. 27. 58. E. lat. 40. 59. N.

HERAT, a town of Asia, in Persia, and in the province of Chorazan, 160 miles S. E. of Mechid. Lon. 61. 0. E. lat. 34. 30. N.

* **HERHEMONT**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, with a castle seated on a mountain, in the county of Chiney, near the river Semoy, 3 miles from Chiney.

HERBORN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine; and territory of Nassau, with a famous university and woollen manufactures. It is 8 miles S. W. of Dillenburg, and 10 N. W. of Solm. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

* **HERCOLE**, a small island in the Tuscan Sea; 6 miles E. from the town of Porto Hercole.

HERCOLE, a sea-port town of Italy,

in Tuscany, on the coast called Stato della Presidia, or the State of the Grisons; subject to the king of Sicily. Lon. 11. 9. E. lat. 42. 11. N.

HERCULES PILLARS, anciently so called, are thought to be the two mountains which form the straits of Gibraltar; namely, Calpe on the side of Europe, and Avila on the side of Africa.

HEREFORD, the capital city of Herefordshire, England, with 3 markets, on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays; and 5 fairs, on the Tuesday after February 2, for horned cattle, horses, and hogs; on Wednesday in Easter-week, for horned cattle, and horses; on May 19, for toys; on July 1, for horned cattle, and wool; and on October 20, for horned cattle, cheese, and Welch butter. It is pleasantly seated, and almost encompassed by the Wye and two other rivers, over which are two bridges. It is a large place, and had 4 parish-churches; is a bishop's see, and the cathedral is a handsome structure; the chief manufacture is gloves; it is governed by a mayor and 6 aldermen; sends 2 members to parliament; and is 24 miles W. N. W. of Gloucester, and 131 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 35. W. lat. 52. 4. N.

HEREFORDSHIRE, an English county, 40 miles long, and 27 broad, bounded E. by Gloucester and Worcester-shire, W. by Radnorshire and Brecknockshire, N. by Shropshire, and S. by Monmouthshire. It contains 15,000 houses, 95,600 inhabitants, 176 parishes, and 8 market-towns, whereof 3 send members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Wye, which runs through the county, the Munnow, the Lug, the Arrow, the Frome, the Horkney, and other less streams. The air is very good, and the soil fruitful: it is chiefly noted for wool and cyder. The capital town is Hereford.

HERENTHAL, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, and in the quarter of Antwerp; seated on the river Nethe, 20 miles N. E. of Louvain. Lon. 4. 54. E. lat. 51. 13. N.

HERENHAUSEN, a palace in Germany, near Hanover belonging to Great-Britain. Here are lodgings for all the court, and a garden of vast extent, in which are fine water-works, a labyrinth, and many other curiosities worth a traveller's observations.

HERFORDEN, or **HERWERDEN**, a free and imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of the county of Ravensberg, with a famous nunnery, belonging to the Protestants of the confession of Augsborg, whose abbess is a princess of the empire, and has a voice and place in the diet. It is seated on the

the river Aa; 8 miles E. of Ravensberg, and 17 S. W. of Minden. Lon. 8. 47. E. lat. 52. 9. N.

HERGRUNDT, a town of Upper Hungary, near Nufall, remarkable for its mines of vitriol. Those who work in the mines have built a subterraneous town, with a great number of inhabitants. It is 65 miles N. of Buda. Lon. 18. 15. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

HERK, a town of Germany, in the bishoprick of Liege, seated on a river of the same name, near its confluence with the Demer, two miles W. of Maestricht. Lon. 5. 38. E. lat. 50. 52. N.

* **HERISAW**, an ancient town of Switzerland, in the canton of Apenzel, seated on the small river Bulbach.

* **HERISSON**, a town of France, in Bourbonnois, seated on the rivulet Oveil towards the Cher, 12 miles from Bourbon-Archambant.

HERMANSTADT, a handsome, large, populous, and strong town of Hungary, capital of Transylvania, with a bishop's see. It is the residence of the governor of the province, and is seated on the river Ceben, 25 miles E. of Weissenberg, and 205 S. E. of Buda. Lon. 24. 40. E. lat. 46. 25. N.

* **HERMITAGE**, a village in Dorsetshire, England, near Cerne Abbey, with one fair on August 26, for cattle and wool.

HERMON, a mountain of Asia, in Palestine, now called Sanir. It is a branch of Mount Libanus.

* **HERNDALL**, a town and small territory of Scandinavia, in Norway, and in the government of Drontheim, ceded to the Swedes in 1645.

* **HERNOSAND**, a sea-port town of Sweden, on the gulph of Bothnia, and in Angermania. Lon. 17. 58. E. lat. 62. 38. N.

HERSTAL, a town of Germany, in the bishoprick of Liege, with an ancient castle; seated on the river Maese, three miles N. of Liege. Lon. 5. 40. E. lat. 50. 40. N.

* **HERTFELDT**, small territory of Germany, in Suabia.

HERTFORD. See **HARTFORD**.

** **HERTFORD**, or **HARTFORD COUNTY**, in the district of Edenton, N. Carolina.

HERTFORD, a county in Connecticut, through which the river of that name runs. Hertford is the capital town.

* **HERTZBERG**, a considerable town of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony, and on the confines of Lusatia, 25 miles S. of Wirtemberg, and 35 N. W. of Dresden. Lon. 13. 17. E. lat. 51. 41. N.

** **HERVEY'S-HILL**, situated in the county of Londonderry, province of Ul-

ster; 11 1/2 miles from Dublin; here are the curious improvements of his grace the bishop of Derry, earl of Bristol.

HERWERDEN. See **HERFORDEN**.

* **HEREGOVINZA**, a territory of Turkey, in Europe, and in Bosnia, near Dalmatia. Cassel-novo the capital belongs to the Venetians, and the rest to the Turks.

HESDEN, a strong town of the French Netherlands, in the county of Artois, on the confines of Picardy; seated on the river Canthe, 25 miles S. S. W. of St. Omer, and 165 N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 6. E. lat. 50. 24. N.

HESSE, or **HESSE-CASSEL**, the landgraviate of, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, in Germany. It is bounded on the N. by the bishoprick of Paderborn and duchy of Brunswick; on the E. by Aix-field and Thuringia; on the S. by the abbey of Fulda and Wetteravia, and on the W. by the counties of Nassau, Wittenstein, Hatzfeld, and Waldeck. It is divided into the Upper and Lower; and the house of Hesse is divided into four branches, namely, Hesse-Cassel, Homberg, Darmstadt, and Rhinfels, each of which has the title of landgrave. The princes of Hesse-Cassel are Calvinists; of Hesse-Darmstadt, Lutherans; and the remaining two, which are branches of the second, are Rhinfels, a Catholick, Hesse-Homberg, a Calvinist. They take their names from the 4 principal towns. This country is about 100 miles long, and 50 broad, surrounded by woods and mountains, in which are mines of iron and copper; is fertile in corn, pastures, fruits, honey. It is so populous that they can raise 30,000 men, without meddling with artificers, or those that till the ground. The landgrave of Hesse-Cassel is an absolute prince, and his revenue is said to amount to 120,000 pounds per annum.

** **HEVE**, or **LA HAIVE**, a port of Nova Scotia, formerly belonging to France, but now to England.

HEVER, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, two miles S. of Louvain, and 14 E. of Brussels. Lon. 4. 49. E. lat. 50. 51. N.

* **HUEVELUM**, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, seated on the river Linge, five miles from Gorcum. Lon. 4. 55. E. lat. 51. 55. N.

* **HEUSDEN**, a strong town of Holland, seated on the river Maese; 8 miles N. W. of Bois-le-duc, and 5 S. W. of Bommel. Lon. 5. 3. E. lat. 51. 44. N.

HEWREWEL, a village in Canada.

HEXHAM, a town of Northumberland, England, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on August 5, and November 8, for cattle, pedler's ware, and cloths. It is

is seated on the river Tyne, 22 miles W. of Newcastle, and 176 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 1. W. lat. 55. 3. N.

HEYDON, a town in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and 4 fairs, on February 14, August 2, September 25, and November 17, for pewter, tin, leather, wares, and millinery goods. It is seated on a river which soon falls into the Humber. It sends two members to parliament; is 6 miles W. of Hull, and 172 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 5. W. lat. 53. 45. N.

HEYLINGSTADT. See **HEILINGSTADT**.

HEYLSEN, a town of the Austrian Netherlands in Brabant, 14 miles S. E. of Louvain, and 5 S. of Tirlemont. Lon. 5. 7. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

HEYTSBURY, a town of Wiltshire, England, has one fair, on May 3, for cattle and pedler's ware, and sends two members to parliament. It is 20 miles N. W. of Salisbury, and 95 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 8. W. lat. 51. 12. N.

HIERES, a sea port town of France, in Provence, and in the diocese of Toulon, seated in a very fruitful country; it is 12 miles E. of Toulon, and 350 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 20. E. lat. 43. 5. N.

HIERES, islands of France, on the coast of Provence, with the title of a marquise; and wherein are found many uncommon plants. Here the English fleet lay in 1744, when they blocked up the French and Spanish fleets in the harbour of Toulon. When they quitted the harbour, a misunderstanding between the admirals Matthews and Lestock was the occasion of their escape.

HIGHGATE, a village in Middlesex, England, 5 miles N. of London.

HIGHAM-FERRERS, a town of Northamptonshire, England, with two great markets, on Thursdays and Saturdays, and 7 fairs, on Tuesday before February 5, March 7, May 3, June 28, Thursday before August 5, October 10, and December 17, for horses, horned cattle, hogs, and sheep. It is seated on the river Nen, and sends one member to parliament. It is 35 miles E. S. E. of Coventry, and 66 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 40. W. lat. 52. 19. N.

* **HIESMES**, a town of France, in Normandy, and chief place of a territory of great extent. It is seated on a barren mountain, 10 miles from Seez, and 90 W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 15. E. lat. 44. 46. N.

HIGH-BICKINGTON, a village in Devonshire, England, with two fairs, on May 3, and December 21, for toys. It is 7 miles S. of Barnstaple.

* **HIGH-BUDLAY**, a village in Devonshire, England, with one fair on Good-Friday, for cattle.

HIGHWORTH, a town of Wiltshire, England, with a market on Wednesdays, and one fair, on August 12, for cattle and sheep. It is seated on the top of a hill, in the middle of a rich plain, near the vale of White Horse. It is 36 miles N. of Salisbury, and 69 W. of London. Lon. 1. 42. W. lat. 51. 38. N.

* **HILDESHEIM**, a strong town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the bishoprick of the same name. It is free and imperial; divided into the Old and New town, each of which has its council. It is seated on the river Irneste, 17 miles S. S. E. of Hanover, and 22 W. S. W. of Wolfenbuttle. Lon. 10. 10. E. lat. 52. 10. N.

HILDESHEIM, the bishoprick of, is a country of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, between the duchies of Brunswick and Lunenburg.

** **HILL OF ALLEN**, situated in the county Kildare, province of Leinster.

** **HILLSBOROUGH**, a borough, fair, and post town, in the county Down, province of Ulster, 69 miles from Dublin; here is a fine seat of the earl of Hillsborough; the church is magnificent, having an elegant spire, as lofty as that of St. Patrick's in Dublin, and 7 painted windows; it has a thriving manufacture of muslins. It returns two members to parliament; patron, the earl of Hillsborough, this place giving title of earl to the family of Hill. Fairs held, third Wednesday in February, May, August, and November.

** **HILLSBOROUGH**, a town in the county of Orange, and district of Hillsborough, N. Carolina; situated near the head of the Neuse river, on a branch of the same.

** **HILL-TOWN**, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, 28 miles W. of Philadelphia.

* **HILPERSHAUSEN**, a town of Germany, in Franconia, seated on the river Werra, in the county of Henneburg, between Coburg and Smalcalde, with a fine castle, belonging to a branch of the house of Saxe-Gotha, and who is called the duke of Saxe-Hilperhausen. Lon. 11. 3. E. lat. 50. 53. N.

* **HINCHINBROOK ISLAND**, one of the Hebrides, in the S. Sea, in the neighbourhood of Sandwich island. Lon. 168. 33. E. lat. 17. 25. S.

* **HINDELOPEN**, or **HINLOPEN**, a town of the United Provinces, in Friesland, and in Westergoe, seated on the Zuider-Zee, between Staverin, and Workum, with a small harbour.

* **HINDERLAPPING**, a bailiwick of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern.

HINDON, a town of Wiltshire, England, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on Monday before Whitsunday, and October 18, for cattle and cheese; sends two members to parliament. It is 20 miles W. of Salisbury, and 94 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 9. W. lat. 51. 6. N.

HINDOW, a town of Asia, in India, and capital of a district of the same name, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and remarkable for its excellent Indigo. Lon. 82. 25. E. lat. 26. 30. N.

* **HINDOW**, a territory of Asia, in India, bounded on the N. and E. by the provinces of Delli and Agra, and by Afimer on the S. and W.

HINGHAM, a town of Norfolk, England, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs on March 6, Whit-Tuesday, and October 2, for toys. It is 12 miles S. W. of Norwich, and 93 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 4. E. lat. 52. 43. N.

** **HINGHAM**, a town of Suffolk county Massachusetts Bay, situated on a southern creek of Boston harbour, on the banks of the river Way, 5 miles W. of Kono-hasset.

* **HINKLEY**, a town of Leicestershire, England, with a market on Mondays, and one fair, on August 26. It is seated near Watling-street, on the edge of the county next Warwickshire; 12 miles S. W. of Leicester, and 91 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 20. W. lat. 52. 34. N.

* **HIO**, a town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, seated on the river Water, 25 miles E. of Falcoping. Lon. 14. 0. E. lat. 57. 53. N.

HIPPO. See **BONNE**.

* **HIPPOLITE**, St. a town of France, in Lorrain, on the confines of Alsace, and at the foot of the mountain Woge. It is 5 miles from Schelestat. Lon. 7. 36. E. lat. 48. 16. N.

* **HIPPOLITE**, St. a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, and diocese of Alair, with a strong fort. There is a canal which crosses the town. Lon. 4. 0. E. lat. 43. 55. N.

HIRCANIA, the ancient name of part of Persia, in Asia, on the southern shore of the Caspian Sea.

* **HIRCH-HORN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, with a strong castle. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the river Neckar, and belongs to the elector Palatine. Lon. 9. 0. E. lat. 49. 28. N.

HIRSCHFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of a principality of the same name. It is seated on the river Fuld, 16

miles N. E. of the town of Fuld, and 38 S. E. of Cassel. Lon. 9. 50. E. lat. 50. 36. N.

HIRSBERG, a town of Silesia, in the territory of Jawer famous for its mineral baths. It is seated on the river Bosar, 44 miles S. W. of Breslaw. Lon. 16. 14. E. lat. 50. 50. N.

HISPANIOLA. See **DOMINGO**.

HITCHAM, a village in Norfolk, England, with one fair, on August 3, for horses.

HITCHING, a large populous town of Hertfordshire, England, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs; viz. on April 2, May 20, and October 12, for a few cattle. It is seated near a great wood called Hitch-Wood. It is 15 miles N. of Hertford, and 35 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat. 51. 58. N.

HITHE, a town of Kent, England, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on July 10, and December 1, for horses, cattle, shoes, clothiers, and pedlars. It is a cinque port, and is governed by a justice of the peace and constables. It has two hospitals, well endowed, and is 10 miles W. of Dover, and 69 S. E. by E. of London. Lon. 1. 10. E. lat. 51. 8. N.

** **HITCHELAGA**, an Indian village in Canada, situated in the island of Montreal, and at the foot of the mountain so called. It is fortified after the Indian manner, and the inhabitants speak the Huron language.

** **HOBBS-HOLE**, a town in Essex county, Virginia, on the W. bank of Rappahannock river; 32 miles S. E. of Port-Royal.

* **HOCHBERG**, a marquisate and small territory of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in Brisgau. Emertingen is the principal town, and it belongs to the prince of Baden Durlach.

HOCHSTET, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, remarkable for a bloody battle fought between the Allies and the French in August 1704; when near 20,000 of the latter were killed, and 13,000 made prisoners. It is seated on the Danube, 5 miles N. E. of Dillengen, and 22 N. E. of Ulm. Lon. 10. 33. E. lat. 48. 38. N.

HOCKERLAND, a territory of Germany, and one of the three circles of Prussia. It is surrounded by Polish Prussia; and Marienwarder is the capital town.

HODNET, a town of Shropshire, England, has two fairs, on May 4, and October 9. It is 12 miles N. E. of Shrewsbury, and 135 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 27. W. lat. 52. 48. N.

HODDSON, a town of Hertfordshire, England

England, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, on June 24, for toys. It is 18 miles due N. of London, and three S. of Ware. Lon. 0. 1. E. lat. 51. 49. N.

* **HORSHT**, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, seated in a plain, on the river Main, 3 miles from Frankfurt, with the ruins of a castle. Lon. 8. 35. E. lat. 49. 55. N.

HOENZOLLERN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and capital of a county of the same name; 25 miles S. of Stutgard. Lon. 9. 5. E. lat. 48. 24. N.

HOFALISE, or **HONFALISE**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, 35 miles S. E. of Liege, and 30 N. W. of Luxemburg. Lon. 5. 56. E. lat. 50. 3. N. See **HONFALISE**.

* **HOFF**, a town of Germany, in Franconia with a fine college. It belongs to the margrave of Bareith, and is seated on the river Lecta. Lon. 12. 12. E. lat. 50. 23. N.

** **HOG-ISLAND**, situated in the bay of Bantry, in the county Cork, province of Munster.

* **HOGRE**, or **HADGRE**, a considerable town of Asia, in Arabia the Happy, 70 miles S. E. of Gemana.

HOGUE, a town and cape on the N. W. point of Normandy, in France, near which admiral Rook burnt the French admiral's ship called the Rising-Sun, with 12 more large men of war, in May 1692. Lon. 1. 52. W. lat. 49. 45. N.

HOERN-LOE, or **HORLACH**, a county of Germany, in the circle of Franconia.

HOENBERG, a castle of Germany, in Austrian Suabia, and chief place of a small county of the same name, 12 miles long, and 10 broad. Lon. 11. 0. E. lat. 47. 52. N.

* **HOHEN-EMS**, a small territory of Germany, near the canton of Apenzell, lying on the Rhine, and subject to its own prince.

* **HOHENSTEIN**, a county of Germany, in Thuringia, on the frontiers of the province of Anhalt. There are several places in Germany of the same name.

* **HOHENTWIL**, a strong town of Germany, in Suabia, and landgraviate of Nellenburg, seated on a rock. Lon. 8. 50. E. lat. 47. 45. N.

HOHIO. See **OHIO**.

HOLBECH, a town in Lincolnshire, England, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs; viz. on May 7, and the second Tuesday in September, for horses. It is 12 miles S. of Boston, and 98 N. of London. Lon. 0. 5. E. lat. 52. 50. N.

HOLDERNESSE, a division of the E. Riding of Yorkshire, with the title of an earldom.

* **HOLDSWORTHY**, a large town in Devonshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and 3 fairs; viz. on April 27, July 10, and October 2, for cattle. It is seated between two branches of the river Tamer, 43 miles E. N. E. of Exeter, and 194 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 42. W. lat. 50. 50. N.

* **HOLDTY**, a village in Suffex, England, with one fair, on May 9, for horned cattle.

HOLLAND, the most considerable of the Seven United Provinces, lying between the Zuider-zee, the N. Sea, Zealand, and Utrecht. It is divided into N. Holland, W. Friesland, and S. Holland; and these together make but one province, whose states take the title of Holland and W. Friesland. The Ye, a small bay, which is an extension of the Zuider-zee, separates Holland from W. Friesland. The extent is not above 180 miles in circumference. The land is almost every where lower than the sea. The water is kept out by dams and dykes, which they are particularly careful of keeping in good repair, lest the whole province should be laid under water. It is crossed by the mouth of the Rhine and Maese, by several small rivers, and by a great number of canals, on which they travel day and night at a small expence; and the land feeds great numbers of cattle. It is more populous than any country in the world of so small extent; the pastures are so rich, that they have plenty of butter and cheese, and the seas and rivers furnish them with fish. There are 400 large towns, and 18 cities, which makes up the states of the province, and several others which have not the same privilege. The houses are well built, and extremely neat and clean, as well in the country as in the towns. Learning flourishes here, and they have both linen and woollen manufactures, besides their building a great number of ships. The Dutch surpass all nations in the world with regard to trade, and by their foreign settlements, especially in the East Indies, and on the coast of Guinea. This province has a court of justice, which finally determines in all criminal and civil affairs; and its states, in which the sovereignty resides, are composed of the deputies of the nobility and of the cities, besides the stadtholder. The only established religion is the Protestant. We must not confound Holland, properly so called, with the republic, which comprehends the seven United Provinces. Amsterdam is the capital city.

* **HOLLAND**.

***HOLLAND**, the S. E. subdivision of Lincolnshire, England, being a tract of land recovered from the sea, by a Dutch colony settled here. It gives title of earl to the noble family of Rich.

HOLLAND, NEW, a name given to a small territory on the eastern coast, to the S. of New England, in N. America. It is also the name of a country to the S. of the Molucca Islands, which was very little known, except along the coast, till the year 1770, when it was visited by captain Cook, who says it is of larger extent than any other country in the known world, that does not bear the name of a continent: the length of the eastern coast along which he sailed, reduced to a straight line, is near 2000 miles; so that its square surface must exceed that of all Europe. The country is well watered; but has no large rivers, and is in general rather barren; the rising grounds are chequered by woods and lawns, and the plains and valleys, in some places, covered with herbage; the grass is high, but thin, and the trees are seldom less than 40 feet asunder; of these there is no great variety, and there are only two sorts that can be called timber; there are three kinds of palm trees, and several shrubs and fruit-trees, entirely unknown in Europe; there is a great variety of plants, but few of the esculent kind. The only tame animals in this country are dogs, and there are, beside, but very few quadrupeds, except one which the natives call Kangaroo: it is as large as a sheep; the head, neck, and shoulders are very small in proportion to the body; the tail is thick at the rump, tapering towards the end, and nearly as long as the body; the skin is covered with a short fur of a dark mouse colour, except the head and ears, which bear a slight resemblance to those of a hare; it does not go upon all fours, its hinder legs being near three times as long as the fore legs; but its progression is made by successive leaps of a great length, in an erect posture; its fore legs, which it uses only for digging, being bent close to the breast; and some of the sailors affirm they had seen wolves. There are several kinds of bats here, and one species as large as a partridge: the sea and water fowls of this country are gulls, shaggs, soland geese, ducks, pelicans of an enormous size, and many others: the land birds are crows, parrots, parroquets, cockatoos, and other birds of the same kind of exquisite plumage; doves, quails, bustards, herons, cranes, hawks, eagles, and numerous flocks of pigeons exceedingly beautiful; here are serpents of various kinds, scorpions, centepieds and lizards: there are but few insects, except musquitoes, and ants.

The sea affords various kinds of fish, most of them palatable, and some very delicious, but none except the mullet and some of the shell-fish are known in Europe; upon the shoals and reefs there are incredible numbers of the finest green turtle in the world; also lobsters, crabs, muscles, and cockles of such an enormous size, that one of them was more than two men could eat; besides several kinds of oysters, some of them the largest perhaps in the world; and in the mud, under the mangroves, with which the banks of the bays are covered to the distance of a mile within the beach, there are vast quantities of small pearl oysters; here is a kind of crab, the back and claws of which are tinged with a beautiful blue, and the under part is white, in colour and brightness exactly resembling old china. In proportion to its extent, this country is very bare of inhabitants: the men are of the middle size, well made, clean-limbed, vigorous, active, and nimble; their voices remarkably soft and effeminate, their countenances expressive, and their features far from disagreeable; their teeth are white and even; their hair is black, and naturally long; but they keep it short by singeing, as they do their beards, which are also black, bushy, and thick. Both sexes go quite naked; but it is difficult to ascertain the true colour of their skin, which are so entirely covered with dust, that they seem nearly as black as negroes: their hair is also filthy and matted, though without oil or grease; and what is very remarkable, they are free from vermin. Over the incrustations of dirt, they have broad patches of red ochre on the shoulders and breast, and stripes of a white paint, saponaceous to the touch, and as heavy as white-lead; of these stripes the broader kind are laid on the body, and the narrower kind on the limbs, not without some degree of taste: they have also patches of this white paint on the face, and a white circle round each eye: they wear necklaces of shells, bracelets of cords, wound two or three times round the upper part of the arms, and a string of plaited human hair tied round the wrist; and some have gorgets of shells hanging from the neck, and reaching across the breast; they have holes in their ears; though none of those whom the captain saw had any ornaments in them. But their principal ornament, which is worn by them all, and has a most uncouth and ludicrous appearance, is a bone, six inches long, and as thick as a man's finger, thrust through the cartilage that the nostrils, and reaching quite across the face; this so effectually stops up the nostrils, that they are forced to keep the mouth

mouth quite open for breath, and snuffle for as to be scarcely intelligible, even to each other. They have no fixed habitations, but their hovels, which are the most wretched, are occasionally set up by a wandering horde, in any place that will afford them subsistence, for some time, and are left behind them when they find it necessary to go away: the largest of these huts are just big enough for a man to sit upright in: they are made with pliable rods, having the two ends stuck in the ground, and covered with bark and palm leaves; the door is nothing but a hole at one end, opposite to which the fire is made: under these sheds they sleep, coiled up with their heels to their heads; in which position one of them will hold 3 or 4 persons; but in places where they only stay a night or two, they sleep without any other shelter than the bushes or the grass, which is generally about 2 feet high. Their canoes are as rudely constructed as their houses, some being only a piece of bark about 12 feet long, tied at the ends, and kept open in the middle by small bows of wood; others are the trunks of trees hollowed by fire; these are about 14 feet long, and being very narrow, are fitted with an outrigger to prevent their oversetting. Their tools are adzes of stone, wretchedly made; some small pieces of the same substance in form of a wedge, wooden mallets, shells, and fragments of coral; and for polishing the use the leaves of a wild fig tree. They have no offensive weapons but spears, or lances, the shaft is a kind of cane from 10 to 14 feet long; some have 4 prongs pointed with bone and barbed, the points are smeared with a hard resin that gives them a polish, and makes them enter more deeply into whatever they strike. The only furniture in their wretched hovels is a piece of bark, having the two ends tied by a withy, which serves for a handle, and this vessel they use to fetch water from the springs. They have a kind of net-work bag, which the men carry loose upon their backs, by a string that passes over the head; it contains some lumps of paint and resin, some lines, fish-hooks, and the shells of which the hooks are made, a few points of darts, and their usual ornaments, which includes the whole treasure of the richest man among them; for they have no idea of traffic, and set very little value upon the trinkets given them by the captain. The chief food of these people is fruits and fish; sometimes they contrive to kill the kangaroo, and various kinds of birds; but the only vegetable that can be considered as an article of food is the yam. They broil their food on the coals, or bake it in a hole made in the ground, and heat-

ed by hot stones. They produce fire with great facility, by rubbing two pieces of dry wood together, and they spread it over the grass, and drift wood with amazing speed and dexterity. Along the coast of this country there are several small islands, to some of which the captain gave names, as Lizard island, Eagle island, islands of Direction, Sir Charles Hardy's islands, Cockburn islands, York isles, Wallis isles, Forbes's islands, and Possession island, where before his departure he took possession of the whole eastern coast of New Holland, with the adjacent islands, for his majesty king George III. by the name of New South Wales: and a British colony is begun to be formed of convicts transported thither under the command of a governor and other officers. The southernmost point of land on this coast, lies in lon. 211. 7. W. lat. 38. S. and the northern promontory in lon. 218. 24. W. lat. 10. 37. S.

* **HOLLINGTON**, a village in Sussex, England, with one fair, on the second Monday in July, for pedler's ware.

** **HOLLISTON**, a village in Middlesex county, Massachusetts Bay, 4 miles N. from Medway.

HOLLOWAY, a village in Somersetshire, England, with one fair, on May 14, for cattle.

** **HOLLYMOUNT**, a fair town in the county Mayo, province of Connaught, 105 miles from Dublin; fairs, 16 May, and 11 December.

** **HOLLYWOOD**, a fair town in the county Wicklow, province of Leinster; fairs, 1 February, 3 May, 1 August and November. Also a place of the same name in the county Down, province of Ulster, 84 miles from Dublin.

* **HOLME**, a town of Cumberland, England, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair on October 29, for cattle. It is sometimes called Abbe Holme. It is a small place, seated on an arm of the sea, 12 miles N. of Cockermouth, and 295 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 10. W. lat. 55. 3. N.

HOLSTEIN, a country of Germany, with the title of a duchy, in the circle of Lower Saxony; bounded N. by Sleswick. E. by the Baltick Sea and the duchy of Saxlawenburg, S. by the duchies of Bremen and Lunenburg, and W. by the German Ocean, being about 100 miles long, and 50 broad. It is a pleasant fruitful country, and is well seated for trade, and has some very considerable harbours, particularly Hamburg and Lubec. The king of Denmark and the duke of Holstein-Gottorp have a joint-dominion in a great part of it, and of some towns and territories each of them are sole sovereigns. There

There are some imperial cities, which are governed by their respective magistrates, but the religion of the whole country is Lutheran. The king of Denmark, as duke of Holstein, is a prince of the empire as well as duke of Holstein-Gottorp. It is divided into four cantons, Holstein Proper, Wagria, Stormar, and Ditmarsh.

HOLT, a town of Norfolk, England, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on June 11, and October 18, for horses. It is 116 miles N. E. of London, and 20 N. N. W. of Norwich. Lon. 0. 55. E. lat. 53. 5. N.

* **HOLT**, a village in Denbighshire, in N. Wales, with two fairs, on June 22, and October 29, for cattle.

* **HOLT-WOOD**, a village in Dorsetshire, England, with one fair, for horses, cheese, and toys.

* **HOLY-CROSS**, a village in Worcestershire, England, with two fairs, on the second Wednesday in April, and the first Wednesday in September, for cheese and linen-cloth.

** **HOLY CROSS**, situated in the county Tipperary, province of Munster, above 69 miles from Dublin; fairs held 11 May, 24 September, and 18 October. Seven miles from Cashel, on the river Suir, are the ruins of the famous abbey of Holy Cross.

HOLYHEAD, a town and cape of the Isle of Anglesea, in Wales, and in the Irish channel, where passengers usually embark for Dublin, there being three packet-boats that sail for that city every day, wind and weather permitting. On the rocks the herb grows of which they make kelp. Lon. 4. 40. W. lat. 53. 20. N.

HOLY-ISLAND, a small island lying on the coast of England, 6 miles S. of Berwick, in Northumberland. It has but one town, with a church and a cattle, under which there is a commodious harbour, defended by a block-house.

** **HOLY-ISLAND**, situated in the county Clare, province of Munster; fairs held, Good-Friday, and Whitsun-Monday.

HOLYWELL, a town of N. Wales, in the county of Flint. It has no market, but 3 fairs, on April 23, Tuesday after Trinity, and September 2, for cattle. It is 12 miles E. of St. Asaph, and 212 N. E. of London. Lon. 3. 15. W. lat. 53. 23. N.

* **HOMARA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and province of Habat. Lon. 5. 35. W. lat. 35. 10. N.

HOMBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and landgraviate of Hesse. It is 10 miles N. of

Francfort, and gives title to one of the branches of the house of Hesse, who is sovereign of it. Lon. 8. 24. E. lat. 50. 20. N.

HOMBURG, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and duchy of Deux-Ponts, 50 miles S. E. of Treves. Lon. 7. 6. E. lat. 49. 20. N.

HONAN, a province of China, bounded N. by that of Pecheli and Chanfi, W. by Chanfi, S. by Houquang, E. by Chantong. It is watered by the river Hohango, and besides the forts, castles, and garrisoned towns, it contains 8 cities of the first rank, and 102 of the second and third. The air is very temperate and healthful, abounding with wheat, rice, pastures, cattle, oranges, of several sorts, pomegranates, and all sorts of European fruits. Towards the W. it is mountainous and woody, and towards the E. it is all cultivated like a garden. It is well watered with fountains, brooks, and rivers, which render it very pleasant.

HONDURAS, a province of N. America, in New Spain, lying on the N. Sea, being about 370 miles long, and 200 broad; it was discovered by Christopher Columbus, in the year 1502. The English have been long possessed of the logwood country on the bay of Honduras. The Mosquito native Americans live in the eastern part, and being independent of the Spaniards, have entered into treaties with the English, and serve them in several capacities. The country is very fertile in Indian corn; it is said there are some mines of gold and silver in this province. Valadolid is the capital town.

HONFALIZE. See **HOFALISE**.

HONFLEUR, a considerable sea-port town of France, in Upper Normandy, with a good harbour, and trade, in bone-lace. It is seated on the river Seine, 8 miles N. of Pont L'Eveque, and 110 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 8. E. lat. 17. 49. N.

HONITON, a town of Devonshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on the first Wednesday after July 19, for cattle. It is seated near the river Otter, over which there is a bridge, on the road from London to Exeter. It sends two members to parliament, but being no corporation, a portrieve is the returning officer. It is 16 miles N. E. of Exeter, and 156 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 11. W. lat. 50. 43. N.

* **HONOLSTEIN**, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, or Triers. Lon. 7. 5. E. lat. 49. 48. N.

HOO, a village in Suffex, England, with one fair, on Monday before August 5, for pedler's ware.

* **HOOS**.

**** HOOR, CAPE**, a promontory of Africa, in Upper Guinea, inhabited by the Quaquas.

HOOGSTRATEN, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, and capital of a considerable county of the same name, 8 miles S. W. of Breda, and 15 N. E. of Antwerp. Lon. 4. 41. E. lat. 51. 25. N.

*** HOOK-NORTON**, a village in Oxfordshire, England, 4 miles N. E. of Chipping-Norton, with two fairs, on June 29, and November 28, for horses and cows.

**** HOOPERS ISLAND**, a long narrow island in Chesapeake Bay, Maryland, opposite Patuxen River.

HOPE, the station at the mouth of the river Thames, below Gravesend, England.

*** HOPE**, a village in Derbyshire, England, in that part called the Peak, 12 miles W. of Sheffield, in Yorkshire, with two fairs, on May 1, and September 29, for cattle.

*** HOREB**, a mountain of Asia, in Arabia Petrea, at the foot of which is a monastery, where a bishop of the Greek church resides.

HORLACH. See **HOBEN-LOP**.

*** HORLEY**, a village in Suffex, England, with a fair on November 7, for cattle and pedler's ware.

*** HORN**, a strong and considerable town of the United Provinces, in W. Friesland, with a pretty good harbour. It is seated on the eastern side of the Zuider-Zee, 3 miles N. of Edam, and 13 N. E. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 55. E. lat. 52. 38. N.

*** HORN**, a town of Germany, in Lower Austria, on the confines of Moravia, 37 miles N. E. of Vienna. Lon. 17. 45. E. lat. 48. 25. N.

HORN, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, and capital of a county of the same name, which is 17 miles long, and 12 broad. Lon. 5. 55. E. lat. 51. 12. N.

*** HORNBAACH**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Deux-Ponts, seated on the river Horn, with a Benedictine abbey, 5 miles S. E. of Deux-Ponts. Lon. 8. 36. E. lat. 49. 13. N.

HORNBERG, an ancient town of Germany, in the Black Forest, and in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a fortress upon a mountain. It is seated on the river Gutlach, 13 miles N. W. of Botswell, and 15 N. E. of Friburg. Lon. 7. 21. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

HORNBV, a village in Lancashire, England, 8 miles N. E. of Lancaster, with one fair on July 30, for horned cattle and horses.

HORN, CAPE, the most southern part

of Terra-del-Fuego, in S. America, round which all ships now pass that sail into the S. Sea, whereas formerly they used to go through the Straits of Magellan. Lon. 66. 0. W. lat. 55. 42. S.

HORN CASTLE, a town of Lincolnshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on June 22, and August 21, for horses and cattle. It is seated on the river Bane, and 3 parts is surrounded with water. It is 23 miles E. of Lincoln, and 123 N. of London. Lon. 0. 9. W. lat. 53. 20. N.

HORN-CASTLE. See **ARDOLASS**.

HORNDON, a town of Essex, England, with a market on Saturdays, but no fairs; seated on a small river which falls into the Thames. It is 16 miles S. of Chelmsford, and 25 E. of London. Lon. 0. 30. E. lat. 51. 32. N.

**** HORN-HEAD**, situated in the N. of the county Donegal, province of Ulster; it is a promontory mentioned by Ptolemy, under the name of Boreum Promontorium, or the northern promontory, it is now called North Cape, or Horn-head. The stone which the rock is formed of, is a granite of a greenish colour, spotted with black, like the Ophytes of the ancients.

*** HORNING**, a village in Norfolk, England, with one fair, on Monday after August 2, for ordinary horses, and petty chapmen.

HORNSEY, a town in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, England, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on August 12 and December 17, for cattle. It is 40 miles E. of York, and 175 N. of London. Lon. 0. 6. E. lat. 54. 0. N.

*** HORRINGER**, a village in Suffolk, England, with one fair, on September 4, for sheep and toys.

**** HORSE-ISLAND**, situated in the bay of Bantry, in the county Cork, province of Munster.

HORSEMANDEN, a village in Kent, England, with one fair on July 26, for cattle.

*** HORSENS**, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, and in the diocese of Arhvis, at the bottom of a bay which serves as a harbour, and is over-against the N. point of the island of Fionia.

HORSHAM, a town of Suffex, England, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on Monday before Whit-Sunday, and July 18, for sheep and lambs, and on November 27, for cattle and pedler's ware. It is seated near St. Leonard's forest, and is a borough town, sending two members to parliament, and sometimes the affizes are held here.

HORTA. See **ORTA**.

**** HORTLAND**, a fair town in the county

county Kildare, province of Leinster; fairs, 2 May, and 9 December.

HOSBRIDGE, a village in Suffex, England, with 2 fairs, on May 9, and September 29, for pedler's ware.

**** HOSPITAL**, a fair town in the county Limerick, province of Munster; fairs, 10 May, 9 July, 8 September, and 30 October.

HOTTENTOTS, COUNTRY OF THE, is the most S. Headland of Africa, comprizing the cape of Good Hope, and the other Dutch settlements there; it lies between 25 and 35 degrees of S. lat. and between 15 and 35 of E. lon. It is mountainous, but very fertile, chiefly cultivated by the Dutch, and all its productions are in the utmost perfection. The natives live by grazing cattle, hunting, and fishing. They are allowed by the Dutch to have their own laws and customs, but are obliged to furnish their settlements with cattle, and assist them in their husbandry, &c. for which they receive provisions, brandy, tobacco, &c. The men are of a moderate stature, the women small and of a black complexion; the Dutch introduced strong liquors, of which they are now very fond. They live in round huts, covered with mats or raw hides, where all ages and sexes lie promiscuously, though every man has his own wives, seldom above 3, a knot or circle of these huts, is called a Kraal, or Hottentot town, but resembles a camp, which they remove from one place to another in quest of fresh pasture. Every one of the 16 nations has a chief or sovereign, whose title is hereditary; he has a council, consisting of the heads of every kraal, who have also an hereditary right to their authority. Each king or chief subsists on his stocks or cattle, and what he takes in hunting. Their arms are a spear, a bow and arrows, with a dart about a foot long. They never fight on horse-back, but train their bulls to run and disorder an enemy. Their fathers when grown infirm, they expose to be devoured by wild beasts, as they do the female infants, when their wives have more than one at a birth. They believe a God, who created the heaven and the earth, and that he is a good being; but pay him no worship. At the new and full moon, they assemble, dance in circles, and show the utmost signs of rejoicing, and with odd distortions of body, stare wildly at the heavens, crossing their foreheads with a kind of red stone, invoking the moon to send them seasonable weather and pasture for their herds and flocks. They also worship departed heroes, consecrating woods, mountains, and rivers to their memory. They castrate the males of the left testis when

about 8 or 9 years of age, at which time a sheep is sacrificed, and eaten by the guests invited to this ceremony. They have always a sacrifice and festivals on obtaining a victory, and the like occasions of joy; and upon the removing of their kraal, which is always done on the death of any person in it, they sacrifice a sheep. The reason of thus shifting their tents, is because they imagine that the dead haunt the places where they died. See also **CAPE OF GOOD HOPE**.

*** HOUAT**, an island of France, near the coast of Bretagne, 10 miles from Belle-Ile. It is about 10 miles in circumference, and it was attacked by the English in 1697, but in vain.

HOUDAN, a small town in the isle of France, in Beauce, and in the diocese of Chartres, seated on the river Vegre, 10 miles from Dreux, and 32 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 41. E. lat. 48. 47. N.

**** HOGUE LA**, a little fort, situated two leagues beyond the Havanna, in the island of Cuba.

*** HOULME**, a small district of France, in Lower Normandy, between Domfront and Falaise. It is remarkable for its good cyder, and mines of iron.

HOU-QUANG, or HU-QUANG, a province of Asia, in China, which has a great river called Yang and Tse-chiang, which runs across it, from E. to W. It is divided into the N. and S. parts; the former contains 8 cities of the first rank, and 60 of the second and third; and the latter, 7 of the first rank, and 5 of the second and third. It is a flat, open country, watered every where with brooks, lakes, and rivers, in which there are a great number of fish. Here are plenty of wild-fowls; the fields nourish cattle without number, and the soil produces corn, and various kinds of fruits. There is gold found in the sands of the rivers, and in the mines they have iron, tin, and tutenague. In short there is such variety of all sorts of commodities, that is called the magazine of the empire.

*** HOVINGHAM**, a market town of the E. Riding of Yorkshire, England; situated 17 miles N. E. of York. Lon. 0. 46. W. lat. 54. 15. N.

**** HOUTH-BEATH**, a point of land about 8 miles E. of Dublin; forming the N. point of its bay.

*** HOWDEN**, a town in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, England, with a large market on Saturdays, and 4 fairs, on the second Tuesday in January, Tuesday before March 25, the second Tuesday in July, and October 2, for cattle and flax. It is seated on the rivers Owse and Derwent; and gives name to a small territory called Howdenthire. It is 16 miles S. E. of

HUB

of York, and 173 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 40. W. lat. 53. 43. N.

* **HOWEV**, a village of Radnorshire, in South Wales, with 4 fairs, on February 7, June 19, August 7, and the last Saturday in October, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

** **HOWTH**, a promontory which forms the northern entrance of the bay of Dublin, having a small village about 7 miles N. E. from that city. It gives title of earl to the family of St. Lawrence, who were so called from a victory gained by them over the Irish, on St. Lawrence's day, 1177; their former name being Tristram; and this place has continued in possession of the family above 600 years. Lat. 53. 21. N. lon. 6. 22. W. Howth, though now stripped of trees, was formerly covered with venerable oaks, and was also a seat of the Druids; one of their altars still remains in a sequestered valley on the E. side of a hill.

* **HOXNE**, or **HOXONE**, a village in Suffolk, England, with one fair, on November 2, for Scotch cattle, 3 miles N. of Eye. It continues for a month.

* **HOXTER**, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, seated on the river Weser, 8 miles N. W. of Corvey, and 27 N. E. of Paderborn. Lon. 9. 35. E. lat. 51. 50. N.

* **HOY**, an island of Scotland, and one of the Orkades; about 10 miles long; fruitful and pretty populous. It is a good place for fishing, and there is an uncommon bird here, called Yer, the size of a duck, of singular shape, and extremely fat.

HOYE, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the river Weser, 43 miles N. W. of Zell; subject to the elector of Hanover. Lon. 9. 0. E. lat. 53. 5. N.

* **HRADISCH**, a town of Germany, in Moravia, seated on an island in the river Morave, 30 miles S. E. of Olmutz, and 30 E. of Brinn. Lon. 37. 53. E. lat. 49. 6. N.

* **HUA**, or **KAHUA**, a large town of Asia, and capital of Cochin China, with a handsome palace, where the king commonly resides. It is seated in a beautiful plain, and divided into two parts by a large river. The inhabitants are sincere, good-natured, and civil to strangers, and their religion is like that of China; they all blacken their teeth. There is always a garrison kept here, and there are a few Christians. Lon. 105. 5. E. lat. 17. 40. N.

HUHAHEINE. See **SOCIETY-ISLANDS**.

* **HUBERT**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tremesen, seated on a moun-

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tain, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Tremesen. Lon. 0. 20. W. lat. 34. 32. N.

HUBERT, ST. a town of the Austrian Netherlands in Luxemburg, and in the county of Chiny. It is 20 miles N. E. of Boullion, and 150 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 25. E. lat. 50. 3. N.

HUDDERSFIELD. See **HUTHERSFIELD**.

HUDSON'S-BAY, a large bay of N. America, between 51 and 63 degrees of N. latitude, where the English Hudson's-bay company have several forts and settlements, and trade with the natives for beaver-skins, and other rich skins and furs, being one of the most valuable branches of traffic our merchants deal in.

* **HUDSON'S-RIVER**, a river of North America, which rises to the E. of lake Ontario, and falls into the bay of the sea beyond the W. end of Long Island, and below the town of New-York.

* **HUDSON'S-STRAITS**, are the passage out of the N. passage into Hudson's-bay, lying between 60 and 64 degrees of N. latitude.

* **HUDWICHWALD**, a sea-port town of Sweden, and capital of Helsingia, between the isles of Agan and Holfsoon. Lon. 18. 35. E. lat. 60. 40. N.

HUESCA, anciently **OSCA**, an ancient and considerable town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, with a bishop's see, and an university. It is seated on the Iffuela, in a soil producing excellent wine, 22 miles N. W. of Balbastro, and 35 N. E. of Saragossa. Lon. 0. 13. W. lat. 40. 2. N.

* **HUESCAR**, or **GUESCAR**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, seated on a plain, with a castle, 60 miles N. E. of Granada. Lon. 1. 45. W. lat. 37. 32. N.

* **HURSNE**, or **HUENA**, a small island of the Baltick Sea, in the Sound, in which was the famous observatory of Tycho Brahe. Lon. 13. 5. E. lat. 55. 54. N.

HUETA, or **HITA**, anciently **CRESSATA**, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 67 miles E. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 15. W. lat. 40. 35. N.

HUGLEY, a large town of Asia, in the kingdom of Bengal, seated on the most westerly branch of the river Ganges: drives a great trade in all the commodities of Bengal; affording rich cargoes for 50 or 60 ships every year, besides what is carried in carriages to the neighbouring towns. Salt-petre is brought hither from Patna. The inhabitants are chiefly Indians; but there are Portuguese, English, and other Europeans. It is 50 miles N. Calcutta, or Fort William. Lon. 87. 55. E. lat. 22. 0. N.

HUI, or **HUY**, a town of the Netherlands, in the bishoprick of Liege, and capital of Condrals; seated on the river Maese, over which there is a bridge, 12 miles S. W. of Liege, and 16 N. E. of Namur. Lon. 10. 22. E. lat. 52. 31. N.

HULL, or **KINGSTON UPON HULL**, a large handsome town in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, England, with 2 markets, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and one fair, on October 10, for horses and toys. It is seated on the N. side of the river Humber. It is very well fortified, is one of the principal places in England, for trade, a county of itself, sends two members to parliament, and has the title of a duchy. It is 41 miles N. of Lincoln, 36 miles S. E. of York, and 170 N. of London. Lon. 0. 6. W. lat. 53. 45. N.

HULPEN, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, 9 miles S. E. of Brussels, and 9 E. of Hall. Lon. 3. 50. E. lat. 51. 20. N.

HULST, a strong town of the Dutch Netherlands, in Flanders, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name. The palace of the commander is the handsomest in all Flanders. It is seated on a plain, which may be overflowed, 15 miles N. W. of Antwerp, and 17 N. E. of Ghent. Lon. 4. 0. E. lat. 51. 16. N.

HUMBER, a river of England, formed by the Trent, Ouse, Derwent, and several other streams. It divides Yorkshire from Lincolnshire, and falls into the German Ocean, near Holderness. The countries N. of this river anciently composed the kingdom of Northumberland.

HUMMELS TOWN, a town of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, situated on the Great Swatarrow Creek, 85 miles from Philadelphia.

HUNDON, a village in Suffolk, England, with one fair, on Holy-Thursday, for cattle.

HUNDSFELD, a town of Germany, in Silesia, in the province of Oels, seated on the river Wide, 8 miles N. E. of Breslau. Lon. 17. 15. E. lat. 51. 8. N.

HUNDZ-RUCK, a small territory of Germany, in the Lower palatinate, between the rivers Rhine, Moselle, and Nab.

HUNGARY, a kingdom of Europe, lying along the river Danube, about 600 miles in length, and 250 in breadth: bounded N. by Poland, W. by Germany, and E. and S. by Turkey in Europe. It comprehends three large provinces, namely, Proper Hungary, Transilvania and Slavonia. The principal rivers are, the Danube, the Save, the Drave, the Trefse, the Maros, the Raab, the Waag, the Gran, and the Zarwiese. They are so full of fish that they give them to the hogs,

but the waters are all unwholesome, except that of the Danube. The air is very unhealthy, occasioned by the lakes and bogs, insomuch, that there is a sort of plague visits them every 3 or 4 years, on which account it is called the grave of the Germans. The N. parts are mountainous and barren, but the S. part is one continued plain of about 300 miles, from Presburgh to Belgrade, extremely fruitful, abounding with all the necessaries of life, and the wine, especially that called Tokay, is excellent. It has no hills of any account but the Carpathian mountains, in which are several rich mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, vitriol, sulphur, and salt. Hungary abounds with rich pastures, and they have such plenty of game, that hunting is allowed to all. The inhabitants are all well shaped, brave, haughty, and revengeful. Their horsemen are called Hussars, and their foot Heydukes; but the insurgents, as they are termed, are a sort of militia, which are raised in cases of the most urgent necessity. Almost all the towns of Hungary, have two names, the one German and the other Hungarian, and in this country 4 capital languages are spoken, namely, the Hungarian, which is of Scythian original, and the mother tongue, the Slavonian, the Walachian, and the Latin; the last being spoken by the common people, but very barbarously; and besides these, the German tongue is spoken in a variety of dialects. The government is hereditary in the house of Austria, and the established religion is Popery, though there are a great number of Protestants, who have of late been severely persecuted, but it is now said they have a toleration. No country in the world is better supplied with mineral waters and baths; and those of Buda, when the Turks had it in possession, were reckoned the finest in Europe. Buda is the capital town of Lower Hungary, and Presburg of the Upper.

HUNGER-HUN, or **THE FOUNTAIN OF FAMINE**, a fountain of Switzerland, in a village called Wangar, five miles from Zurich. It is pretended that it is always dry in fruitful years, and that when it begins to run, it portends a famine; but this is looked upon by the better sort as a fable.

HUNGERFORD, a town of Berkshire, England, with a market on Wednesdays, and one fair, on August 21, for cattle: seated on the river Kennet, and noted for the best trouts and-craw-fish in all England. It is situated 65 miles W. of London. Lon. 1. 35. W. lat. 26. N.

HUNGRY-HILL, a mountain in the county Cork, province of Munster; of a vast height, rocky and almost perpendicular,

dicular, at least 700 yards above the level of Bantry Bay. On its top is a large lake, formed by a collection of water from various small rivulets and springs, which produces one of the finest cataracts in the kingdom.

HUNINGEN, a town of Germany, in Allace, and in Suntgaw, subject to the French. It is 3 miles N. of Basle, and 17 S. of Brisac. Lon. 11. 40. E. lat. 47. 42. N.

HUNONBY, or **HUNMANBY**, a town in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, viz. on May 6, and October 29, for toys. It is 34 miles N. E. of York, and 187 N. of London. Lon. 0. 4. W. lat. 54. 15. N.

HUNTINGE, a territory of the Netherlands, and one of those called Ommelans, which make part of the province of Groningen. It extends along the German Ocean, from the river Hunse as far as the territory of Groningen. It contains a great number of villages.

HUNTERTON, a county in New Jersey, near the Delaware river, the principal town of which is Trenton.

HUNTINGDON, a town in Long Island, New York, seated at the bottom of Brandon harbour. Also a town of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, seated on a branch of the Susquehanna river, 22 miles N. E. of Frankstown.

HUNTINGDON, a village in Herefordshire, 3 miles S. of Keynton, with 2 fairs, on June 28, and November 13, for cattle.

HUNTINGDON, anciently **HUNTERS-DOWN**, the chief town of Huntingdonshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on March 25, for pedler's ware. It is seated on the river Ouse, over which there is a handsome stone bridge. It is the place where the assizes are held, sends two members to parliament; and gives title of earl to the noble family of Hastings. It is 16 miles W. by N. of Cambridge, and 57 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 15. W. lat. 52. 19. N.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE, a county of England, 25 miles long, and 17 broad; bounded E. by Cambridgeshire, W. by Northamptonshire, N. by Lincolnshire, and S. by Bedfordshire. It contains 8220 houses, 49,320 inhabitants, 79 parishes, and 6 market-towns. The principal rivers are, the Ouse, the Nen, and the Cam, which last divides it from Cambridgeshire. It sends 4 members to parliament, viz. 2 for Huntingdon, which is the shire-town, and 2 for the county.

HUNTSBY, a small town in Somersetshire, England, seated on the river Parret, near the sea, 5 miles N. of Bridge-

water, with one fair, on July 29, for cattle and sheep.

HU-QUANG. See **HOU-QUANG**.

HUREPOIX, a small district of the isle of France, whose principal towns are Corbeil, Mont-Cheri, Chartres, Ferte-Alais, and Palaiseau.

HURONS, a savage people of N. America, in New France. Their country is of great extent, but not populous, they having been diminished by their continual wars with the Iroquois. There is a lake here, called the Huron-lake, situated between 43 and 46 deg. N. lat. and between 84 and 89 W. lon. It is very large, and surrounded by four others of great extent, about which these people chiefly inhabit.

HURST-CASTLE, a fortress in Hampshire, England, not far from Limington. It is seated on the extreme point of a neck of land which shoots into the sea towards the isle of Wight, from which it is distant two miles.

HURST-GREEN, a village in Sussex, England, with one fair, on July 3, for pedler's ware.

HURST-PIERPOINT, a village in Sussex, England, with one fair, on October 10, for pedler's ware.

HUSUM, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a strong citadel, and a very handsome church. It is seated near the river Ow, on the German Sea, 20 miles W. of Sleswick, and is subject to the duke of Holstein Gottorp. Lon. 9. 5. E. lat. 54. 55. N.

HUTHERSFIELD, or **HUDDERSFIELD**, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, England, whose market is now disused, but has one fair, on May 24, for lean horned cattle, and horses. It is 43 miles S. W. of York, and 16 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 34. W. lat. 53. 37. N.

HUY. See **HUI**.

HYDE, a maritime county in the district of New Bern, N. Carolina.

HYRCANIA. See **HIRCANIA**.

HYTH. See **HITH**.

JAAR, a river which rises near Tongres, in the bishoprick of Liege, and passing by Barkworra, falls into the Maese at Maesricht.

JABLUNKA, a town of Silesia, in the territory of Trschén, 30 miles S. E. of

E. of Tropaw. Lon. 18. 0. E. lat. 49. 37. N.

JACCA, or **XACA**, an ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, with a bishop's see, and a fort, seated on a river of the same name, among the mountains of Jacca, part of the Pyrenees, 22 miles N. of Huesca, and 50 N. by E. of Saragossa. Lon. 0. 19. W. lat. 44. 22. N.

JACATRA, the capital of Java. See **BATAVIA**.

JACI-DE-AGUILA, a sea-port town of Sicily, on the eastern coast, between Catanea and Tavormina, with the title of a principality. Lon. 14. 50. E. lat. 37. 42. N.

JAEN, a strong and handsome town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a bishop's see, and a strong castle. It is seated in a country producing excellent fruits, and very fine silk, 15 miles S. W. of Baeza, and 115 S. E. of Seville. Lon. 2. 50. W. lat. 37. 38. N.

JAFFA; anciently **JOPPA**, an ancient town of Asia, in Palestine, entirely fallen from its ancient grandeur; 30 miles W. of Jerusalem. Lon. 35. 20. E. lat. 32. 26. N.

JAFNAPATAN, a sea-port town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and in the island of Ceylon, seated at the N. end of that island, 100 miles N. of Candy. They export great quantities of tobacco from thence, and some elephants, which are accounted the most docile in the world. Lon. 80. 25. E. lat. 9. 30. N.

JAGERNDORFF, a town and castle of Silesia, capital of a province of the same name, seated on the river Oppa, 15 miles W. of Troppaw, and 65 S. by E. of Breslaw. Lon. 17. 47. E. lat. 50. 4. N.

* **JAGO**, ST. a large river of S. America, which rises in the audience of Quito, and Peru. It is navigable, and falls into the S. Sea, after having watered a fertile country, abounding in cotton trees, and inhabited by wild Americans.

JAGO, ST. the largest, most populous, and fertile of the Cape-de-verd islands, in Africa. It lies about 13 miles westward of the island of Mayo, and abounds with high, barren mountains, but the air, in the rainy season, is unwholesome to strangers. St. Jago, or Ribeira Grande, is the capital town.

JAGO, ST. a handsome and considerable town of S. America, capital of Chili, with a good harbour, a bishop's see, and a royal audience. It is seated in a large, beautiful plain, abounding in all the necessities of life, at the foot of Cordillera de-los Andes, on the river Mapocho, which runs across it from E. to W. It is

very subject to earthquakes, and the inhabitants are native Americans and Spaniards. Lon. 69. 35. W. lat. 33. 40. S.

JAGO-DE-CUBA, ST. a town of N. America, on the southern coast of the island of Cuba, with a good harbour, seated at the bottom of a bay, and on the river of the same name. Lon. 76. 44. W. lat. 20. 0. N.

* **JAGO-DE-LOS-CAVALLEROS**, a town of America, and one of the principal of the island of Hispaniola. It is seated on the river Yague, in a fertile soil, but bad air, 25 miles from Concepcion-de-la-Vega. Lon. 70. 5. W. lat. 19. 40. N.

** **JAGO-DE-LEON, SANT**, a town of Venezuela in South America, 18 miles from the sea-coast, and situated on a plain, amongst high mountains extremely difficult of access. It was taken by the English in 1599; but afterwards restored to Spain.

JAGO DE NEXAPHA, ST. a town of Guaxaca, in the audience of Mexico, situated in the valley of Nexapha, on a river which falls into the river Alvarado. It has a rich convent of Dominicans.

* **JAGO-DEL-ENTERO**, ST. a town of S. America, one of the most considerable of Tucuman, and the residence of the inquisitor of the province. It is seated on a large river, in a flat country, where there is game, tygers, guanacos, commonly called camel sheep, and an animal to which they have improperly given the name of a lion. It is 175 miles from Potosi. Lon. 62. 0. W. lat. 28. 25. S.

* **JAGO-DE-LAS-VALLES**, ST. a town of N. America, in the audience of Mexico, seated in a plain, on the river Panuco. Lon. 71. 10. W. lat. 23. 0. N.

JAGO-DE-LA-VEGA, otherwise called **SPANISH-TOWN**, is the capital of the island of Jamaica, in America, where the assembly and the grand courts of justice are held. It is seated in a fine pleasant valley, on the banks of the Rio Cobre, near the S. E. part of the island, about 7 miles N. W. of Port-passage, on the bay of Port-royal. Lon. 76. 49. W. lat. 18. 6. N.

JAGODNA, a town of Turkey, in Europe, in the province of Servia, seated on the river Moraw, 70 miles S. E. of Belgrade. Lon. 21. 54. E. lat. 44. 15. N.

* **JAGOS**, a people of Africa, who warlike about like the wild Arabs. They inhabit several parts of Lower Ethiopia, but principally the kingdom of Amico. They worship the sun and moon, are very strong and great robbers. Their arms are an axe, a bow and arrows.

* **JAGRENATE**

* **JAGRENATE**, a famous temple of Asia, in the E. Indies, in a territory between the kingdoms of Orixá and Bengal. It is seated on a plain about a mile from the sea, and visited by vast crowds of pilgrims from all parts of India. Lon. 85. 40. E. lat. 19. 40. N.

* **JAGAUANA SANTA MARIA-DEL-PORTO**, a town of America, in the island of Hispaniola, belonging to the Spaniards, 150 miles from St. Domingo. Lon. 71. 20. W. lat. 19. 25. N.

* **JAICK**, a large river of Tartary, which separates it from Turkistan, has its source in Mount Caucasus, and falls into the Caspian Sea. It is full of large fish, whose spawn being salted, is called caviare, which is transported into Europe.

JAICZA, a town of Turkey, in Europe, in the province of Bosnia, 50 miles N. E. of Bosnia Serlio, with a strong citadel, and seated on the river Plena. Lon. 18. 0. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

* **JAKUTSKOI**, a town of Siberia, seated on the river Angara, whose source is in the lake of Baikil, about 8 miles distant. Lon. 129. 53. E. lat. 62. 1. N.

JALOFFS, a people of Africa, between the rivers Gambia and Senegal: they are much blacker and handsomer than other negroes.

JAMA, a strong fort of the Russian empire, seated on a river of the same name, in Ingria, 13 miles N. E. of Narva. Lon. 28. 4. E. lat. 59. 26. N.

JAMAGOROD, a strong town of the Russian empire, in the province of Ingria, seated on a river of the same name, 12 miles N. E. of Narva. Lon. 28. 3. E. lat. 59. 25. N.

JAMAICA, an island of America, discovered by Christopher Columbus, in 1494, being 350 miles N. of the continent of America, 37 S. of the island of Cuba, and 50 W. of Hispaniola, and is about 160 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It contains upwards of 4,000,000 of acres, and is divided by a ridge of hills which run nearly from E. to W. from sea to sea, and from which many fine rivers take their rise, and flow from both sides in gentle streams, and well stored with fish of various kinds, not known in Europe, but they are exceedingly good. However, they have eels and craw-fish in great plenty, not unlike ours. The mountains, and greatest part of the island are covered with woods which look green all the year. Among these are the lignum vitae, the cedar, and the mahogany-trees. The longest day is about 13 hours, and about 9 in the morning it is so intolerably hot, that it would be difficult to live, if the sea-breezes did not arise to cool the air. Sometimes the nights are pretty cool, and there

are great dews, which are looked upon as unwholesome, especially to new comers. There are two springs or seasons, for planting grain, and the year is distinguished into two seasons, which are wet and dry; but the rains are not so frequent as they were formerly, which is supposed to be owing to the cutting down of the woods. The months of July, August, and September are called the hurricane months, because then they are more frequent, and there is lightning almost every night. There is not above a third part of the island inhabited, for the plantations are all by the sea-side. The gentlemen's houses are generally built low, being only one story, on account of the hurricanes and earthquakes, and the negroes huts are made of reeds, which will hold only two or three persons. The common drink is Madeira wine, or rum-punch. The common bread, or that which serves for it, is plantains, yams, and cassava-roots. The general produce of this country is, sugar, rum, ginger, cotton, indigo, pimento, chocolate, several kinds of woods, and medicinal drugs. They have some tobacco, which is but indifferent, and used only by the Negroes, who can scarcely live without it. They have no sorts of European grain; but all the tropical fruits are in great plenty. This island was taken by the English in 1656, under the command of Penn and Venables. St. Jago was the capital town, but now Kingston claims that privilege.

JAMANA, a town of Asia, in Arabia the Happy, seated on the river Assan, about 150 miles W. of El Catif. It is the capital of a principality that lies between Hagiaz, Oman, and Arabia Deserta.

JAMBA, a small kingdom of Asia, in Indostan, with a town of the same name, seated on the river Ganges, 220 miles N. E. of Delli. Lon. 80. 0. E. lat. 32. 0. N.

JAMBI, or **JAMBIS**, a sea-port town and small kingdom of Asia, on the eastern coast of the island of Sumatra. It is a trading place. The Dutch have a fort here, and export pepper from thence, with the best sort of canes. It is 160 miles N. of Bencoolen. Lon. 102. 35. E. lat. 0. 59. S.

* **JAMBOLI**, a territory of Turkey, in Europe, lying on the Archipelago, on the confines of Romania and Bulgaria.

** **JAMES'S BAY**, the eastern part and most southern division of Hudson's Bay, N. America.

** **JAMES'S COUNTY**, a district of Virginia, in N. America, eastward of Charles county.

****JAMES'S RIVER**, in Virginia, which falls into Chesapeake Bay.

**** JAMES ST.** the Great and Little, two of the smaller Virgin Isles.

*** JAMES, ST.** a town of France, in Normandy, in the diocese of Auranches, 8 miles from Pontorson, and 167 W. of Paris.

JAMES-TOWN, in N. America, was once the capital of Virginia, but now Williamsburg claims that honour. It is seated in a peninsula, on the N. side of James river, and consists of about 80 houses, chiefly for the entertainment of seafaring men. Lon. 76. 29. W. lat. 37. 3. N.

JAMETS, a town of France, in Barrois, and capital of a lordship of the same name, 12 miles S. of Stenil, Lon. 5. 30. E. lat. 49. 28. N.

*** JANBEIRO-RIO**, a river of S. America, on the coast of Brazil, which rises in the western mountains, and running eastward falls into the Atlantic Ocean. Lon. 42. 39. W. lat. 22. 54. S.

JANBEIRO, a province of S. America, in Brasil, lying near the tropic of Capricorn, and bounded by Spirito Santo N. by the Atlantic Ocean E. and S. and by mountains W. which separate it from Guiana, in Spanish America. The Portuguese annually export from hence gold and precious stones from the mountains, of a prodigious value.

*** JANNA**, a territory of Turkey in Asia, and in Macedonia, lying on the Archipelago, and bounded on the N. by Comenotari, on the S. by Livadia, on the W. by Albania, and on the E. by the Archipelago. It is much the same as Thessalia of the ancients, and Larissa is the capital town.

JANNA, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in the province of Janina, of which it is capital. It is inhabited by rich Greek merchants, and is 62 miles W. of Larissa. Lon. 21. 36. E. lat. 39. 44. N.

JANOWITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kausham, famous for a battle here between the Swedes and Imperialists, when the last were beaten in 1645. It is 48 miles S. E. of Prague, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 15. 38. E. lat. 49. 45. N.

JAPAN, a large country in the most eastern part of Asia, with the title of an empire. It is composed of several islands, the principal of which are Nippon and Saikokk, or Saccok. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1542. The whole empire is divided into 7 principal countries, which are subdivided into 70 provinces. It is the richest country in the world for gold, and the air and water are very good. It produces rice, millet,

wheat, and barley: also porcelain, silk, skins, and red pearls. Japan is one of the best countries in Asia. The inhabitants are ingenious; but their customs and manners diametrically opposite to those of the Europeans. Our common drinks are cold, and theirs are hot; we uncover the head out of respect, and they the feet; we are fond of white teeth, and they of black; we get on horseback on the left side, and they on the right; and they have a language so peculiar, that it is understood by no other nation. The sciences are highly esteemed among them, and they have several schools at different places. Those they study most are arithmetic, rhetoric, poetry, history, and astronomy. Some of their schools at Meaco have each 3 or 4000 scholars. They treat the women with a great deal of severity, and punish adultery with death; yet a man may take as many wives as he pleases. Their emperor is called Dairo; he resides at Meaco, and has no lands, but he has a right of selling titles and dignities; and the idolatrous priests make great contributions. He wears a black habit, and a cap upon his head; his feet must never touch the ground, nor must he ever be exposed to the rays of the sun; he never cuts his hair, beard, nor nails; when he goes abroad, he is carried by 14 men in a litter, surrounded with curtains, so that he may see and not be seen; he has generally 12 wives, who have each of them a palace; he has also an unlimited number of concubines. The religion of the whole country is paganism. The emperor of Japan is a sovereign monarch, and all the petty kings are his vassals. His army generally consists of 100,000 foot, and 20,000 horse, which, with those maintained by his vassals, amount to 268,000 foot, 38,000 horse, and 2000 vassals. His ordinary revenue is immense. The palace of the emperor is at Jeddo, in the island of Nippon, and it is the capital of the whole. The only Europeans that trade with Japan are the Dutch; and whenever their ships arrive, they take away their guns, sails, and helms, and carry them on shore till they are ready to return back. In the absence of the ships, the factors are shut up in a small peninsula, and are not suffered so much as to have a lighted candle in their houses in the night-time. The merchandizes which the Dutch carry to Japan are spices, sugar, silks, linen, and woollen-cloth; elephants teeth, and haberdashery; for which they receive gold, silver, cabinets, and lacquered wares. The Japanese have neither tables, beds, nor chairs; but they sit and lie on carpets and mats in the manner of the Turks.

JAPARA, a sea-port town of Asia, in the East-Indies, and in the island of Java, seated on the N. coast, with a good harbour. This was capital of a considerable kingdom, till the Dutch made themselves masters of it; and now they have a colony there, and a considerable trade. It is 253 miles E. of Batavia. Lon. 111. 5. E. lat. 6. 35. S.

* **JARGEAU**, an ancient town of France. It is 10 miles S. E. of Orleans, and 70 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 13. E. lat. 47. 50. N.

JARISLAU, or **YARISLAW**, a town of Russia, and capital of a province of the same name, seated on the river Volga, 140 miles N. E. of Moscow. Lon. 38. 59. E. lat. 57. 35. N.

JARISLAW. See **JAROSLOW**.

JARNAC, a town of France, in Orleans, and Angoumois, remarkable for a victory gained by Henry III. over the Hugonots in 1569. It is seated on the river Charente, 20 miles W. of Angoulême, and 235 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 4. W. lat. 45. 43. N.

JAROMITZ, a town of Bohemia, seated on the river Elbe, 27 miles S. W. of Glatz, and 52 N. E. of Prague. Lon. 15. 57. E. lat. 50. 22. N.

* **JAROSLOW**, a handsome town of Poland, in the palatinate of Russia, with a strong citadel. It is remarkable for its great fair, its handsome buildings, and a battle gained by the Swedes in 1656, after which they took the town. It is seated on the river Saine, 55 miles W. of Lemburg, and 100 E. of Cracow. Lon. 22. 43. E. lat. 50. 4. N.

* **JARNITZ**, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and in Royal Pomerania, as also in the duchy of Stetin. It is seated at the mouth of the river Oder, 8 miles below the town of Stetin.

JASQUE, a sea-port town of Asia, in Persia, in the gulph of Ormus, and in the province of Tuberan. Lon. 59. 15. E. lat. 26. 10. N.

JASSY, a town of Europe, in Moldavia, where the Hospodar resides. It is seated on the river Pruthe. Lon. 27. 35. E. lat. 47. 8. N.

JAVA, an island of Asia, in the E. Indies, lying to the S. of the equator. It is generally called Great Java; to distinguish it from Bali, by some named the Lesser Java; and is about 420 miles in length, and of a various breadth. The N. coast has many convenient creeks, bays, harbours, and towns, with many little islands near the shore; but now it has two kingdoms only; one of which is under the jurisdiction of the king of Mataram, and the other under the king of Bantam. It is a very fertile island, and

has very high mountains, particularly the Pepper mountain on the S. side of the island. It has impassable forests; but to the N. between Batavia and Bantam, is a very populous country, full of rice-fields, and all sorts of wild and tame animals; besides most sorts of fruits proper to the climate. In the woods there are large tigers, rhinoceroses, and other wild beasts; and in the rivers there are crocodiles. The air is as temperate and healthy as any part of the East Indies. This island is mostly under the dominion of the Dutch. In 1740, the Dutch pretended that the Chinese were going to make an insurrection, and upon that account disarmed them; and yet, after that, barbarously massacred them all, to the number of 20,000, men, women, and children, and seized their effects. Lon. from 105. to 116. E. lat. from 6. to 8. S. It is to the S. of the island of Sumatra, from which it is only separated by the straits of Sunda. Batavia is the capital settlement of the Dutch.

JAWER, a strong town of Germany, in Silesia, and capital of the province of the same name, with a citadel and large square, surrounded by piazzas. It is 12 miles S. of Lignitz, and 88 E. of Prague. Lon. 16. 36. E. lat. 50. 58. N. The province of Jawer is bounded on the S. by Bohemia, on the W. by Upper Lusatia, on the N. by Saxon and Glogau, and on the E. by Schweidnitz and Lignitz.

IBORG, or **IBERG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishoprick of Osnaburg, 10 miles S. W. of Osnaburg, and 30 N. E. of Munster. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 52. 14. N.

ICELAND, a large island to the N. of Europe, about 400 miles in length and 150 in breadth. For two months together the sun never sets; and in the winter it never rises for the same space, at least not entirely. The middle of this island is mountainous, stony, and barren; but in some places there are excellent pastures, and the grass has a fine smell. The ice, which gets loose from the more northern country in May, brings with it a large quantity of wood, and several animals, such as foxes, wolves, and bears. Mount Hecla is the most noted mountain, and is a volcano. Many of the inhabitants profess Christianity; but those that live at a distance are Pagans. They are mostly clothed with the skins of beasts. The Danes trade with the natives for hides, tallow, train-oil, whale-bone, and sea-horses teeth, which are as good as ivory. Lat. from 64. to 67. N.

ICHWELL, a village in Bedfordshire, England, with one fair, on April 5, for cattle.

ICKLETON,

ICKLETON, a village in Cambridge-shire, England, 5 miles N. E. of Saffron-Walden, with one fair, on August 2, for horkes.

ICK WORTH, a town of Suffolk, England, with a market on Fridays, but no fairs. It is a small place, and there are the ruins of an ancient priory, and several Roman coins have been dug up. It is 23 miles N. W. by N. of Ipsiwich, and 74 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 0. E. lat. 52. 22. N.

ICONIA. See **COGNI**.

IDA, a mountain in the island of Candia, of great note in ancient history. It is now nothing but an ugly barren mountain, quite bare on the top, without the least shadow of a landscape, grotto, or spring. All the cattle that are bred on it are a few paltry horses, some sheep, and half-starved goats.

IDA, a mountain in Natolia, famous for the judgment of Paris, who was to determine whether Juno, Pallas, or Venus, was most beautiful.

IDANHA-LA-NUOVA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, 3 miles S. W. of Old Ianha. Lon. 6. 16. W. lat. 39. 37. N.

IDANHA-VELLA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, near the confines of Estremadura. The French took it by assault in 1704. It is seated on the river Panful, 25 miles N. E. of Cattle-Branco, and 20 N. W. of Alcantara. Lon. 6. 14. W. lat. 39. 39. N.

IDRIA, a town of Italy, in Friuli, and in the county of Goritz, with a castle. It belongs to the house of Austria, and there are rich quicksilver mines in the town itself. It is 17 miles N. E. of Goritz, and 25 N. of Trieste. Lon. 13. 52. E. lat. 46. 20. N.

IDSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, which is the residence of a branch of the house of Nassau, to whom it belongs. It is 12 miles N. E. of Mentz. Lon. 8. 23. E. lat. 50. 2. N.

INDUMBA, formerly called **ENOM**, is a small territory in Asia, between Palestine, Egypt, and Arabia Patraa. It is full of mountains, and the capital town is anciently called **Seir**.

* **JEAN**, St. a large and fine river of N. America, in Acadia, famous for its salmon fishery.

* **JEAN**, St. a town of France, in Vassgau, on the confines of Lorrain. It is seated on the river Sare, 12 miles W. of Deux-Ponts, and 8 N. W. of Sarguemine. Lon. 7. 12. E. lat. 49. 16. N.

JEAN D'ANGELY, an ancient town of France, in Saintonge, with a fine Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the river Boutonne, 15 miles N. E. of Saintes, and

32 S. E. of Rochelle. Lon. 0. 20. W. lat. 45. 59. N.

* **JEAN DE LAUNE**, St. a town of France, in Burgundy, and in Dijonnois, capital of a bailiwick of the same name. It is seated on the river Soane, 15 miles S. E. of Dijon, and 155 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 19. E. lat. 47. 8. N.

JEAN-DE-LUZ, St. a town of France, in Gascony, and the last next Spain, with a harbour. It is seated on a small river, near the sea, 10 miles N. E. of Fontarabia, 12 miles S. W. of Bayonne, and 315 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 140. E. lat. 43. 23. N.

JEAN-DE-MAURIENNE, a town of Italy, in Savoy, and capital of the county of Maurienne, in a valley of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Arc, on the confines of Dauphiny, 15 miles S. by W. of Montier, and 25 N. E. of Grenoble. Lon. 6. 20. E. lat. 45. 17. N.

* **JEAN D'ULHUA**, St. an island of N. America, in New Spain, lying on the North Sea, which was discovered in the year 1518, by Grijelva. Lon. 101. 15. W. lat. 20. 20. N.

JEAN-PIED-DE-PONT, a town of France, in Gascony, near the frontiers of Spain, with a citadel standing on an eminence. It is seated on the river Nive, at the entrance of one of the passages over the Pyrennees, 20 miles S. E. of Bayonne, and 30 N. E. of Pampeluna. Lon. 1. 33. W. lat. 43. 12. N.

JEDBURG, an handsome town of Scotland, with a small market, capital of Tiviotdale, or Roxburghshire, and 36 miles S. E. of Edinburg. Lon. 2. 25. W. lat. 55. 35. N.

JEDDO, the capital town or city of the islands of Japan, where the emperor resides. It is open on all sides, having neither walls nor ramparts, and the houses are built with earth, and boarded on the outside, to prevent the rain from destroying the walls. In every street there is an iron gate, which is shut up in the night, and a kind of custom-house or magazine, to put merchandizes in. It is a large place, being 9 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, and contains 1,000,000 inhabitants. A fire happened in 1658, which, in the space of 48 hours, burnt down 100,000 houses, and in which a vast number of the inhabitants perished. The emperor's palace, and all the rest were reduced to ashes; but they are all rebuilt. The royal palace is in the middle of the town, and is defended with walls, ditches, towers, and battions. Where the emperor resides there are 3 towers, 9 stories high, each covered with plates of gold; and the hall of audience is supported with pillars.

pillars of massy gold. Near the palace are several others, where the relations of the emperor live. The empress has a palace of her own, there are 20 small ones for the concubines. Beside, all the vassal kings have each a palace in the city, with a handsome garden, and stables for 2000 horses. It is seated in an agreeable plain, at the bottom of a fine bay; and the river which crosses it is divided into several canals. Lon. 139. 30. E. lat. 36. 10. N.

JEKYL, a small island in N. America, at the mouth of the river Alatomaha, in Georgia.

JEMTERLAND, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Angermania, on the E. by Medelpadia, on the S. by Helplingia, and on the W. by Norway. It is full of mountains, and the principal towns are Resfundit, Lich, and Doera.

JENA a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Thuringia, with an university. It is seated on the river Sala, 10 miles S. E. of Weimar, and 25 S. E. of Erford. Lon. 12. 4. E. lat. 51. 2. N.

JENDA, a great lake of Sweden, in the province of Finland, and territory of Tavastia.

* **JENCAPORE**, a town of Asia, in Indostan, and in the dominions of the Great Mogul, capital of a territory of the same name. It is seated on the river Chaul, 187 miles N. W. of Delli, or Delhi. Lon. 75. 55. E. lat. 30. 50. N.

JENISA, a great river of the Russian empire, that runs from N. to S. through Siberia, and falls into the Frozen Ocean, E. of that river.

* **JENISKOI**, a town of the Russian empire, in Siberia, seated on the river Jenisa. It is large, populous, and pretty strong; and there are villages for several miles round it. It is subject to the Tungusians, who are Pagans, and chiefly live on the above river. The climate is extremely cold; corn, butchers meat, and wild fowls, are cheap. Lon. 92. 35. E. lat. 57. 46. N.

* **JENIZZAR**, a town of Turkey, in Europe, in Greece, and in Macedonia, near the gulph of Salonica; 17 miles N. E. of Caravareira. Lon. 22. 57. E. lat. 40. 38. N.

* **JENIZZAR**, a town of Greece, and in the territory of Janna. Lon. 23. 5. E. lat. 40. 40. N.

JENCOPING, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, seated on the S. side of the lake Werter, with a strong citadel. The houses are all built with wood. It is 50 miles N. W. of Calmar, and 45 S. of Falcoping. Lon. 14. 46. E. lat. 57. 12. N.

JENO, or **GENO**, a town of Upper Hungary, subject to the house of Austria; 20 miles S. of Great Waradin, and 48

N. E. of Segidin. Lon. 21. 5. E. lat. 46. 40. N.

IBERNUS, a river mentioned by Ptolemy, which appears to be the present river Kenmare, in the county Kerry, province of Munster.

* **JERICOHO**, an ancient and famous town of Asia, in Palestine, built by the Jebusites. It is now called Herubi, by the Arabs, and is nothing but a few huts, where some beggarly Arabs reside. It is 5 miles W. of the river Jordan, and 20 E. by N. of Jerusalem. Lon. 35. 50. E. lat. 31. 58. N.

* **JEROSLAW**. See **JAROSLOW**.

JERSEY, an island in the English Channel, 12 miles from the coast of Normandy in France, and 25 from the coast of Brittany, subject to the English. It is about 30 miles in circumference, and difficult of access, on account of the rocks, sands, and forts erected for its defence. It contains 12 parishes; and the chief town is St. Hilary, in the S. part of the island. It is well watered and stocked with fruit-trees. They have a noted manufactory for woollen-stockings and caps, and are still governed by Norman laws.

JERSEY, NEW, one of the Thirteen Provinces of the United States of N. America, bounded on the W. by Pennsylvania, on the S. by Maryland, on the N. by New York, and on the E. by the Ocean; and is about 140 miles in length, from N. to S. and 60 in breadth, from E. to W. The chief towns are Burlington, Perth-Amboy, and Elizabeth-town. It is divided into E. and W. Jersey, and the produce of both is Indian corn, wheat, pease, beans, barley, oats, horses, black cattle, furs, and pipe-slaves.

* **JERVENLAND**, a small canton of Europe, in Livonia, and in the district of Estonia, subject to the Russians. The castle of Wittenstein, and the town of Oberbalen, are the principal places.

JERUSALEM, an ancient and famous town of Asia, formerly capital of Judea, after David had conquered the Jebusites. It was taken by Nebuchadnezzar in the 11th year of the reign of Zedekiah, and the Jews were led captive to Babylon. It was afterwards taken by the Romans, and ruined together with the temple, 70 years after the birth of Christ, being one of the most remarkable sieges in history. The emperor Adrian built a new city, near the ruins of ancient Jerusalem. It was taken by the Persians in 614, and by the Saracens in 636. In 1099 it was retaken by the Latins, who founded a new kingdom, which lasted 88 years, under 9 kings, Saladin, king of Egypt and Syria, got possession of it 1187. The Turks drove away the Saracens in 1217, and have

have kept possession of it ever since, who call it **HELEODS**, that is, The Holy City. It is inhabited by Turks, Arabs, Jews, and Christians. It stands on a high rock, with steep ascents on each side except the N. It is almost surrounded with valleys encompassed with mountains, so that it seems to stand in the middle of an amphitheatre. It is at present about 3 miles in circumference, and includes Mount Calvary, which was formerly without the walls. The only thing that renders it considerable is the great resort of pilgrims. A bashaw, with a guard of Janissaries, always reside here, to protect them from the insults of the Arabs. The church of the Holy Sepulchre, which the pilgrims chiefly come to visit, is a large structure. In the middle of the nave, and directly under the opening of the dome, is the Holy Sepulchre, which is placed in a chapel. It is 112 miles S. W. of Damascus, and 45 from the Mediterranean Sea. Lon. 35. 25. E. lat. 31. 55. N.

JESSELMERE, a town of Asia, in Indostan, and capital of a province of the same name, in the dominions of the Great Mogul; 185 miles N. of Amadebad. Lon. 72. 40. E. lat. 26. 40. N.

JESI, an ancient town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in the Marca or Marche of Ancona, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain near the river Jesi, 17 miles S. W. of Ancona, and 112 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 16. E. lat. 43. 30. N.

JESSO, **JENSO**, or **YESSO**, a large island of Asia, to the N. of the island of Nippon, governed by a tributary prince depending on the empire of Japan. The inhabitants live by fishing and hunting, and are very little known to the Europeans.

JESSUAT, a territory of Asia, in Indostan, bounded on the S. by the kingdom of Bengal; on the N. by that of Necball; on the E. by that of Acem, and on the W. by that of Patan, or Patna. Rajapora is the capital town.

* **JESUPOL**, a town of Poland, in Polesia, seated on the left bank of the river Bitritz, which falls into the Neister, with a citadel. It is about 5 miles below Halicz.

JEVER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of Jeverland, with a citadel; 17 miles N. E. of Aurick; and 28 N. E. of Embden. Lon. 7. 41. E. lat. 53. 33. N.

* **JEVERLAND**, a territory of Germany, in Westphalia, belonging to the house of Hanault-Zerbst.

* **JEVINGTON**, a village in Suffex, England, with one fair, on Easter-Tuesday, for pedler's ware.

* **JE**, an island of France, in Provence,

and the most eastern of the three, before the harbour of Marseilles. It is very well fortified, and its port one of the best in the Mediterranean.

* **IGIS**, a town of the country of the Grisons, in Caddea, with a magnificent castle; 23 miles S. W. of Choira, and 25 S. of Glaris. Lon. 9. 0. E. lat. 46. 33. N.

* **IGHTERMURAGH**, a castle situated on the ancient high road from Cork to Youghal, in the county Cork, province of Munster.

IGLAW, a considerable and populous town of Germany, in Moravia; seated on the river Igla, 40 miles W. of Brinn, and 62 S. E. of Prague. Lon. 15. 42. E. lat. 49. 8. N.

* **IGLESIAS**, a town in the S. part of the island of Sardinia, with a bishop's see. Lon. 8. 59. E. lat. 38. 30. N.

IHOR, **JOHOR**, or **JOR**, a town of Asia, in Malacca, and capital of a province of the same name, in the peninsula beyond the Ganges; now in possession of the Dutch. Lon. 103. 41. E. lat. 1. 45. N.

ILA, an island of Scotland, in Argyleshire, with the title of an earldom. It is 26 miles long, and 18 broad. In the middle of it is a fresh water-lake, containing a small island, where Donald, king of the Isles, formerly resided.

* **ILAMBA**, a considerable province of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola. It is divided into several very populous districts, each of which has its iova or governor.

* **ILANTZ**, a town of the Grisons, and capital of the fourth community of the League of Griza; seated on the Rhine, 17 miles S. W. of Coira.

ILCHESTER, a town of Somersetshire, England, with a market on Wednesday, and two fairs, on July 2, and August 2, for all sorts of cattle. It is seated on the river Yeovil. It is a corporation, sends two members to parliament, and here the county gaol is kept. It is 16 miles S. of Wells, and 125 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 37. W. lat. 50. 56. N.

ILDEFONSO, St. a magnificent palace of the king of Spain, in New Castile, and in the territory of Segovia, built by Philip V. It is a superb structure, with fine water-works and gardens.

* **ILDEFONSO DE LOS ZAPOTACAS**, St. a town of N. America, in New Spain and in the diocese of Guaxaca, seated on a mountain, 50 miles N. E. of Anrequera. Lon. 97. 30. W. lat. 17. 55. N.

* **ILESUGAGUEN**, a strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Hea, seated on a mountain.

* **ILFRACOMB**,

* **ILFRACOMB**, a town of Devonshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, but no fairs. It is seated on the Severn Sea, almost opposite to Swansea, in Glamorganshire, and has a safe harbour; 49 miles N. N.W. of Exeter, and 178 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 5. W. lat. 51. 14. N.

* **ILHAS DESERTAS**, corruptly called by the English sailors, The Deserters, small barren isles near Madeira.

* **ILHEOS**, a sea-port town of S. America, and capital of the capitanery of Riodos-Ilheos, in Brasil. It belongs to the Portuguese, and it is seated in a fertile country. Lon. 41. 25. W. lat. 15. 5. S.

ILHEOS, or **RIO-DOS-ILHEOS**, a province of S. America, in Brasil, bounded N. by the capitanery of Bahia, E. by the Ocean, and S. by the capitanery of Segura. It is subject to Portugal.

* **ILKUCH**, a royal town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, remarkable for its mines of silver and lead. It is seated in a barren country; 15 miles N. W. of Cracow. Lon. 19. 40. E. lat. 50. 20. N.

ILL, a river of Germany, which rises near Basle, in Switzerland, runs N. through Alsace, and having passed by Colmar, Schellstadt, and Strasburg, falls into the Rhine, below Wantzenow.

* **ILLE**, a town of France, in Roussillon, 10 miles from Perpignan. Lon. 3. 5. E. lat. 42. 35. N.

ILLER, a river of Germany, which rising in the mountains of Tirol, runs N. through Suabia, passing by Kempten, Memmingen, and Kirchberg, and falls into the Danube at Ulm.

* **ILLINOIS**, a people of N. America, inhabiting near the banks of a large river of the same name. They are a civil, active, lively, robust people, of an handsome shape, and of a red copper colour, like the rest of the Americans. They marry several wives, and are great libertines; but some of their villages have embraced Christianity.

ILLINOIS, or **MICHIGAN**, a lake so called in N. America. It has the Upper lake N. and that of Huron W. with which it communicates by a narrow channel.

ILLOCK, a strong town of Germany, in Sclavonia, seated on the Danube, 15 miles from Peterwaraden, and 55 N. W. of Belgrade. Lon. 20. 6. E. lat. 45. 36. N.

* **ILMEN**, a lake of Russia, in the province of Great Novogorod, which has communication with the lake Ladoga, by the river Wallcott. Lon. 34. 0. E. lat. 58. 9. N.

ILMINSTER, a town of Somersetshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on August 26 and 27, for cattle and cheese. It is seated in a dirty bottom, among hills. It is 26 miles S. W. of Wells, and 136 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 54. W. lat. 50. 55. N.

ILSE, a river of Germany, rising in the mountains of Bohemia, and running S. falls into the Danube at Illstadt, which is part of the town of Passaw.

ILSLEY, EAST, a town of Berkshire, England, with a market on Wednesdays, and one fair, on August 6, for sheep. It is 14 miles N. W. of Reading, and 51 W. of London. Lon. 1. 12. W. lat. 51. 32. N.

* **ILST**, a town of the United Provinces, in Friesland, and in Westergoo, 12 miles from Lewardin. Lon. 5. 24. E. lat. 53. 1. N.

* **ILSTADT**, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, seated at the confluence of the rivers Danube and Ilse, over-against Passaw. Lon. 13. 37. E. lat. 48. 27. N.

IMENSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, 14 miles S. of Kempten, and 20 E. of Lindaw. Lon. 10. 20. E. lat. 47. 35. N.

IMMERETTA, a province of Asia, between Mount Caucasus and the Black Sea, the province of Curiel and Georgia, being part of the ancient Colchis. The inhabitants are a sort of Christians, but extremely ignorant and vicious. Cotatis is the capital town, and is in the hands of the Turks.

IMOLA, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in Romagna, with a bishop's see, and is a very handsome populous place. It is seated on the river Santerno, 9 miles N. W. of Faenza, and 45 N. by E. of Florence. Lon. 11. 45. E. lat. 44. 28. N.

IMPERIAL, a pleasant town of S. America, in Chili, 10 miles from the S. Sea, and on the river Canton, 120 miles from Concepcion, to which the bishop has retired since this town was taken by the savages. It is seated on a craggy rock, in a charming country. Lon. 73. 25. W. lat. 38. 42. S.

** **INAGUA**, Great and Little, two islands in the windward passage N. W. of St. Domingo.

** **INCH-ISLE**, or **INIS-CURCEY**, situated in the county Down, province of Ulster; opposite the old cathedral of Down, in the western branch of Lough Coyne; about 74 miles from Dublin. Here are the ruins of the abbey and abbey church of Inch. It is a peninsula, having a land passage into it on the N. side.

** **INCHEQUIN**,

INCHERQUIN, (i. e. Innis-Hy-Quin, or O'Quin's Island) situated in the county Cork, province of Munster, which gives title of earl to the noble family of O'Brien.

**** INCHIGBELLAGH**, situated in the county Cork, province of Munster; 6 miles S. W. of Macroom, and 14⁹ from Dublin. It is a small village, in the midst of mountains, having a barrack. Fairs, on 31 May, August, and 3 December.

*** INDIES**, a vast country of Asia, which received its name from the river Indus, seated partly in the temperate, and partly under the torrid zone. Towards the N. it is pretty temperate; but towards the S. on the contrary, it is very hot; it rains almost constantly for three months in the year, which renders the heats more supportable, and contributes to fertilize the ground, which produces abundance of rice, millet, cotton, figs, pomegranates, oranges, lemons, citrons, cocoa-nuts, and many other fruits, of which there are none in Europe but what have been transplanted from thence. There are mines of gold, silver, and several sorts of precious stones, borax and salt-petre. They fish for pearls in the seas and in the rivers. This country produces several sorts of animals, as well domestick as wild, such as elephants, rhinoceroses, camels, dromedaries, buffaloes, lions, tigers, leopards, panthers, and a vast number of monkeys. The trade is exceedingly great, and it chiefly consists of indigo, salt-petre, silk, cotton and precious stones; but more especially in a prodigious quantity of calicoes, chintz, and other stuffs of various kinds. The Europeans had little or no intercourse with the Indies till the year 1498, when the Portuguese discovered a way by sea, round the Cape of Good Hope; and they soon began to make settlements therein, and became very powerful, till the Dutch drove them away from many of their factories. The Indians are generally Gentoo or Idolators, though there are a great number of Mahometans. In the places that depend upon the Europeans, some of them are become Christians. Many of the Idolators believe in the transmigration of souls, and will not kill or eat any thing that has life, not even the most noxious insects or animals. Their principal priests are brachmans; and there are faquirs, or fanaticks, who make their principal devotion consist in the choice of the most troublesome postures, and other bodily mortifications. Sometimes these faquirs go in a body, followed by a great number of disciples; and they often make a merit of killing Christians. It was a custom among the Gentoo for the women to burn themselves with their deceased

husbands; but it is not so frequent as it was formerly, because the Mahometans will not allow it. The Indies is divided into four large parts, namely, Indostan, the peninsula on this side the Ganges, that beyond it, and the islands of the E. Indian seas, the principal of which are, Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, the Celebes, the Maldives, the Moluccas, and the Marians. Some writers make Tonquin and China a part of the E. Indies, especially with regard to trade, but very improperly. When the Spaniards first discovered America they called it the W. Indies, on account of its riches which is the reason why these parts we are speaking of are called the E. Indies. The Indians are generally well made and robust, but they do not love labour, nor do they make good soldiers. They are civil, kind to strangers, and very ingenious. Their complexion is olive colour in the northern parts, and in the southern quite black. There are many different languages in the E. Indies, but the Mahometans generally understand Arabic, because the Alcoran is written in that language.

INDOSTAN, PROPER INDIA, or the empire of the Great Mogul, is bounded W. by Persia, S. by the western peninsula, E. by the eastern peninsula, and N. by several kingdoms of Independent Tartary. It is a vast country, and is at least 1200 miles in length. It is very fertile in all sorts of corn, and all the commodities of the E. Indies are to be met with here. They dress much in the same manner as the Turks, and take several wives. The Great Mogul was the richest prince in the world, especially in diamonds and precious stones, till Kouli Khan, the last king of Persia, deprived him of all his treasures. The government is despotic, and the Great Mogul master both of the lives and fortunes of his subjects. His revenue was said to amount to 50 millions sterling a-year, and his army to 70,000 men. The provinces are governed by omars, some of whom are called nabobs. Their revenues are so considerable, that these governors are like so many petty kings; but they are obliged to make large presents to the Great Mogul, and to make their court to him; otherwise all their riches would be taken from their families after their death. There are no fixed laws with regard to their succession, which produces many intrigues and quarrelling among the sons to obtain the throne. The empire of the Mogul contains 20 provinces; namely, Cashmir, Cabul, and Aroud N. Siba and Patna on the E. side of the Ganges, and which contain several provinces. Those that

to the S. are Bengal, Berer, Candish, Baligate, Talinga, Baglana, and Guzurat. The eastern provinces are Tata, or Sindia, or Multan. There are six in the middle, between the river Indus and the Ganges, namely, Pengah, or Lahor Dajli, Agra, Asmer, Malva, and Halabas. To these 20 provinces may be joined the kingdoms of Golconda and Carnate, which are tributary to the Great Mogul. However, it may be observed that he is not absolute master of all these countries, for there are many petty princes, called rajahs, who are the descendants of the ancient kings of this vast country. Some of these rajahs acknowledge the Great Mogul, and others are independent of him, and make war against him. All the cities and towns, as well as other particularities, will be taken notice of in their proper places.

INDRAPORE, a Dutch settlement on the western coast of Sumatra in the E. Indies, 160 miles N. W. of Bencoolen.

* **INDRE**, a river of France, which has its source in Berri, and passing into Touraine, falls into the Loire.

INDUS, or **SINDE**, a great river of Asia, which rises to the N. beyond the kingdom of Cashmire, runs almost directly S. passing by Atock, Multan, Buckor, and other less towns, and falls by several mouths into the ocean, one of which passes by Tetta. Kouli Khan, not long since made this the boundary of the Persian empire, between Indostan and Persia.

* **INFIERNO**, a small island of Africa, and one of the Canaries, bounded on the S. by Lancerota, by St. Claire on the N. and by Graciosa on the E.

* **INGATESTONE**, a town in Essex, England, on the road to Colchester, 23 miles N. E. of London, with one fair, on December 1, for cattle.

INGLESHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, remarkable for having been the residence of the emperors; seated on the river Salva, 5 miles S. W. of Mentz, and 5 W. of Bingen. Lon. 8. 15. E. lat. 49. 43. N.

* **INGHAM**, a village in Norfolk, England, with a fair, on June 10, for horses and petty chapmen.

* **INGLETON**, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, England, 8 miles N. W. of Seule, with one fair, on November 17, for leather and oatmeal.

* **INGLEWEHILE**, a village in Lancashire, England, with two fairs, on Monday before Holy Thursday, and October 5, for cattle.

INGOLSTADT, a handsome town of Germany, and the strongest in Bavaria, with a famous university, and a handsome church. It is seated on the Danube, five

miles N. E. of Newberg, and 45 N. by W. of Munich. Lon. 11. 10. E. lat. 48. 46. N.

INGRIA, a province of the Russian empire, lying on the gulph of Finland, being about 130 miles long, and 50 broad. It abounds in game, fish, and elks, which come in troops from Finland in the spring and autumn. Peterburg is the capital town. It is bounded by the river Neiva and the gulph of Finland N. by Great Novogorod E. and S. and by Livonia W.

* **INHAMBANA**, a kingdom of Africa on the E. coast, lying under the equator, and on the gulph of Sopha. The inhabitants are idolators, and Tonqua is the capital town.

** **INNISTOGH**, a post and fair town in the county Kilkenny, province of Leinster; 63 miles from Dublin. It is also a borough, and returns two members to parliament; patronage in the representative of Sir William Fownes. Fairs, 9 June, 13 and 14 December.

INN, a river of Germany, which has its source in the county of the Grisons, and at the foot of the mountain Septimerberg. It runs N. E. and falls into the Danube, between Passaw and Instadt.

INNERKEITHING, a parliament and sea-port town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, on the N. side of the Frith of Forth, 18 miles N. W. of Edinburg. Lon. 3. 25. W. lat. 56. 3. N.

INNERLOCHY, or **FORT-WILLIAM**, a fortress lately erected on the Highlands of Scotland, at the mouth of a large lake in the county of Lochaber, 28 miles S. W. of Lochness, and 100 N. W. of Edinburg. Lon. 5. 0. W. lat. 57. 0. N.

** **INNISBOFIN**, or the "Island of the White Cow," an island on the W. coast of the county Mayo, province of Conaught; situated 3 leagues from the main land. Lat. 53. 31. N. lon. 10. 25. W.

** **INNISCARA**, situated in the county Cork, province of Munster; here is a charter-school for upwards of 40 children.

** **INNISCARTHY-ISLE**, an island in the river Shannon, formerly so called; but now named the **ISLAND of SCATERY**, in the county Kerry, province of Munster.

** **INNISCLOHRAN**, or the **STONEY ISLAND**, an island in Lough Ree, on the river Shannon, between the counties Westmeath and Roscommon.

** **INNISFALLEN**, an island in the Lake of Killarney, in the county Kerry, province of Munster; in it are the ruins of a very ancient religious house. The island

island contains about 12 acres, is agreeably wooded, and has a number of fruit trees.

**** INNISHANNON**, a fair town in the county Cork, province of Munster; 134 miles from Dublin; situated on the river Bandon, 6 miles from Kinsale. Here is a charter school for 30 boys. The linen manufacture has been much encouraged by the late Mr. Adderly. On the W. side of the town is a stone bridge. Fairs, 29 May, and 3 October.

**** INNISHIRKAN**, an island situated between Cape-Clear Island and Baltimore Bay, in the county Cork, province of Munster.

**** INNISKEANE**, situated in the county Cork, province of Munster, 144 miles from Dublin, in the barony of Carbery, 6 miles N. from Cloghnakilty. It is a small village, and has a good weekly market.

**** INNISKILLEN**. See **ENNISKILLEN**.

**** INNISTORRY**, or **INIS-TORRE**, i. e. The High Island, an island 8 miles from the N. W. coast of the county Donegal, province of Ulster.

**** INNISTURK**, an island contiguous to that of Innis Claire, at the entrance of Clew Bay, on the coast of the county Mayo, province of Connaught.

**** INNISTYMOND**, situated in the county Clare, province of Munster, 118 miles from Dublin.

**** INNY RIVER**, in the county Kerry, province of Munster, having its rise in the mountainous parts of the barony of Iveragh, it discharges itself into the bay of Ballinskelligs.

*** INNTAL**, a district of Germany, in the Tyrol, watered by the river Inn. Inspruc is the capital town.

*** INOWSLADZLOW**, a strong and considerable town of Poland, and capital of Cujavia, with a fort, and a palace where the bishop of Cujavia resides. It is 39 miles N. E. of Guesna, and 90 W. of Warsaw. Lon. 18. 50. E. lat. 52. 58. N.

INSPRUC, a town of Germany, in the Tyrol, with a strong castle; very populous, and was formerly the place where the archdukes of Austria resided; seated in a pleasant valley on the river Inn, 27 miles N. W. of Brixon, and 60 S. of Munich. Lon. 11. 27. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

**** INSHIGBELA**. See **INCHIGBELLAGH**.

INSTADT, a town of Germany, seated on the river Danube, near Passaw, from which it is separated by the river Inn. Lon. 13. 39. E. lat. 48. 27. N.

**** INVER**, situated in the county

Donegal, province of Ulster, 117 miles from Dublin.

INVERARY, a parliament-town of Scotland, in Argyleshire, seated on Loch-fine, 75 miles N. W. of Edinburgh, and 45 N. W. of Glasgow. Lon. 5. 0. W. lat. 56. 16. N.

*** INVERNESS**, a shire of Scotland, comprehended in Murray, which sends two members to parliament, and one for the burghs of Inverness, &c.

INVERNESS, a sea-port town of Scotland, and capital of a county of the same name, seated at the mouth of the river Ness, on Murray Frith, 106 miles N. of Edinburgh, and 50 N. E. of Innerlochy. Lon. 4. 5. W. lat. 57. 30. N.

**** INVERNESS, NEW**, a settlement of Georgia; originally of Scotch Highlanders, founded in the year 1738. In the S. part of the province, on the river Altamaha, about 20 miles from Frederica.

JOACHMIS-THAL, i. e. the valley of St. Joachim, a town and valley of Bohemia, in the circle of Elnobogen.

JOANNE, an island of Africa, and one of the Comeras, seated between the N. end of Madagascar and the continent of Africa. Here the E. India ships, bound for Bombay, frequently touch and take in water and fresh provisions. Lon. 45. 25. E. lat. 12. 0. S.

*** JOCELIN**, a town of France in Upper Bretagne, in the bishopric of St. Malo; 25 miles N. E. of Vannes, and 50 S. W. of St. Malo. Lon. 2. 23. W. lat. 48. 0. N.

*** JOHANSBERG**, a town of Poland, in Sudavia, a canton of Ducal Prussia, with a citadel. It is seated on the river Pech. Lon. 22. 39. E. lat. 53. 16. N.

JOHN'S, ST. an island of the E. Indies, in Asia, and one of the Philippines. Lon. 128. 15. E. lat. 8. 30. N.

JOHN'S, ST. an island of N. America, in the bay of St. Lawrence. The English got possession of it when Louisburg was surrendered to them, on July 26, 1758.

**** JOHN, ST. or JUAN DE PORTO RICO**, the capital of the island of Porto Rico in the W. Indies. Also the name of the capital of Antigua.

**** JOHNS, ST.** one of the Virgin Isles, 12 leagues E. of Porto Rico.

JOIGNI, a town of France, in Champagne, and in the diocese of Sens, with a very handsome castle; situated on the river Yonne, 17 miles from Sens, and 15 from Auxerre. Lon. 3. 35. E. lat. 47. 59. N.

JOINVILLE, an ancient and considerable town of France in Champagne, with the title of a principality, and a large magnificent castle. It is seated on the

the river Marne, 25 miles S. W. of Bar-le-duc, and 125 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 20. E. lat. 48. 20. N.

IONIA, anciently a province of Lesser Asia, now called Natolia. The Turkish name of this province at present is Sarcan.

* JOHNQUERA, a very ancient town of Catalonia, in Ampurdam, seated at the foot of the Pyrenees, 20 miles N. of Gerone, and 20 S. of Perpignan. Lon. 2. 59. E. lat. 42. 22. N.

* JOHNQUIERES, a town of France, in Provence, 12 miles S. W. of Aix, and 10 N. W. of Marseilles. Lon. 5. 4. E. lat. 43. 20. N.

** JOHNSTON, an inland country in the district of Halifax, N. Carolina.

** JONES'S TOWN, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

JORDAN, a river of Turkey in Asia, and in Palestine. It rises in Mount Libanus, and runs from N. to S. forming two lakes, the one formerly called the Sea of Galilee, or the lake of Tibereas, and the other the Dead Sea.

* JOSAPATH, a valley of Palestine, in Asia, between Jerusalem, and the Mount of Olives. It is pretty long, but not broad; and some people, mistaking a passage of scripture, believe that this is the place where all mankind are to meet at the day of judgment, after they have risen again.

* JOSAS, a small district in the Isle of France, between the rivers Seine and Beauce.

** JOSEPH, ST. a port on the W. side of the island of Trinidad, on the coast of Terra Firma, near the mouth of Orinoko River. Subject to Spain.

* JOSEPH, ST. an island of the Eastern Ocean, and one of the Marians, called also Syphax. It is six miles in circumference, and is one of the most populous among them. Lat. 15. 20. N.

* JOUARE, a town of France, in Lower Brie, with a most famous and magnificent Benedictine abbey, eight miles from Colomiers, 10 from Meaux, and 35 from Paris.

* JOUY-LE-CHATEL, a town of France, in Brie, and in the election of Rosay.

* JOUY-SUR-MORIEN, a town of France, in Brie, and diocese of Meaux.

IPSALA, a town of Turkey in Europe, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is seated on the river Larissa, 20 miles S. W. of Trajanopoli, 118 W. of Constantinople. Near it are the mines of alum. Lon. 26. 10. E. lat. 40. 57. N.

* IPSERA, a small island in the Archipelago, to the N. W. of the island of Scio, from which it is 15 miles.

IPSWICH, a town of Suffolk, England

with 3 markets, on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays; and 3 fairs, on May 4, for cattle and toys; on July 25, for fruit and toys; and on September 14, for butter and cheese, which lasts a week. It is seated on the river Orwell. It is divided into 4 wards, containing 12 Parish-churches, with a Presbyterian, an Independent, and a Quakers meeting house, and has a handsome guild-hall two hospitals, a free school, with a good library, several alms-houses, and a custom-house, with a good quay. It is governed by a bailiff, 12 aldermen, and 24 common-council, and sends two members to parliament. It is noted for being the birth-place of cardinal Wolsey; is 20 miles N. E. of Colchester, and 72. N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 16. E. lat. 52. 8. N.

** IPSWICH, NEW, a town of Essex county, and the most northerly part of Massachusetts Bay.

* IRAC, a large country of Asia, divided into Irac-Arabia, and Irac-Agemi. Irac-Arabia, or Babylonian-Irac, is watered by the rivers Tigris and Euphrates, and takes its name from the desert of Arabia which lies to the W. of it. It is almost all under the dominion of the Turks, and Bagdad is the capital town.

* IRAC-AGEMI, or PERSIAN-IRAC, lies between Ghilan Tabrisian, the territory of Heri Sablestan, Farisitan, Laurestan, and Turcomania. It is under the dominion of the Persians, and Lipahan is the capital town.

** IRAGHTICONNOR, a barony in the northern part of the county Kerry, province of Munster, on the banks of the Shannon.

* IREBY, a town of Cumberland, England, with a market on Thursdays; and two fairs, on February 24, and September 21, for horses and horned cattle. It is 10 miles N. E. of Cocker-mouth, and 289 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 18. W. lat. 54. 50. N.

IREKEN, JERKIN, or YARKAN, a rich, populous, and large town of Asia, in Great Tartary, and capital of Little Bocharia, with a castle. It is the staple town of all the trade carried on between the Indies and the N. part of Asia. The Calmucks are masters of it; and never disturb any one on account of their religion. It is 8 miles N. of Caschgar. Lon. 73. 25. E. lat. 41. 40. N.

** IRELAND, is an island in the Atlantic Ocean, and the most westerly in all Europe, separated from England on the E. by St. George's Channel, and being the most commodious in Europe for trade with America, and the West Indies. It is situated between 51. 10. and 55. 20. N. lat. and between 5. 35. and 10. 50. W. lon;

lon. being about 278 miles long, and 155 broad. It is divided into 4 provinces; viz. Ulster N. Munster S. Leinster E. and Connaught W. containing 32 counties; to wit, in Ulster, those of Antrim, Armagh, Cavan, Down; Donegal, Fermanagh, Londonderry, Monaghan, and Tyrone. Munster, those of Clare, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford. Leinster, those of Carlow, Dublin, Eastmeath, Westmeath, Kildare, Kilkenny, Longford, Louth, Wexford, Wicklow, King's, and Queen's Counties; and Connaught, those of Galway, Leitrim, Mayo, Sligo, and Roscommon. These include 2493 parishes, on a surface of 18,699 Irish square miles, and the population, from the most authentic estimates, is rated at 3,040,000 inhabitants. The climate of Ireland is, in general, extremely temperate, neither the heat of summer nor cold of winter being so excessive as in England. It is rarely ever disturbed by any of those dreadful vicissitudes, that frequently affect other parts of Europe, nor does it give life to serpents, toads, or other venomous reptiles. The atmosphere is moist, partly owing to the vast tracts of bogs and swamps, and the number of large lakes and rivers with which it abounds; but principally from its proximity to the Great Western Ocean. The soil is extremely rich and fertile, much more so than even England: it abounds in pastures feeding innumerable herds of sheep and oxen; and, though when the soil has its proper share of cultivation it is most abundantly productive, yet husbandry, though much improved within the last 50 years, and daily improving farther, is by no means at that pitch of perfection which might be expected, in a country so highly gifted by nature, and which the happier face of England presents. On the contrary, the kingdom in many places exhibits a wretchedness among the peasantry scarcely conceivable in a civilized country, and bountiful soil. This is partly a consequence of the intestine feuds which so long distracted the people, in the contests between British and Native—between the Protestant and Roman Catholic Interest:—fomented by that great, but destructive principle of British as well as Roman Policy, "Divide et impera." But it is more immediately the result of short leases, rack rents, oppressing landlords, and a most impolitic code of penal laws, as disgraceful to the honour of a British Constitution as they are subversive of the mental and corporal liberties of British subjects, and calculated rather to waste and depopulate a land, than improve its soil, or humanize the affections and the loyalty of its inhabitants: these, with a system of

ecclesiastical revenue, which subjects four fifths of the husbandry of the country to annual imposts of one fifth of the produce of their lands, for the support of two sets of clergy, altogether forming a continual barrier to prosperity, because a penalty on labour and industry. There are, however, strong expectations founded on the subsidence of religious antipathies, the improving philosophy of the times, the wisdom and policy of the legislature, and the palpable interest of the lords of the soil, such steps will speedily be adopted, on just and rational principles, as will mitigate the rigours of the husbandman's lot, and encourage population and industry, the true wealth of every country. Ireland, besides a possession of natural curiosities and venerable antiquities, has extensive mines of iron, copper, lead, and coal, which are not at all worked to the advantage they are capable of yielding. The sovereignty of Ireland is, by the laws of the constitution, inseparably annexed to the same crown with Great Britain, for who ever is king of Great Britain is "ipso facto," king of Ireland, and under similar restrictions. He represents the government of the country by a viceroy or lord lieutenant, who exercises every royal function under his majesty. There is also an House of Lords, whose number is unlimited; and an House of Commons, consisting of 300 members, which are re-elected oftennially, with the same privilege of those of Great Britain. They pass laws for the internal government of the country, which are transmitted into England by the lord lieutenant, in order to receive his majesty's assent, signified by the annexation of the Great Seal of England, as his majesty's public signature thereto; they are then returned, and the lord lieutenant having declared from the throne of the House of Lords, his majesty's assent to such bills, they become the laws of the country. The army of Ireland is part of the military establishment of the empire, and consists of about 12000 effective men, of which 12 regiments are cavalry, and one artillery, beside a corps of invalids, these are all quartered in barracks built for that purpose; and the ordinary and extraordinary charges average about 630,000l. per. annum. Ireland has no navy for her protection but that of England, except a few revenue cutters to prevent smuggling. The superior courts of law, similar to those of England, are established at Dublin; and the established religion is the same as in England. The provision for the clergy whereof is more equal than in England. Their number is about 3000, and their computed income about 450,000l. per annum; about four fifths

affairs of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics; and the number of their clergy, which is considerably greater, is supported by voluntary subscription, besides paying equal dues to the established clergy. The dissenting ministry of Ulster are allowed 2,700l. yearly, by parliament, in aid of the bounty of their several congregations. There are a great number of Quakers and other sectaries, and but very few Jews. As to learning, Ireland was in the early ages celebrated through the known world as a learned nation; but a series of intestine wars, and the unsettled state of government till within the last century, almost extinguished every claim to that title. It has, however, produced, within the present century, some of the most distinguished characters, as scholars, poets, orators, statesmen, and soldiers, that Europe can boast. There is an university in Dublin, (which see) and several societies for the encouragement of arts, manufactures and agriculture. The lower class of people, however, are wretchedly ignorant; but the rising success of the Sunday schools, and several other charitable seminaries, are tending rapidly to improve and enlighten the rising generation. The staple manufacture of Ireland is principally linen cloth, which has been brought to astonishing perfection; and within a few years the cotton manufacture has been cultivated with singular success, so as to imitate dimities, muslins, and the other fabrics of India, equally well with the best factories of England. The exertions to promote and improve different manufactures, within a few years, have been very great; but a confirmed subserviency to British interest, manufactures unprotected by duties on foreign fabrics, ports open to the perpetual influx of British manufactures, and every channel of internal trade glutted with her cloths, her silks, her cottons, her hosiery, her hardwares, hats, jewellery, and fabrics of every kind, the source is absorbed from which the manufactures of Ireland could hope for support or attain perfection. The export of salted provisions, hides, tallow, soap, butter, candles; linen and woollen yarn is very considerable; and very considerable quantities of timber, fruits, wines, sugars, and spirituous liquors imported in return. And notwithstanding every difficulty, the commerce, the manufactures, and the agriculture of the country have to contend with, they still enable her to bear a drain of above a million, annually, to absentees, landlords, and pensioners.

IRELAND, NEW. See **BRITAIN, NEW.**

**** IRELAND'S EYE**, a small island on the coast of the county Dublin, province of Leinster, one mile N. of Howth.

**** IRISH-TOWN**, a decayed village on the sea-shore in the county Dublin, province of Leinster; about a mile and a half from the metropolis. See **KILKENNY TOWN**.

*** IRON-ACTON**, a village in Gloucestershire, England, 10 miles N. E. of Bristol, with two fairs, on May 25, and September 13, for cattle and horses.

IRONGATE MOUNTAINS, in Transylvania, are part of the boundary between Christendom and Turkey.

IROQUOIS, a people of N. America, inhabiting near or about the lake Ontario, commonly known by the name of the Five Indian Nations. Their country is very cold, and their religion very superstitious. When the Iroquois go to war, they paint themselves with various colours, and particularly their faces.

*** IROMANGO**, a considerable island in the South Sea, and one of the Hebrides, lying in 18. 48. S. lat. and in 169. 20. E. lon.

*** IRRONAM**, one of the Hebrides, in the South Sea, near Tanna, lon. 170. 26. E. lat. 19. 31. S.

IRTIS, a large river in Asia, in Siberia, which rises in the hills of the country of the Calmucks; and running from the S. to N. E. falls into the Ob, near Tobolski. This river abounds with fish, particularly sturgeons and salmon.

IRWIN, a sea-port town of Scotland, in the bailiwick of Cunningham, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, on the Frith of Clyde, 15 miles E. of the isle of Arran, and 60 W. by S. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 41. W. lat. 55. 38. N.

ISABELLA FORT, a fortress of the Austrian Netherlands, seated on the W. side of the river Schelde, opposite to Antwerp. Lon. 4. 26. E. lat. 51. 13. N. There is another fort of the same name, two miles S. W. of Sluys, in Dutch Flanders.

ISABELLA, ST. an island of the S. Sea, and the largest of the isles of Solomon. It was discovered by the Spaniards in 1568.

*** ISADAGAS**, a town of Africa, in Barbary, in the kingdom of Morocco, and province of Efeura. The inhabitants are civil and hospitable to strangers. It is seated in a country abounding in cattle and honey.

ISCHIA, an island of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, about 15 miles in circuit, lying on the coast of Terra-di-Lavoro, from which it is 3 miles distant.

*** ISCHIA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of an island

of the same name; with a bishop's see, and a strong fort. Both the city and fortresses stand upon a rock, which is joined to the island by a strong bridge. The city is like a pyramid of houses piled one upon another, which make a very singular and striking appearance. Lon. 14. 2. E. lat. 40. 41. N.

* **ISELSTEIN**, a small town of the Netherlands, seated on the river Isel, 4 miles from Utrecht.

ISENACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, from whence one of the Saxon princes takes the title of duke. There are iron-mines in the neighbourhood. Lon. 10. 10. E. lat. 51. 0. N.

* **ISENBURG**, a large town of Germany, capital of a county of the same name, with a handsome castle; seated on the river Seine, eight miles from Coblenz; belongs to the elector of Treves, or Triers. Lon. 7. 34. E. lat. 50. 32. N.

* **ISENGHERN**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, with the title of a principality. It is seated on the river Mandera, 5 miles from Courtray. Lon. 3. 10. E. lat. 50. 46. N.

* **ISER**, a considerable river of Germany, which rises on the confines of Tirol and Bavaria, and falls into the Danube, between Strauberg and Passau.

* **ISERE**, a river which rises in Mount Ellerano, on the confines of Piedmont and Savoy, and, after running through a vast extent of country, falls into the Rhone, 4 miles below Valencia.

ISERNARTS, or **EISERNARTS**, a considerable town of Germany, in Austria, and in Stiria, famous for its iron-mines, 30 miles N. W. of Gratz. Lon. 15. 4. E. lat. 47. 25. N.

* **ISERNIA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the county of Molise, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the Appennines, 12 miles W. of Molise, and 36 N. of Naples. Lon. 14. 24. E. lat. 41. 36. N.

ISIGNY, a town of France, in Lower Normandy, with a small harbour. It is 15 miles from Bayeux, and well known on account of its salt-works, its cyder, and its butter. Lon. 0. 32. W. lat. 49. 20. N.

** **ISLE-ALONG**. See **ANNA-LONG**.

** **ISLE OF ALLEN**, a district of the county Kildare, province of Leinster; in which stands the Hill of Allen, the Mount Cromla of the ancient bards.

* **ISLE-ADAM**, a town of France, with a handsome castle, and the title of a baron; seated on the river Oise, 3 miles from Beaumont, and 20 from Paris. Lon. 2. 13. E. lat. 49. 7. N.

ISLE-DE-DIEU, a small island of France, in the sea of Gascony, and on the coast of Poitou, from which it is 14 miles W. Lon. 2. 15. W. lat. 46. 45. N.

ISLE-DE-FRANCE, is one of the 12 general governments of France; bounded N. by Picardy, W. by Normandy, S. by the government of Orleans, and E. by that of Champagne. It is about 90 miles long, and as much broad, and is watered by the rivers Seine, Marne, Oise, and Aisne. The air is temperate, and the soil fertile, and it abounds in wine, corn, and fruit. It contains 10 small districts, and Paris is the capital city.

* **ISLE OF BEEVES**, an island of N. America, in the gulph of Mexico, and the bay of Campeachy, about 17 miles long, and 8 broad.

* **ISLE-JOURDAIN**, a town of France in Lower Armagnac, with the title of a county. Lon. 1. 2. E. lat. 43. 40. N.

ISLE-ROVALE. See **BRETON**, **CAPPE**, **ISLEWORTH**, or **THISTLEWORTH**, a large village in Middlesex, England, 10 miles W. of London, seated on the river Thames.

ISNY, an imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, and in Algow; seated on the river Inny, 14 miles N. E. of Lindaw, and 62 S. W. of Augsburg. Lon. 10. 3. E. lat. 47. 42. N.

* **ISNIC**, a town of Turkey in Asia, and in Natolia, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is the ancient Nice, famous for the first general council held here in 325. There is now nothing remaining of its ancient splendor but an aqueduct. It is seated in a country fertile in corn and excellent wine, 75 miles S. E. of Constantinople. Lon. 30. 9. E. lat. 40. 13. N.

ISOLA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Parther Calabria, with a bishop's see; seated near the sea, 18 miles S. E. of St. Severino. Lon. 17. 26. E. lat. 39. 2. N.

* **ISONA**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, and in the viguery of Lerida. It is seated near a mountain at the source of a rivulet that falls into the Noguera Pallavesa.

ISPAHAN, a celebrated city of Asia, and capital of Persia, seated in the province of Irax-Agemi, and thought by some to be the finest city in the East. It stands in the middle of a plain, surrounded on all sides with mountains, at 8 miles distance, which rises gradually in the form of an amphitheatre. There is no river except a small one called Senderut, which supplies almost all the houses with water. It is 20 miles in circumference, with well-built houses and flat roofs, on which they walk, eat, and lie, in the summer-time, for

for the sake of the cool air. Here are a great number of magnificent palaces; and that of the king is 2½ miles in circumference. There are 160 mosques, 1800 large caravansaries, above 260 baths a prodigious number of coffee-houses, and very fine bazars and streets, in which are canals, planted on each side with trees. The streets are not paved, but always clean, on account of the dryness of the air; for it seldom rains or snows here. The inhabitants were computed at above 1,000,000; but, what with intestine broils and civil wars, this kingdom is almost torn to pieces, by which the principal towns are greatly depopulated. There are three large suburbs; and that called Juifa is inhabited by Armenians, Hasenbath by Georgians, and Kebrabath by Pagans. Though it is at a distance from the sea, it carries on a great trade, the people of several nations resorting there for the sake of traffic, and the English East India Company, till the troubles of Persia arose. Kouli Khan seemed resolved to remove his court to Mesched; and since that time there has been no encouragement for any to settle there. It is 265 miles N. E. of Bussaragh, 300 S. of the Caspian Sea, and 1400 S. E. of Constantinople. Lon. 52. 55. E. lat. 32. 25. N.

ISSEL, a river of the United Netherlands, which rising in Westphalia, runs N. by Doesburg, and afterwards by Zutphen, Deventer, and Campen, and soon after falls into the Zuider-Zee by two mouths.

ISSEL THE LESS, a river of the United Provinces, which running W. through Utrecht and Holland, falls into the Maese, a mile and half above Rotterdam.

ISSEQUIBO. See **DEMERARY**.

ISSEKKELLY, a fair town the county Galway, province of Conaught; fairs, 22 June, and 25 August.

ISSOUDON, a considerable town of France, in Berry. It carries on a considerable trade in wood, cattle, cloth, hats, and stockings; 17 miles S. W. of Bourges, and 135 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 6. E. lat. 46. 57. N.

ISSORE, an ancient town of France, in Auvergne, seated on the river Couze, 13 miles S. of Clermont. Lon. 3. 15. E. lat. 45. 34. N.

ISSUS, now **AJAZZO**, a town of Cilicia, in Natolia, with a harbour on the Levant Sea, a little to the N. of Scanderoon. Lon. 36. 45. E. lat. 36. 26. N.

ISTRIA, a peninsula of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and N. of the gulph of Venice. It is bounded by Carniola N. and E. S. and W. by the sea. The air is unwholesome, especially near the coast;

but the soil produces plenty of wine, and oil; also fine marble. One part of it belongs to the Venetians, and the rest to the house of Austria. Capo d'Istria is the capital town.

ITALY, a large peninsula of Europe, having the Alps N. which separates it from France, and Savoy; and it is surrounded on all other sides by the Mediterranean Sea. It is the most celebrated country in Europe, having been formerly the seat of the Roman empire, and at present of the pope. It is so fine and fruitful a country, that it is commonly called the Garden of Europe. The air is temperate and wholesome, except in the territory of the Church, where it is very indifferent. The soil is fertile, and produces wheat, rice, wine, oil, oranges, citrons, pomegranates, all sorts of fruits, flowers, honey, and silk; and in the kingdom of Naples are cotton and sugar. The forests are full of all sorts of game, and on the mountains are fine pastures, which feed a great many cattle. Here are also mines of sulphur, iron, several quarries of alabaster, jasper, and all kinds of marble. Italy is a mountainous country, for besides the Alps, which bound it on the N. there are the Apennines, running quite across from E. to W. as well as Mount Vesuvius, which is a volcano, and vomits flames; besides several others. The principal rivers are the Po, the Tiber, or Tivere, the Arno, the Adda, and the Adige. The lakes are the Lago Maggiore, the Lago di Como, di Guardia, di Lugano, di Perugia, D'Isco, di Bolsera, di Bracciano, di Celano, and several others. As Italy represents the form of a boot, from hence it is divided into three parts; and the top of the boot contains ancient Lombardy; in the upper part of the leg are the territories of the Church and of Tuscany, and the small of the leg and foot make the kingdom of Naples: to these may be added a fourth part, which comprehends the islands of Italy, of which Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, and the Isle of Lippary are the principal. Others divide the country in this manner, saying, the top of the boot comprehends the republic of Genoa, Piedmont, the Milanese, the republic of Venice, the duchies of Mantua, Ferrara, Parma, and Modena; the calf of the leg includes the Marca, or March of Ancona, and Abruzzo Ultra; the spur comprehends the Capitanata; the heel the Terra D'Otranto; the sole the Basilicata; the buckle the city of Naples, with the Isle Posita and Ischia; the duchy of Tuscany and territories of the Church represent the fore-part of the leg. Besides these there are other districts, which will be taken notice of in their

their proper places; for there is no country in Europe which is so full of principalities, duchies, marquisates, and counties. The archbishopricks and bishopricks are very numerous, and there are several famous universities. They have only one language, which is a corruption of the Latin, and is said to be most pure in Tuscany. They have an inquisition but not so severe as that of Spain; however, there is no religion tolerated but the Jewish, all the rest of the inhabitants being Roman Catholics, except the Vaudois in Piedmont, and a few Protestants in maritime towns, who are suffered to live there on account of trade. Rome is said to be the capital city, though some will hardly allow it. They distinguish several of them by certain epithets, as Rome the holy, Naples the noble, Florence the beautiful, Genoa the superb, Ravenna the ancient, Milan the Great, Venice the rich, Padua the learned, Bologna the fat, Leghorn the trading, Verona the charming, Lucca the handsome, and Casal the strong. But this last has lost its title with its fortifications, for they were demolished in 1694. The inhabitants have a great many good qualities as well as bad ones; they are polite, active, prudent, ingenious, and politic; but then they are luxurious, effeminate, addicted to the most criminal pleasures, revengeful, and use all sorts of artifices to destroy their enemies; which produce a great number of assassinations. Two things contribute to this, namely, the smallness of the states, so that they can easily fly from one into another, and the great number of asylums; for all chapels, convents, churches, and even church-yards, are places of security. Add to these, that they are extremely jealous, and keep their wives and daughters always shut up, inasmuch that they cannot go to church without somebody to watch them. However, there is no place in the world where impurity abounds so much as in Italy.

ITZREHOA, an ancient and handsome town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holstein. It belongs to the king of Denmark, and is seated on the river Stoer, 15 miles N. E. of Glückstadt, and 30 N. W. of Hamburg. Lon. 9. 30. E. lat. 53. 58. N.

* **JUAN DE LA FRONTERA**, St. a town of America, in Chili, in the province of Chiquito, near the lake Guanacho. The territory of this town is inhabited by 20,000 native Americans, who are tributary to Spain. It contains mines of gold, and a kind of almonds that are very delicate; is seated at the foot of the Andes, 60 miles N. W. of Mendoza, and 98 N. E. of St. Jago. Lon. 68. 55. W. lat. 33. 25. S.

JUAN DE PORTO RICO, an island of America, and one of the Caribbees, being 100 miles long, and 50 broad. It belongs to the Spaniards, and is full of very high mountains, and extremely fertile vallies, interspersed with woods, and well watered with springs and rivulets. It produces sugar, rum, ginger, corn, and fruits. There are so many cattle, that they often kill them for the sake of the skins alone. Here are a great number of uncommon trees, and there is a little gold in the N. part of the island. It is subject to storms and hurricanes, like the rest of these islands, and the capital town is of the same name. It lies E. of Hispaniola, at the distance of 50 miles. Lat. 18. 17. N. lon. 67. 4. W.

* **JUAN DE PORTO RICO**, the capital town of the island of Porto Rico, with a good harbour, defended by several forts, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the N. coast of the island, 200 miles from St. Domingo. Lon. 69. 1. W. lat. 18. 29. N.

JUCATAN, or **YUCATAN**, a large province of North America, in New Spain, which is a peninsula. It is over-against the island of Cuba, and contains a great quantity of timber proper for building of ships, sugar, cassia, and Indian corn. The original inhabitants are almost extinct. Merida is the capital town.

JUDEA. See **PALESTINE**.

JUDENBURG, a handsome and considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and capital of Upper Styria, with a handsome castle. It is seated on the river Meur, 45 miles W. by N. of Gratz, and 100 S. W. of Vienna. Lon. 14. 26. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

JUDOIGNE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant. Near this town the duke of Marlborough gained that signal victory over the French in 1706, called the battle of Ramillies. It is seated on the river Gete, 13 miles S. E. of Louvain, and 16 N. of Namur. Lon. 5. 2. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

** **IVRACH**, there are two baronies of this name in the county Down, province of Ulster; they are distinguished into Upper and Lower Iveagh. Through part of this barony runs a chain of mountains considerably high, known by the name of Iveagh mountains.

** **IVERAGH**, a barony in the county Kerry, province of Munster; it contains 7 parishes; viz. Cahir, Glanbehy, Killebane, Valentia, Prior, Killemlly, and Drummond.

* **IVER**, a village in Buckinghamshire, England, 3 miles S. W. of Uxbridge, with one fair, on July 11, for cattle, sheep, and cheese.

IVES, ST. a sea-port town of Cornwall, England, with two markets, on Wednesday and Saturdays, and one fair, on Saturday before Advent Sunday, for cattle, cloth, and hops. It is seated on a bay of the same name, only frequented by fishermen. It is a corporation, and sends 2 members to parliament. It is 8 miles N. E. of Penzance, and 278 W. by S. of London. Lon. 5. 30. W. lat. 50. 18. N.

IVES, ST. a town of Huntingdonshire, England, with a market on Mondays, the largest in England for cattle, except Smithfield, and two fairs, on Whit-Monday, and October 10, for all sorts of cattle, and cheese. It is an ancient, large, and handsome place, seated on the river Ouse, over which there is a fine stone bridge. It is 6 miles N. E. of Huntingdon, and 57 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 20. W. lat. 52. 20. N.

* **JUGON**, a town of France, in Brittany, and in the bishoprick of St. Brieux, seated on the little river Arqueon, twelve miles from the sea.

JUGORA, a considerable province of Muscovy, depending on the government of Archangel. It has the title of a duchy, and is inhabited by a kind of savage Tartars, and much like the Samoides.

* **IVICA**, a capital town of a fertile island of the same name, in the Mediterranean Sea, between the kingdom of Valentia in Spain, and the island of Majorca. It has a good harbour, and the English gained possession of it in 1706. Lon. 1. 25. W. lat. 38. 52. N.

* **IVINGO**, a town in Buckinghamshire, England, with a small market on Fridays, it is seated in a barren soil, 6 miles S. W. of Dunstable, and has two fairs, on April 6, and October 27, for cows, sheep, and hops. Lon. 0. 35. W. lat. 51. 54. N.

** **JAMES'TOWN**, a borough and fair town in the county Leitrim, province of Conaught, situated 5 miles N. W. of Carrick on Shannon, and 73 N. W. of Dublin. It has a barrack for a company of foot, and returns two members to parliament; patronage in the family of King. Fairs, 28 May, 8 July, and 20 December.

** **JAMES'WELL**, a fair town in the county Sligo, province of Conaught, fairs held, 5 August.

** **JASPER'S-POUND**, situated in the county Clare, province of Munster; fairs held here on 19 May, and 26 November.

** **JERPOINT**, situated in the county Kilkenny, province of Leinster, 58 miles from Dublin; where are the beautiful ruins of Jerpoint abbey, worthy the attention of a traveller.

** **JERVISTOWN**, a fair town in the county Clare, province of Munster; fairs, 28 March, and 2 October.

** **JIGGINS'TOWN**, situated in the county Kildare, province of Leinster; about 16 miles from Dublin. Here are the ruins of a magnificent house: begun, but never finished, by Thomas Wentworth, earl of Stratford, when lord Lieutenant of Ireland. It is entirely of brick, and of considerable extent, with great vaultage under it; and stands by side of the high-road beyond Naas.

** **JOHNS POINT, ST.** situated in Strangford Lake, in the county Down, province of Ulster, standing a mile and half from Killough to the S. and is denominated by sea-faring men, St. John's Fore-land.

** **JOHNSTON'S-BRIDGE**, a fair town in the county Armagh, province of Ulster; fairs, 25 May, July, September and November.

** **JOHNSTON'S BRIDGE, ST.** situated in the county Donegal, province of Ulster; fairs, 3 August.

** **JOHNSTONS FEWS**, situated in the county Armagh, province of Ulster. It has a barrack, in which there is generally a company or two of infantry. Distance from Dublin 50 miles.

** **JOHNSTOWN**, situated in the county Kildare, province of Leinster; above 13 miles from Dublin. Also a fair town in the county Donegal, province of Ulster; having fairs on 7 April. Also the name of a place in the county Kilkenny, province of Leinster; 59 miles from Dublin.

** **JOHNSTOWN-BRIDGE**, situated in the county Kildare, province of Leinster; 21 miles from Dublin, a mile and half beyond which, is a fine seat called Kilmurry; fairs are held at Johnstown-bridge on Easter-Tuesday, 3 September, and 21 December.

** **JOHN'S-WELL**, a place so called, in the county Clare, province of Munster; having fairs on 5 July.

** **JONESBOROUGH**, situated in the county Armagh, province of Ulster; 45 miles from Dublin; fairs held here on 4 June, 14 August, 21 October, and 3 December.

** **JULIAN'TOWN**, situated in the county Meath, province of Leinster; 30 miles from Dublin.

JULIAN, ST. a harbour of S. America, on the coast of Patagonia, where the ships usually touch that are bound for the South Seas. Lon. 68. 44. W. lat. 49. 10. S.

* **JULIEN DU SAULT, ST.** a town of France, in Gatinois, and in the diocese of Sens. It is seated between two mountains.

tains covered with vines, near the river Jonne, five miles from Joigne.

JULIERS, the duchy of, a small territory of Germany, in Westphalia, bounded N. by Guelderland, E. by the archbishoprick of Cologne, S. by the territory of Eifel, and W. by the duchy of Limburg. The principal towns are Juliers, the capital, Duren, and Aix-la-Chapelle. It is subject to the elector Palatine, and is about 68 miles long, and 30 broad, and is remarkable for the great quantity of wood it produces.

* **JULIERS**, an ancient and strong town in Germany, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with a strong citadel. It is seated on the river Roer, 15 miles E. of Aix-la-Chapelle, 18 W. of Cologne, and 27 E. by N. of Maestricht. Lon. 6. 40. E. lat. 50. 56. N.

JULPHA, OLD, once the capital of Armenia, in Asia, now in ruins, the inhabitants having been transplanted to a suburb of Ispahan, called New Julpha, where they have several churches.

* **JUMIEGE**, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the territory of Caux, seated on the river Seine, 12 miles S. W. of Roan, and 77 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 55. E. lat. 49. 24. N.

* **JUNIEN**, ST. a town of France, in the Lower Marche, on the frontiers of Limosin, seated on the river Vienne, 17 miles N. W. of Limoges. Lon. 1. 0. E. lat. 45. 42. N.

* **JUNSLAM**, a sea-port town of Asia, in the kingdom of Siam. It is a shelter for all the ships that are bound to the coast of Coromandel, when they are surprized with a storm, and is seated to the N. of a pretty large island of the same name. Lon. 98. 30. E. lat. 8. 56. N.

* **JURA**, one of the western isles of Scotland; 20 miles long, and 5 broad. Here are several good pastures, with cattle, and plenty of salmon, and the inhabitants are said to live to a great age.

* **IVREA**, the marquisate of, was formerly a territory of Italy, and comprehended Canavez; however, the marquisate does not subsist at present, for that which is now called Canavez is only part of it.

IVREA, an ancient town of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of Canavez, with a strong fort, a bishop's see, the title of a marquisate, and an ancient castle. It is subject to the king of Sardinia, and seated on the river Doria, between two hills, 20 miles N. of Turin, and 32 E. by N. of Suza. Lon. 7. 48. E. lat. 45. 22. N.

JURGANTZ. See **URGANTZ**.

* **IVRY**, a town of France, in Normandy; seated on the river Eure, 10 miles from Dreux, and 37 from Paris. Lon. 1. 28. W. lat. 48. 54. N.

JUTLAND, a large peninsula, which makes the principal part of the kingdom of Denmark. It is bounded S. E. by the duchy of Holstein, and is surrounded on the other side by the German Ocean and the Baltick Sea. It is about 180 miles long from N. to S. and 50 broad from E. to W. The air is very cold, but wholesome, and the soil is fertile in corn and pastures, which feed a great number of horses and bees, which are sent to Germany, Holland, and elsewhere. This was anciently called Cimbric Chersonese, and it is supposed to be the country from whence the Saxons came that conquered England. It is divided into two parts, called N. and S. Jutland and the duchy of Holstein; and the duke of that name is in possession of part of it, whose capital town is Gottorp, for which reason the sovereign is called the duke of Holstein-Gottorp.

* **IWANOGOROD**, a fort of Russia, in Ingria, seated on the river Nara. Lon. 28. 20. E. lat. 52. 8. N.

* **IXAR**, or **HIGAR**, a town of Spain, in Arragon, seated on the river Masin. Lon. 0. 19. W. lat. 41. 12. N.

IZQUINTENANGO, a rich and handsome town of N. America, in New Spain, and in the province of Chiapa; the country about it produces cotton and a great number of ananas, or pine-apples.

K.

[N. B. Those words that begin with K, and are not found under the letter K, should be sought for under the letter C.]

* **KACKETI**, a territory of Asia, in Georgia, between Dagelstan, Shirvan, Irvan, and Carduel. It has its own prince, who is tributary to the Persians, and the capital town is Zagan.

KAFUNGEN, a town and monastery, of Germany, in Hesse, near the town of Cassel. Lon. 9. 30. E. lat. 51. 15. N.

* **KADDY-OAGNE**, a long ledge of rocks, on one of the Copland islands, called Big island, in the county Down, province of Ulster.

* **KAFREY CHIRID**, a town of Persia, built by king Nouchirevon Aadel, whose actions and sayings are the foundations

tions of the Persian morality. Lon. 53. 15. E. lat. 34. 40. N.

* **KAIEN**, a town of Persia, remarkable for its good air, and for the learned men it has produced. Lon. 65. 45. E. lat. 36. 22. N.

* **KAIRIOVACOU**, one of the Caribbee Islands in America, about 20 miles in circumference. It contains a large quantity of game. Lon. 61. 10. W. lat. 12. 20. N.

* **KAIROVAN**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, and capital of a government of the same name, subject to the Turks. Lon. 10. 25. E. lat. 35. 40. N.

KAKENHAUSEN. See **KOKENHAUSEN**.

* **KALAAH**, a considerable town of Persia, in Ghilan, where they make a large quantity of silk. Lon. 58. 45. E. lat. 36. 23. N.

* **KALIMBURG**, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, and the chief place of a considerable bailiwick. Lon. 11. 11. E. lat. 55. 47. N.

* **KALIX**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg, with an old castle. Lon. 9. 45. E. lat. 43. 35. N.

KALISH, a province of Lower Poland, with the title of a palatinate. It is bounded W. by the palatinate of Posen, E. by that of Syrad, N. by Regal Prussia, and S. by Silesia. Kalish is the capital, where the Jesuits had a magnificent college. It is seated on the river Prosna, in a morass, 110 miles W. of Warsaw. Lon. 18. 5. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

* **KALNICK**, a strong town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bracklaw. Lon. 29. 13. E. lat. 48. 57. N.

KALO, or **KALOO**, a town of Upper Hungary, subject to the house of Austria, and seated in a lake, 22 miles S. E. of Tokay. Lon. 21. 54. E. lat. 47. 56. N.

* **KAMAKURA**, a famous island of Japan, about three miles in circumference, on the S. coast of Nippon; here they confine their state prisoners. The coast is so steep, that they are forced to be lifted up by cranes.

KAMINIECK, a very strong town of Poland, and capital of Podolia, with two castles, and a bishop's see; is seated on a craggy rock, 35 miles W. of Bracklaw, and 100 S. E. of Lemburg. Lon. 26. 30. E. lat. 48. 53. N.

* **KAMTSCHATKA**, a peninsula, situated on the eastern coast of Asia, extending from 52 to 61 N. lat. the longitude of its extremity to the S. being 156. 45. E. The isthmus, joining it to the continent on the N. lies between the gulf of Olutorsh and Penzhinsk; and its extremity

to the S. is Cape Lopatka. The whole peninsula is somewhat in the form of a shoe; and its greatest breadth is 236 computed miles, being from the mouth of the river Tigil to that of the river Kamtschatka; and, towards each extremity, it gradually becomes narrower. On the N. it is bounded by the country of the Koriacks; by the north Pacific Ocean S. and E. and by the sea of Okotsk W. A chain of high mountains, from N. to S. extend the whole length of the peninsula, and almost equally divide it: whence several rivers take their rise, and make their course into the Pacific Ocean, and the sea of Okotsk. Capt. King, who visited this place in 1779, says, "We nowhere perceived the smallest spot of ground that had the appearance of a good green turf, or that seemed capable of improvement by cultivation. Stunted trees were thinly scattered over the whole face of the country, whose bottoms were mossy, with a mixture of low heath; the whole resembling Newfoundland in a most striking degree. This disadvantage of soil, however, is not universal; for we were assured, that some parts produced tolerable good hay. The severity of the climate, it may naturally be supposed, must be in proportion to the sterility of the soil; for in computing the seasons here, spring should certainly be omitted. Summer may be said to extend from the middle of June till the middle of September; October may be considered as autumn; from which period, to the middle of June, it is all dreary winter. We found great quantities of wholesome vegetables in a wild state, such as chervil, garlic, onions, angelica, and wild celery. We also met with some excellent turnips, and turnip-radishes, upon a few spots of ground in the vallies; and this was the utmost extent of their garden cultivation. They have a variety of wild berries, which are gathered at proper seasons, and preserved by mashing them into a thick jam. These constitute a considerable part of their winter provisions, serving as a general sauce to their dried fish. Fish is certainly the staple article of food among the inhabitants of this peninsula, who cannot possibly derive any considerable part of their sustenance either from agriculture or cattle. The inhabitants of Kamtschatka may be said to consist of three sorts: the Kamtschadales, the Russians and Cossacks, and a mixture produced by their intermarriages. The habitations of the natives consist of three different sorts, which they call jouts, balagans, and log-houses. They inhabit the first in the winter, and the second in the summer; the third are introduced

by the Russians, wherein only the wealthier people refuse. The external appearance of a jout, resembles a round squat hillock; a hole, serving for a chimney, window, and door, is left in the center, and the inhabitants go in and out by the assistance of a long pole, having notches deep enough to afford a little security for the toe. The upper garment of the Kamtschadales resembles a waggoner's frock: If for summer wear, it is made of nankeen; if intended for winter, it is made of a skin, having one side tanned, and the hair preserved on the other, which is worn innermost. A close jacket of nankeen, or other cotton stuff, is the next under this; and beneath that a shirt made of thin Persian silk, of any colour. They wear long breeches, and boots, made of skins with the hair innermost. They have also a fur cap, with two flaps that are usually tied up close to the head, but are permitted to fall round the shoulders in bad weather." They are subject to the Russians, and their trade consists in furs and skins.

KANIOW, a strong town of Poland, in Ukrain, and in the palatinate of Kiow. It belongs to the Cossacks, and is near the river Nieper, 62 miles S. by E. of Kiow, and 100 N. E. of Bracklaw.

KANISCA, a strong town of Lower Hungary, capital of the county of Salawar. It is seated on the river Drave, 54 miles S. W. of Alba Regalis, and 100 S. by E. of Vienna. Lon. 17. 40. E. lat. 46. 43. N.

**** KANTURK**, sometimes called Kinturk, a fair town in the county Cork, province of Munster; 3 miles W. of Cattle-magner. Fairs, 4 May, July, 3 November, and 11 December.

**** KARRICK CASTLE**. See WEXFORD.

*** KAPOSWAR**, a fort of Lower Hungary, so called from the river Kapos, that washes its walls. It is 55 miles W. of Tolna. Lon. 18. 13. E. lat. 46. 31. N.

KARGAPOL, a town of the Russian empire, and capital of a province of the same name, seated near a lake, 125 miles S. of Archangel. Lon. 38. 9. E. lat. 62. 30. N.

*** KARGAPOL**, a province of the Russian empire, bounded N. by Carlia and Onega, E. by Vaga and Ustiog, S. by Wologda, and W. by the lake Onega. It is covered with forests, and full of rivers.

**** KAPPAS**, a savage tribe of the Illinois Indians, in Louisiana, a little above the Southouis.

*** KARHAIT**, a town of France, in Bretagne, seated on the river Aufer, 40 miles from Brest, 26 from Hennebon,

and 30 from Kimper. Lon. 3. 30. W. lat. 48. 11. N.

*** KARIMINES**, a town of Bessarabia, at the mouth of the river Nieper, taken by the Russians from the Oczakow Tartars, who have fortified it.

KASUMBAZAR, a large town of Asia, in the kingdom of Bengal; much frequented by merchants. The country is healthful and fertile, the inhabitants industrious, and have many valuable manufactures. The English and Dutch have factories here, and it is seated on the river Ganges, 100 miles above Hugley. Lon. 88. 15. E. lat. 23. 30. N.

*** KATHERINE-HILL**, a place in Surrey, near Guildford, England, where there is one fair, on October 1, for horries, household goods, and apparel.

KAUFBEUREN, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, seated on the river Wardach, 18 miles N. E. of Kempten, and 30 S. by W. of Augsburg. Lon. 10. 43. E. lat. 47. 58. N.

*** KAYE'S ISLAND**, so named by Capt. Cook in his last voyage, 12 leagues in length, and a league and a half in any part of it. The S. W. point, whose lat. is 59. 49. N. and lon. 216. 58. E. is a naked rock, considerably elevated above the land within it. Some parts of the shore are interrupted by small vallies, filled with pine-trees.

KAYERSBERG, a town of France, in Alsace, and in the bailiwick of Haguenau, seated in a pleasant country, 25 miles N. W. of Balle, and five N. W. of Colmar. Lon. 7. 25. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

KAYERSLAUERN, a town of Germany, in the Lower Palatinate, belonging to the elector Palatine; seated on the river Lauter, 22 miles S. W. of Worms, and 38 S. by W. of Mentz. Lon. 7. 51. E. lat. 49. 20. N.

KAYSARSTHUL, or **KEISERTOUL**, a town of Switzerland, in the county of Baden, with a bridge over the Rhine, and a castle. It belongs to the bishop of Constance, and is five miles N. W. of Eglislaw, and eight S. E. of Zurzuch. Lon. 8. 24. E. lat. 47. 8. N.

KAYSERBERG, or **KEISEWERT**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, in the diocese of Cologne, and duchy of Berg; subject to the elector Palatine; seated on the Rhine, eight miles N. W. of Dusseldorp, and 22 N. W. of Cologne. Lon. 6. 45. E. lat. 51. 14. N.

**** KRADY**, situated in the county Armagh, province of Ulster, 58 miles from Duolin. About this place and along the banks of the river Collon to Armagh, are many considerable bleach-mills, the linen manufacture

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manufacture being carried on there very extensively. Fairs, 4 April, 14 August, and 14 October.

**** KEANY**, a fair town in the county Wexmeath, province of Leinster; fairs, 20 September.

**** KRENAGH**, a fair town in the county Longford, province of Leinster; fairs, 10 October.

*** KRETEEN**, a large village of Asia, in Syria, 16 miles from Aleppo.

KEGWORTH, a village in Leicester-shire, England, 10 miles S. E. of Derby, and 12 S. W. of Nottingham, with two fairs, on Easter-Monday, and October 10, chiefly for toys.

KEIL, an important fortress of Germany, seated on the river Rhine, over-against Strasburg. Lon. 7. 53. E. lat. 48. 35. N.

KELIA. See **KELAINOVA**.

KELLINGTON, or **KILKHAMPTON**, a town in Cornwall, England, has no market; but two fairs, on Holy Thursday, and three weeks after, for cattle and hops, and sends two members to parliament. It is 12 miles S. of Launceston, and 223 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 35. W. lat. 50. 30. N.

**** KELLS**, a fair and post town in the county Meath, province of Leinster, 31 miles from Dublin. It is a borough likewise, and returns two members to parliament; patron, earl of Beftive. This place gives title of viscount to the family of Cholmondeley. Near it is Headford, the magnificent seat of lord Beftive. This town is pleasantly situated on the river Blackwater. It was anciently called Kenanus, and afterwards Kenlis. In former ages it was reckoned one of the most famous cities in the kingdom; and on the arrival of the English was walled and fortified with towers. Fair days, Thursday before Shrove-Tuesday, day before Ascension, 9 September, and 16 October. Kells is also the name of a village, being a post and fair town in the county Kilkenny, province of Leinster, 64 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 13 July. There is a third place of this name, situated in the county Antrim, province of Ulster, 89 miles from Dublin. It is but a small village, seated on a river of the same name, over which it has a bridge.

**** KELLYMOUNT**, situated in the county Kilkenny, province of Leinster; this place is remarkable for a banditti who used formerly to commit their depredations in very large bodies, and made a little inn near this place, their house of rendezvous.

**** KELLY'S-TOWN**, situated in the county Carlow, province of Leinster; on the E. side of the river Barrow.

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KELSO, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Roxburg, seated on the N. side of the Tweed; not inferior to any place in the S. of Scotland. It is 20 miles S. W. of Berwick, and 256 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 18. W. lat. 55. 36. N.

*** KEMAC**, a celebrated fort of Asia, in the territory of Room, 17 miles from Arzengain, on the confines of Natolia. It is seated on the river Euphrates, in a most delightful country.

KEMPEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologne; seated on the river Niers, 30 miles N. W. of Cologne. Lon. 6. 30. E. lat. 51. 18. N.

KEMPTEN, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Lower Suabia, and in Algow, and also in the territory of the abbot of Kempten, who is a prince of the empire, and has a voice in the diet. The inhabitants are Protestants. It is seated on the river Iller, 25 miles N. E. of Lindau, and 45 S. by W. of Augsb-
burg. Lon. 10. 21. E. lat. 47. 49. N.

*** KEMPTEN**, a territory in the circle of Suabia, in Germany, between the bishoprick of Augsb-
burg, and the barony of Walburg. It is about 17 miles long and broad, and has no considerable place but the towns of Kempten and Kauff-
beuren, which are imperial.

**** KENAGH**, situated in the county Longford, province of Leinster, 56 from Dublin; 2 miles from which are the ruins of a church and castle.

**** KENARD**. See **KILMACHAILL**.

KENDAL, a town of Westmoreland, England, with a large market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on May 6, for horned cattle; and November 8, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep. It is seated in a valley, on the W. side of the river Can or Ken; over which there are two stone bridges, and one of wood, which leads to the castle, now in ruins. It is noted for its manufactures of cottons, druggets, hats, and stockings, and is 46 miles S. of Carlisle, and 256 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 52. W. lat. 54. 15. N.

**** KENDERHOOK**, a town in New York, one mile E. of Hudson's River, and 35 from Kingston.

**** KENEREG RIVER**, the boundary between Lincoln and York counties, in New Hampshire, New England.

**** KENMARE RIVER**, situated in the county Kerry, province of Munster; the entrance to which lies between the Skelligs to the N. W. lat. 51. 35. N. and lon. 11. W. from London, and the Bull, Cow, and Calf, the Bull lying in lat. 51. 20. N. and lon. 10. 40. W. This river is about 14 leagues in length, and in breadth from the Skelligs to the Bull, Cow, and Calf,

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Calf, 5 leagues and half; and from Scariff Island on the N. side, to the Dursey Island on the S. side, it is about 3 leagues or 8 Irish miles.

**** KENMARE TOWN**, situated in the county Kerry, province of Munster, 155 miles from Dublin. Gives title of Viscount to the family of Brown.

*** KENNEMERLAND**, or **KENMERLAND**, a territory of N. Holland, of which it makes a considerable part. It lies along the German Ocean, between W. Friesland, Waterland, and S. Holland. Alcmere is the principal town.

*** KANNINGAL**, a village in Norfolk, England, with one fair, on July 7, for cattle and toys.

*** KENNINGTON**, a village in Kent, England, with a fair, on July 5, for pedler's ware.

*** KENOQUE**, a fort of the Netherlands, in Austrian Flanders, between Ypres and Furnes, six miles from Dixmude.

KENSINGTON, a village and royal palace, in the county of Middlesex, England; with handsome gardens; two miles W. of London.

**** KENT**, a town in Litchfield county, Connecticut, 9 miles N. of Woodbury.

**** KENT**, a county in the E. division of Maryland, in an island of the same name, in Chesapeake bay.

KENT, an English county, encompassed on all sides by the sea and the river Thames, except on the W. side, where it borders on Sussex and Surrey. It is 58 miles long, and 48 broad, and it contains 39,340 houses, 235,440 inhabitants, 408 parishes, and 31 market-towns; whereof 7 send members to parliament, which, with two for the county, make 16 in all. The rivers besides the Thames, are, the Medway, the Rowther, the Stour, the Darien, the Ton, and the Wantshain, besides several less streams. The lower part of Kent, where there are fens and marshes, is very unhealthy, and the agues that are caught continue a long while. It abounds in corn, fruits, and pastures. It hath iron mines, and is noted for its fruits, Maidstone is the county town, but Canterbury and Rochester are the principal.

*** KENTSINGUEN**, a town of Germany, in the Bringaw; seated on the river Elz. Lon. 7. 57. E. lat. 48. 18. N.

*** KERQUELEN**, an island visited by captain Cook in 1779, which, from its sterility, might properly have been called the Island of Desolation. Lon. 76. 50. E. lat. 48. 41. S.

*** KERMAN**, a province of Persia, in Asia, lying on the gulph of Persia. Here are sheep, which after grazing from January to May, have their fleeces fall off their backs; the inhabitants drive a great

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trade in their wool. Kerman is the capital town.

KERMAN, a town of Asia, in Persia, and capital of a province of the same name. It is 120 miles N. of Gombroon. Lon. 57. 55. E. lat. 29. 40. N.

KERPEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Juliers, 14 miles S. E. of Juliers. Lon. 6. 56. E. lat. 50. N.

**** KERRY**, a county in the province of Munster; anciently called Corrigia. It is bounded by the Shannon, which river divides it from Clare, N. by Limerick and Cork E. by another part of Cork, S. and by the Atlantick Ocean W. The best town in it is Dingle, situated in a bay of the same name. It comprehends a great part of the territory formerly called Desmond; it contains 636,905 Irish plantation acres, 84 parishes, 8 baronies, 3 boroughs, returns 8 members to parliament, and gives title of earl to the family of Fitzmaurice. It is about 57 miles long, 45 broad, and lies within lat. 51. 30. and 52. 24. N. the lon. at the mouth of Kenmare river being 10. 35. W. or 42 minutes 20 seconds difference of time with London. It is the fourth county as to extent in Ireland, and the second in this province, but in respect to inhabitants and culture doth not equal many smaller counties. In it there are two episcopal sees, which have been annexed to the bishoprick of Limerick, since the year 1660, viz. Ardfer and Aghadoe. Few mountains in Ireland can vie with those of this county for height. Iron ore is in great plenty in most of the southern baronies. The principal rivers are the Black-water, Feal, Gale and Brick, Cashin, Mang, Lea, Flesk, Laune, Carrin, Fartin, Invy, and Roughty, and the principal lake is Killarney. There are some good medicinal waters discovered in this county, particularly Killarney-water, Iveragh Spa, Fell's-well, Dingle, Castlemain, and Tralee Spas, as also a saline spring at Maherybeg.

*** KESROAN**, a chain of mountains, in Asia, on the coast of Syria, which makes a part of Mount Libanus. It is one of the most pleasant countries in the East. It is inhabited by Maronites, who have a patriarch, and by Greek Melchites, who are both good sort of people.

KESSEL, a town of the Netherlands, in Upper Guelderland, with a handsome castle; seated on the river Maese, between Roermonde, and Venlow. Lon. 5. 49. E. lat. 51. 16. N.

*** KESSELDORFF**, a village of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, 3 miles below Dresden, remarkable for a victory gained here by the king of Prussia.

1745. over the Saxons, on December 15,

KRSTEVEN, the S. W. division of Lincolnshire, England.

KESWICK, a town of Cumberland, England, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on August 2, for leather, and woollen-yarn; seated in a valley surrounded with hills, and was formerly eminent for its copper mines; near it is a mine of black lead, the finest in the world. It is 25 miles N. W. by N. of Kendal, and 283 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 16. W. lat. 53. 35. N.

KITTLEWELL, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, England, not far from Leeds, with two fairs, on July 6, and September 2, for sheep.

KETTERING, a town of Northamptonshire, England, with a market on Fridays, and 3 fairs, on Thursday before December 21, Easter-Thursdays and October 10, for horses and horned cattle. It is pleasantly seated on an ascent, and is a pretty good place, with a session-house for the justices, where they sometimes meet. It is 12 miles N. E. of Northampton, and 72 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 59. E. lat. 52. 20. N.

* **KEW**, a village in Surrey, England, opposite to Old Brentford, 10 miles W. of London. Here is a seat which belonged to the late prince of Wales, and now to the king.

KEXHOLM, a part of Finland which borders upon Russia. The lake Ladoga crosses it, and divides it into two parts. In general it is full of lakes and marshes, thinly inhabited, and badly cultivated. The lake is 120 miles long, and full of fish.

KEXHOLM, or CARLEGOHOD, a town of Russia, in a territory of the same name, not large, but well fortified, and has a strong castle. Near it is a considerable salmon-fishery. It is seated on two islands, on the N. W. side of the lake Ladoga, 60 miles N. E. of Wiburg, and 67 N. of Petersburg, Lon. 30. 25. E. lat. 61. 3. N. Near it is another town called New Kexholm.

* **KEYNSHAM**, a town of Somersetshire, England, with a market on Thursdays, and 2 fairs, on March 24, and August 15, for cattle and cheese: seated on the river Avon, over which there is a bridge, and it has been of note for maltsters. It is 5 miles S. E. of Bristol, and 112 W. of London. Lon. 2. 34. W. lat. 51. 24. N.

* **KIAN-NAN**, a province of Asia, in China, bounded W. by Hanan and Hou-Quang. S. by Tihe-Chian, and Kian-fu, E. by the gulph of Nanquin, and N. by Chantong. It is of vast extent, and contains 14 cities of the first rank, and 93 of the second and third, which are very po-

pulous, and of the greatest note for trade in the empire. It is full of lakes, rivers, and canals, and their silks, japanned goods, ink, and paper, are in high esteem. In the city of Changhi only, there are 200,000 weavers of plain cotton and muslins.

* **KIAN-SI**, a province of Asia, in China, bounded N. by Kian-Nan, S. by Hou-Quang, W. by Quang-Tong, and E. by the mountains of Tokien. The mountains to the S. are almost inaccessible. It is watered by brooks, lakes, and rivers, which abound with fish; and there are mines of gold, silver, lead, iron, and tin. The arrack here is excellent, but it is more particularly noted for its fine porcelain.

* **KIBURG**, a town of Switzerland, and in the canton of Zurich, with a castle. It is seated on the river Theoff, 14 miles N. E. of Zurich, and 15 S. E. of Schaffhausen. Lon. 8. 46. E. lat. 47. 28. N.

** **KICAPOUS**, a savage people of Canada, who with the Manfontins, inhabit a very fine country.

KIDDERMINSTER, a town of Worcestershire, England, with a market on Thursdays, and 3 fairs, on Holy-Thursdays, 3 weeks after, and September 4, for horned cattle, horses, cheese, linen, and woollen-cloth. It is seated under a hill, on the river Severn, is well inhabited, and was particularly noted for a woollen manufacture called Kidderminster stuffs; but now carpets are made here, and woollen manufacture of various kinds, they have 1000 looms. It is 14 miles S. E. of Bridgenorth, and 123 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 18. W. lat. 52. 28. N.

* **KIDG**, a town of Asia, capital of the kingdom of Mecran. Lon. 62. 25. E. lat. 27. 30. N.

* **KIDWELLY**, a town of Carmarthen-shire, in S. Wales, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and 3 fairs, on May 24, July 22, and October 23, for cattle and pedler's ware. It is seated on the Severn-sea, 8 miles S. of Carmarthen, and 222 W. by N. of London. Lon. 4. 20. W. lat. 56. 44. N.

KIEL, a strong, rich, and considerable town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and capital of the duchy of Holstein, with a castle and an university. There is a famous fair held here every year, about Epiphany, and it is seated at the bottom of the bay called Killerwick, at the mouth of the river Swenthin in the Baltic Sea, 32 miles N. W. of Lubeck, and 46 N. of Hamburg. Lon. 10. 0. E. lat. 54. 20. N.

* **KIERNOW**, a town of Lithuania, seated on the Vilia, where the dukes reside. Lon. 25. 21. E. lat. 54. 57. N.

* **KIGHLEY**,

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* **KIGHTLEY**, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, England; 6 miles S. of Skipton, with 2 fairs, on May 8, for horned cattle, brass, and pewter; and on November 8, for the same, and pedler's ware.

** **KILBARRY**, a seat in the county Cork, province of Munster, within 3 miles S. of Macroom.

** **KILBEGGAN**, a fair and post town, also a borough, in the county Westmeath, province of Leinster, 44 miles from Dublin; it returns two members to parliament, patronage in the Lambert family. is seated on the river Bosna, over which there is a bridge. Fairs, 16 June, and 28 October.

** **KILBERRY**, a small village situated in the county Kildare, province of Leinster, 35 miles from Dublin; 3 or 4 miles from this, are the ruins of Kildangan Castle.

** **KILBIXY**, situated in the county Westmeath, province of Leinster.

** **KILBRIDE**, situated in the county Carlow, province of Leinster; 42 miles from Dublin. There is also a place of the same name in the county Wicklow, province of Leinster, 29 miles from Dublin.

** **KILBRIDE**, Pass of, situated in the county Westmeath, province of Leinster, 53 miles from Dublin; near it are the ruins of two castles at different distances.

** **KILBRITTON**, a fair town in the county Cork, province of Munster; fairs, 22 November.

KILCARREN, a town of S. Wales, in Pembrokeshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on August 21, and November 12, for cattle, horses, and pedler's ware. It is seated on a rock by the river Tivey; is noted for plenty of salmon, and is 30 miles N. of Pembroke, and 189 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 40. W. lat. 52. 4. N.

** **KILCLIFF**, a castle situated in the county Down, province of Ulster, seated on the entrance into the bay of Strangford.

** **KILCASH**, a handsome seat of the Butler family, from thence called the Butlers of Kilcash, situated in the county Tipperary, province of Munster, near a small village of the same name, where fairs are held on 5 August.

** **KILCOCK**, a fair and post town in the county Kildare, province of Leinster, 14 miles from Dublin, situated on a branch of the river Liffey; fairs, 25 March, 11 May, August, and 29 September.

** **KILCLARAN**, a fair town in the county Clare, province of Munster; fairs, 31 May, and 2 December.

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** **KILKOE**, situated in the county Cork, province of Munster, an considerable village.

** **KILCOGNY**, a fair town in the county Cavan, province of Ulster; fairs, 25 May, and 3 August.

** **KILCOLEMAN**, a ruined castle of the earls of Desmond, two miles N. W. of Doneraile, in the county Cork, province of Munster; celebrated for having been the residence of the immortal Spencer, where he composed his excellent poem called "The Fairy Queen;" the castle is now almost level with the ground, and was situated on the N. side of a fine lake, in the midst of a vast plain, terminated to the E. by the county Waterford mountains, Ballyhoura-hills to the N. (or as Spencer terms them, The Mountains of Mole) Nagle mountains to the S. and Kerry mountains to the W. It commanded a view of above half the breadth of Ireland, and must have been, when the adjacent uplands were wooded, a most pleasant and romantic situation; from whence no doubt, Spencer drew several parts of the scenery of his poem.

** **KILCORKEY**, a fair town in the county Roscommon; fairs, 17 March, 1 Thursday in May, 3 August, and 29 September.

** **KILCONNEL**, situated in the county Galway, province of Conaught, 78 miles from Dublin; here are the magnificent ruins of an ancient abbey; fairs, 9 May, 4 August, and 11 November.

** **KILCOOL**, situated in the county Wicklow, province of Leinster, 16 miles from Dublin.

** **KILCOOLY**, a fair town in the county Tipperary, province of Munster; fairs, 6 April, and 10 October.

** **KILCORBAN**, a fair town in the county Galway, province of Conaught; fairs held 8 September.

** **KILCREA**, a large tract in the county Cork, province of Munster, formerly bog-land, but now much reclaimed. Also the name of a parish of Killionane in said county.

** **KILCRIST**, situated in the county Galway, province of Conaught, 89 miles from Dublin.

** **KILCULLEN**, situated in the county Kildare, province of Leinster; it is a fair and post town, 21 miles from Dublin, having a bridge over the river Liffey. Fairs, 2 February, 25 March, 11 and 22 June, 1 September, 2 October, and 8 December.

** **KILCUMMER**, a fair town in the county Cork, province of Munster; fairs, 21 April, July, September, and December.

** **KILCUMMIN**, a fair town in the King's

King's county, province of Leinster; fairs held 4 May, 5 July, and 18 October.

**** KILDANGON**, a fair town in the county Kildare, province of Leinster; fairs held 1 May, 20 July, and 9 September.

KILDARE, a county in the province of Leinster, bounded by Eastmeath on the N. by Dublin and Wicklow on the E. by Carlow on the S. and by Westmeath and King's county on the W. It is a fine arable country, well watered by the Barrow, Liffey, and other rivers, and well inhabited and cultivated; containing 228,590 Irish plantation acres, 100 parishes, 10 baronies, 4 boroughs, and returns 10 members to parliament. It is about 37 miles long, and 20 broad; chief town Kildare, and gave title of earl to the noble family of Fitzgerald. It was anciently called "Chille-dair," i. e. The Wood of Oaks, from a large forest which comprehended the middle part of this county; in the centre of this wood, was a large plain sacred to the heathen superstition, and at present called the Curragh of Kildare, the most celebrated race-course in the kingdom.

**** KILDARE**, a borough, post, and fair town, being the principal town in the county Kildare, province of Leinster; situate 28 miles S. W. of Dublin. It returns 2 members to parliament; patron the duke of Leinster; and is governed by a sovereign, recorder, and two portreeves. Fairs, 12 February, Easter-Tuesday, 12 May, and 19 September.

**** KILDORRY**, a fair town in the county Cork, province of Munster; 107 miles from Dublin. Here are the ruins of Ballynamana castle. Fairs held here 1 May, 27 June, 3 September, and 27 November.

**** KILDROGHILL**, a fair town in the county Kildare, province of Leinster; fairs, last Tuesday in April, 8 September, and 7 November.

KILDRUMMY, a town of Scotland, in the Braes of Mar, and shire of Aberdeen. seated on the river Don, 25 miles W. of Aberdeen. Lon. 2. 35. W. lat. 57. 12. N.

**** KILDYSART**, a fair town in the county Clare, province of Munster; 122 miles from Dublin. Here are the ruins of Kildysart Castle. Fairs, 22 May, and 27 August.

**** KILESTINOUS**, a people of North America, at the bottom of Hudson's-bay, near Fort Bourbon. These, with the Assinipoles, are the most numerous inhabitants of this country, as well as the most considerable. They are large, robust, active, and insued to cold and hardships, and are

very brave upon occasion. They live by hunting, and have no fixed abode.

**** KILEVALDY**, a fair town in the county Westmeath, province of Leinster, fairs 12 June and 23 October.

**** KILFENORA**, situated in the county Clare, province of Munster; 116 miles from Dublin. It is the see of a bishop, united to Killaloe. This cathedral is very ancient but in good repair; the nave is full of old family ornaments, and in the choir is that of St. Fechnan, its original founder. Fairs held here Wednesday before Whitsunday, and 9 October.

**** KILFENNY-COMMON**, situated in the county Limerick, province of Munster; where fairs are held on 15 May, 14 July, 12 September, and 22 December.

**** KILFIACLE**, a fair town in the county Tipperary, province of Munster; fairs held 10 July.

**** KILFIN**, a fair town in the county Kerry province of Munster; 138 miles from Dublin. Fairs, 11 and 12 May, 7 and 8 July, October, and 5 November.

**** KILFINANE**, a fair town in the county Limerick, province of Munster; where there is a charter school for 20 children. Fairs, 19 May, 9 August, and 25 October.

**** KILGARVAN**, situated in the county Kerry, province of Munster; 162 miles from Dublin. This is a small mean place, in a very mountainous country.

**** KILGARVAN**, a fair town in the county Westmeath, province of Leinster; fairs, 26 August.

**** KILGLASSAN**, situated in the county Mayo, province of Conaught; 102 miles from Dublin. Within 2 miles of which are the ruins of a castle; near it is Cloghan Castle and Turin Castle, two good seats; and also the ruins of Cary Castle.

**** KILGOBNET**, a parish and fair town in the county Waterford, province of Munster; fairs, 22 February, 3 May, 11 June, 1 November, and 27 December.

**** KILGOLA**, a fair town in the county Cavan, province of Ulster; fairs, 17 January, March, 26 April and November.

KILHAM, a town in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on August 21, and November 12, for horses and horned cattle. It has a dry situation on the Wolds, 36 miles N. E. of York, and 193 N. of London. Lon. 0. 16. W. lat. 54. 5. N.

*** KILIANOVA**, a fortified town of Turkey, in Europe, in the province of Bessarabia; seated at the mouth of the river Danube, and in an island formed by it, where it falls into the Black Sea, 86 miles

miles S. W. of Bialogorod; and 290 N. E. of Constantinople. Lon. 28. 46. E. lat. 45. 22. N.

**** KILKEELE**, situated in the county Down, province of Ulster; 65 miles from Dublin.

**** KILKELLY**, situated in the county Roscommon, province of Conaught, 101 miles from Dublin; 2 miles from which is a very beautiful glen, at the bottom of which runs a rivulet, the declivity on each side being ornamented with different trees and ever-greens. About the middle of it there is an echo, which repeats a sound 7 times loudly and distinctly.

**** KILKENNY**, a county in the province of Leinster; bounded by the Queen's county N. Wexford E. Waterford S. and Tipperary W. The soil is rich and fertile, being proper for tillage, it produces plenty of corn, wool, coal, and marble; and the country abounds with fine plantations, and is, from the purity of the air, esteemed extremely healthful. It contains 287,650 Irish plantation acres, 96 parishes, 9 baronies, and 7 boroughs, and returns 16 members to parliament; it is about 38 miles long, and 18 broad. Chief town Kilkenny.

**** KILKENNY**, a town situated in the county Kilkenny, province of Leinster, on the river Nore, 57 miles S. W. of Dublin; it is one of the most elegant cities in the kingdom, and the seat of the bishops of Ossory. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, alderman, and sheriffs. It comprizes two towns, viz. Kilkenny so called, and Irish-town, each of which sends two members to parliament, and together are computed to contain about 20,000 inhabitants. This city was once of great consequence, as may be seen by the venerable ruins yet remaining of churches, monasteries, and abbeys, which even now in their delapidated state, exhibit such specimens of exquisite taste in architecture, as may vie with any modern improvements; the remains of its gates, towers, and walls, shew it to have been a place of great strength; here too at different times parliaments were held, in which some remarkable statutes were passed; it has two churches, and several catholic chapels, barracks for a troop of horse, and 4 companies of foot; a market is held on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and fairs on 5 and 28 March, Thursday after Trinity-Sunday, 17 August, 12 September, 11 October, and 9 November. Irish-town is more properly called the borough of St. Canice, vulgarly Kenny; the patronage is in the bishop of Ossory. The cathedral stands in a sequestered situation, is a venerable Gothic structure, built above 500 years; close to it is one of those

remarkable round towers, which have much engaged the attention of travellers; the bishop's palace is a handsome building, and communicates by a covered passage with the church; the castle was first built in 1195, on the site of one destroyed by the Irish, in 1173, the situation in a military view was most eligible; the ground was originally a conoid, the elliptical side abrupt and precipitous, with the river running rapidly at its base; there the natural rampart was faced with a wall of solid masonry, 40 feet high, the other parts were defended by bastions, courtings, towers, and outworks, and on the summit the castle was erected. This place as it now stands, was built by the ancestors of the dukes of Ormond; here the Ormond family resided, and it is now in the possession of Mr. Butler, a descendant of that illustrious race. The college originally founded by the Ormond family, is rebuilt in a stile of elegance and convenience; the tholsel and market-house, are both good buildings; over the latter are a suit of rooms, in which during the winter, and at races and assizes times, assemblies are held. There are two very fine bridges of cut marble over the Nore; John's bridge particularly, is light and elegant. The Ormond family, built and endowed a free school in this city. Here are the ruins of three old monasteries, called St. John's, St. Francis's, and the Black-abbey; belonging to the latter, are the remains of several old monuments, almost buried in the ruins; the court of St. Francis-abbey, is converted into the horse barrack, and that of St. John's into a foot barrack. The manufactures chiefly carried on here, are coarse woollen clothes, blankets of extraordinary fine quality, and considerable quantities of starch; in the neighbourhood also, are made very beautiful chimney pieces of that species of stone called Kilkenny marble; they are cut and polished by water, a mill for that purpose, the only one of its kind perhaps in Europe, being invented by the late Mr. Colles. The Kilkenny coal-pits are within 9 miles of the town. It was incorporated by charter from king James I. in 1609. On 23d March 1650, Cromwell came before it, and summoned it to surrender, but Sir Walter Butler as absolutely refused, in consequence of which in a few days it was obliged to capitulate. The borough of St. Canice or Irish-town, always enjoyed very ancient prescriptive rights.

**** KILKENNY WEST**, situated in the county Westmeath, province of Leinster; it is so called to distinguish it from the city of that name in the county Kilkenny. It lies about 7 miles from Athlone. Here

are some ruins of an abbey or monastery that belonged to the knights Templars.

**** KILKERRIN**, situated in the county Galway, province of Conaught; 83 miles from Dublin; about 3 miles from which are the ruins of a castle and some other buildings.

**** KILL**, situated in the county Dublin, province of Leinster; 5 miles from the metropolis. Also a place in the county Kildare, province of Leinster, 12 miles from Dublin. Also a seat in the King's county, province of Leinster; belonging to John Clarke, Esq. distant $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Rathangan, and about 31 miles from Dublin.

**** KILLACOUNTY**, a fair town in the county Cork, province of Munster; fairs held 5 August.

**** KILLALA**, a sea-port, market, fair, and post town, also a bishop's see in the county Mayo, province of Conaught; 127 miles N.W. of Dublin. Here is one of the ancient round towers; and the bishop's house. This see is united to that of Kilfenora in the county Clare. Fairs, 6 May, 17 August, 8 November.

**** KILLALOAN**, a parish in the county Waterford, province of Munster; the church of which is in ruins.

**** KILLALOE**, a bishop's see in the county Clare, province of Munster; 86 miles from Dublin. At Killaloe is a bridge over the Shannon of 19 arches, below it is a ledge of rocks, which prevents the navigation of this river up to Lough Derg; here is a considerable salmon and eel fishery, but there is nothing beautiful in the town except the situation; the river is navigable to Carrick-on-Shannon; there are many ancient buildings; in and about this town; the cathedral is a gothic edifice, with the steeple in the centre, supported by 4 arches; there is another of the same kind in an island on the Shannon, having marks of still higher antiquity; the see house of the bishop is at Clarisford, near Killaloe. Adjoining the cathedral, are yet some relics of the mausoleum of Brien Boru.

**** KILLARNEY**, a post and fair town in the county Kerry, province of Munster, seated near a fine lake called Lough Lean or Lake of Killarney, situated N.W. of Cork, and 143 miles from Dublin; within a mile and a half of this place, are the ruins of the cathedral at Aghadée. At this town is the seat and gardens of Lord Kenmare. Fairs, 4 July, and 11 November.

**** KILLARNEY LAKE**, this beautiful place is situated near the town of the same name in the county Kerry, province of Munster; it is divided properly into 3 parts, called the Lower, Middle, and Up-

per lake; the northern or the Lower lake, is 6 miles in length, and from 3 to 4 in breadth, the town of Killarney is situated on its northern shore, the country on this and the eastern boundary is rather of a tame character, but is here and there diversified with gentle swells, many of which afford delightful prospects of the lake, the islands, and the surrounding scenery; the southern shore is composed of immense mountains, rising abruptly from the water and covered with woods of the finest timber; from the centre of the lake, the view of this range is astonishingly sublime, presenting the eye an extent of forest 6 miles in length, and from half a mile to a mile and half in breadth, hanging in a robe of rich luxuriance, on the sides of two mountains, whose bare tops rising above the whole, form a perfect contrast to the verdure of the lower region; on the side of one of these mountains, is O'Sullivan's Cascade, which falls into the lake with a roar that strikes the timid with awe on approaching it; the view of this sheet of water is uncommonly fine, appearing as if it were descending from an arch of wood, which over-hangs it above 70 feet in height from the point of view; coasting along this shore, affords an almost endless entertainment, every change of position presenting a new scene; the rocks hollowed and worn into a variety of forms by the waves, and the trees and shrubs bursting from the pores of the sapless stone, forced to assume the most uncouth shapes, to adapt themselves to their fantastic situations; the islands are not so numerous in this, as in the Upper lake, but there is one of uncommon beauty, viz. the Isle of Innisfallen, nearly opposite O'Sullivan's Cascade; it contains 18 Irish acres; the coast is formed into a variety of bays and promontories, skirted and crowned with arbutus, holly, and other shrubs, and trees; the interior parts are diversified with hills and dales, and gentle declivities, on which every tree and shrub appears to advantage; the soil is rich even to exuberance, and trees of the largest size incline across the vales, forming natural arches, with ivy entwining in the branches, and hanging in festoons of foliage. The promontory of Mucrus, which divides the Upper from the Lower lake, is a perfect land of enchantment; there is a road carried through the centre of the promontory, which unfolds all the interior beauties of the place; amongst the distant mountains, Turk appears an object of magnificence, and Mangerton's loftier though less interesting summit, rears itself above the whole. The passage to the Upper lake, is round the extremity of Mucrus, which confines it on one side, and

and the approaching mountains on the other; here is the celebrated rock called the Eagle's Nest, this rock produces wonderful echoes, a french-horn sounded here, raises a concert superior to a hundred instruments, and the report of a single cannon is answered by a succession of peals, resembling the loudest thunder, which seems to travel the surrounding scenery, and die among the distant mountains. The Upper lake is 4 miles in length, and 2 or 3 in breadth, it is almost surrounded by a mountain, from which descend a number of beautiful cascades; the islands in this lake are numerous, and afford an amazing variety of picturesque views. The centre lake called Mucruss lake communicates with the Upper, it is but small in comparison with the other two, and cannot boast of equal variety, yet it is not destitute of natural advantages; the shores are in many places indented with beautiful bays, surrounded with dark groves of trees, some of which have a most picturesque appearance, when viewed from the water; the eastern boundary is formed by the base of Mangerton, down the steep side of which descends a cascade, visible for 150 yards; this full of water is supplied by a circular lake, near the summit of a mountain, called the Devil's Punch Bowl, which on account of its immense depth, and the continual overflow of water, is considered as one of the greatest curiosities in Killarney. Mr. Smith seems to think that one of the best prospects this admired lake affords, is from a rising ground near the ruined cathedral of Aghadoe. The Lake of Killarney, is otherwise called Lough Lane, or Loch-lean, from its being surrounded by high mountains. Nunnius says that these lakes were encompassed by four circles of mines, the first of tin, the second of lead, the third of iron, and the fourth of copper. In the several mountains adjacent to the lakes, are still to be seen the vestiges of the ancient mines of iron, lead, and copper, but tin has not as yet been discovered here. In the neighbourhood of these lakes, were found in the early ages, as well as at present, pebbles of several colours, which taking a beautiful polish, the ancient Irish wore in their ears, girdles, and different articles of their dress and furniture.

**** KILLASHEE**, situated in the county Longford, province of Leinster; 61 miles from Dublin. Near Killashee, are the ruins of a castle. Fairs are held here 2 Mondays in March, 24 May, 29 September, and 1 Wednesday in December.

**** KILLBARRICK**, a village in the county of Dublin, province of Leinster,

within 5 miles and half from the metropolis; and a mile and quarter beyond is the hill of Howth.

**** KILLBERRY**, situated in the county Meath, province of Leinster; above 26 miles from Dublin.

KILLBREE, situated in the county Waterford, province of Munster; between Lismore and Cappoquin.

**** KILLCOOLE**, a fair town in the county Wicklow, province of Leinster; fairs held, Whitsun-Monday, and 4 September.

**** KILLCOW**. See **KILCOW**.

**** KILLEAR**, a fair town in the county Westmeath, province of Leinster; fairs held 1 February.

**** KILL-EDMUND**, a small town in the county Carlow, province of Leinster; within a few miles of Tullow.

**** KILLBIGH**, a fair town in the King's county, province of Leinster; above 46 miles from Dublin. Near the church of which, at the foot of a hill, are the ruins of an abbey.

**** KILLELAGH**, a small village in the county Cork, province of Munster; 112 miles from Dublin, and 4 from Youghal. Fairs are held here on 13 June and 12 November.

**** KILLEN**, a fair town in the county Tyrone, province of Ulster; fairs held 4 December. Also a fair town in the county Tipperary, province of Munster; fairs held 29 May.

**** KILLENAULE**, a fair town in the county Tipperary, province of Munster; it is situated mid-way between Cailen, and Cashel; nothing can be more charming than the country round. Fairs are held on 1st Thursday o. st. in May and October. Within 2 miles of Killenaule are the ruins of Grey's-town castle, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile further the ruins of another castle.

**** KILLENAHE**, situated to the N. of Cahir, in the county Kerry, province of Munster; has many mountains towards the sea; one of them called the Hag's-tooth, is of a remarkable height, on the N. side of which are some romantic lakes; the N. sides of these mountains are washed by the sea, which forms one or two creeks.

**** KILLENY**, a village situated in the county Dublin, province of Leinster; within 8 miles of the metropolis. The parish of Killeny is united to that of Monkstown and Dalkey; the church being at Monkstown. At this place there is a beautiful bay, and some remarkable remains of Druidic antiquities.

**** KILLESHANDRA**, a post town in the county Cavan, province of Ulster, 60 miles from Dublin. Fairs are held here

on 28 March, 22 June, 2 Wednesday
o. ft. in August and 8 November.

** KILLETTER, a fair town in the
county Tyrone, province of Ulster. Fairs,
12 July, 26 October, and 19 November.

KILLEVAN, a town in the county of
Monaghan, province of Ulster, 8 miles
S. W. of Monaghan. Lon. 7. 26. W.
lat. 54. 10. N.

** KILLIBOY, a fair town in the coun-
ty Kilkenny, province of Leinster; fairs
held 10 July.

** KILLIGORDON. See KILLY-
GORDON.

** KILLILEAGH, a borough and fair
town in the county Down, province of
Ulster; 80 miles from Dublin. It is the
principal town in the barony of Duffrin,
and seated on an arm of the lake of
Strangford, from which it is supplied
with a great variety of fish. It returns
two members to parliament, patronage in
the Blackwood family. Fairs held 10
April, Mouday after Trinity, 11 Octo-
ber, and 11 December. The celebrated
naturalist and eminent physician Sir Hans
Sloan was born here 16 April, 1660.

** KILLIMORE, a fair town in the
county Galway, province of Conaught;
fairs held 28 November.

** KILLINCHY, situated in the county
Down, province of Ulster, 84 miles from
Dublin; having a parish church. Fairs,
1 Wednesday, in February, May, and
August.

** KILLINGCOOL, a small but fine
old castle in the county Louth, province
of Leinster; situated on an eminence,
half way between Dundalk and Atherdee.

** KILLINICK, a fair town in the
county Wexford, province of Leinster;
fairs held Whitfun-Tuesday, Easter-
Monday, 21 September, and 30 Novem.

** KILMACTHOMAS, a fair town in
the county Waterford, province of Mun-
ster, where there is an ancient castle, and
a small barrack, for 40 men.

** KILLMAIN. See KILMAIN.

** KILLMEADEN, a parish in the
county Waterford, province of Munster,
which place gives title of baron to lord
viscount Doneraile. It has a fine chaly-
beate spa.

** KILLOGH, a fair town situated in
the county Mayo, province of Conaught;
fairs held 6 September.

KILLONY, a town in the county of
Sligo, and province of Conaught, seated
6 miles S. of Sligo.

** KILLOUGH, otherwise PORT ST.
ARNO, situated in the county Down,
province of Ulster; 76 miles from Dub-
lin. It lies N. of St. John's Point, and
has a good quay. There is here a decent
church and horse barrack. They have
good fishing in the bay; a trade in the

exportation of barley, and the importa-
tion of such commodities as are con-
sumed in the adjacent country; a ma-
nufacture of salt, and at a small distance
from the town a charter working school,
for the reception of 20 children. There
is a remarkable well here called St.
Schordin's well: it is highly esteemed
for the extraordinary lightness of its
water; also a mineral spring near
the school, the waters of which the in-
habitants affirm to be both purgative
and emetic. Fairs held here on 1 Friday
o. ft. February, 9 June, 17 August, and
12 November.

** KILLOWEN, a fair town in the
county Londonderry, province of Ulster;
fairs, 12 May; 5 July.

** KILL-OWEN-POINT, an excellent
natural harbour, about 2 miles S. of Ros-
trevor in the county Down, province of
Ulster.

** KILL-SAINT-NICHOLAS, a parish
in the county Waterford, province of
Munster, in which the little town of Pas-
sage is situated.

** KILLUCAN, a fair town in the
county Westmeath, province of Leinster,
fairs held 27 March and 28 November.

** KILLUNKART, situated in the
county Waterford, province of Munster;
here are the remains of an old building
said to have been a house of the knights
Templars.

** KILLYBEGS, a borough and fair
town in the county Donegal, province of
Ulster, 123 miles from Dublin. It is situ-
ated on the N. side of Donegal bay, a
place of no great trade, but it has a har-
bour spacious enough to contain a large
fleet. It returns two members to parlia-
ment, patronage in the Conyngham fa-
mily. Fair days, Easter-Monday and 12
November.

** KILLYCLOIN, a pleasant seat in
the county Cork, province of Munster;
near the small village of Carrigtohill.

** KILLYGORDON, a fair town in
the county Donegal, province of Ulster,
110 miles from Dublin. About a mile
and half from which, at the foot of a very
lofty hill are the ruins of a castle.

** KILLYLEAGH. See KILLI-
LEAGH.

** KILLYMAN, a parish in the coun-
ty Tyrone, province of Ulster, 71 miles
from Dublin. It is supposed to have been
the old Emania, once the seat of the
kings of Ulster.

** KILLYNAULE. See KILLI-
NAULE.

** KILLYOCK, situated in the county
Donegal, province of Ulster, 129 miles
from Dublin; having a church belong-
ing to it.

**** KILLYON**, a fair town in the King's county, province of Leinster; fairs, *White-Monday*, and 10 October.

**** KILMACAHILL**, or **KILLACCAHAL**, situated in the county Westmeath, province of Leinster; on the N. side of the river Inny; here are the ruins of a dissolved monastery.

**** KILMACALOGH HARBOUR**, situated in the county Kerry, province of Munster, on the S. side of Kenmare river.

**** KILMACDUAGH**, situated in the county Galway, province of Conaught, 2 miles W. of Gort. Here is the ancient monastery, church and chapels of Kilmacduagh, now mostly in ruins, except a large steeple or obelisk.

**** KILMACLENON**, a fair town in the county Cork, province of Munster; fairs, 6 April, 21 June, and 2 October.

**** KILMACOW**, a castle, about one mile W. of Tallow in the county Cork, province of Munster.

**** KILMACRENAN**, situated in the county Donegal, province of Ulster, 118 miles from Dublin; here are the ruins of a church; and between this and Glenties is Lough-salt, situated on the top of a lofty mountain, encompassed with cliffs of rock; this, though a small village, gives name to the barony.

**** KILMAGANNY**, situated in the county Kilkenny, province of Leinster, 67 miles from Dublin; fairs, *Easter-Tuesday*, and 4 September.

**** KILMAIN**, situated in the county Mayo, province of Conaught, 104 miles from Dublin; here are the ruins of a church, and half a mile beyond it are the ruins of a castle. Fairs, 12 July, and 28 October.

**** KILMAINHAM**, situated in the county Dublin, province of Leinster, about 1½ mile from the metropolis. Here is a lions-house, and was an handsome one, but being considered as not sufficiently secure, a new one is built on a rising ground, by the road side from this to Inchicore. At this place the quarter-sessions are held for the county Dublin, and knights of the shire elected for that county. This place was sometimes the seat of government, before Dublin Castle was converted to that purpose, and though now much decayed it gives title of baron to the family of Wenman. Adjoining it is the Royal Hospital for Invalids, on a similar principle with that of Chelsea Hospital.

**** KILMALLOCK**, a borough and fair town in the county Limerick, province of Munster, 16 miles from the city of Limerick, and 107 from Dublin. This town makes a conspicuous figure in the military history of Ireland. Kilmallock returns two members to parliament; pa-

tron Silver Oliver, Esq. This place once gave title of viscount to one of the Suffolk family. Within two miles and a half of Kilmallock, are the ruins of a castle; fairs are held at this town on *Whit-fun-Tuesday*.

**** KIDMATTAGUE**, situated in the county Sligo, province of Conaught, 112 miles from Dublin.

**** KILMEAGUE**, situated in the county Kildare, 22 miles from Dublin; a mile beyond Kilmeague church, is the village called Allen.

**** KILMEASHILL**, a fair town in the county Wexford, province of Leinster; fairs held 13 April, 18 July, and 8 September, for cattle.

**** KILMEDY**, a small castle now in ruins, situated one mile from Millstreet, county Cork, province of Munster.

**** KILMIDDY**, a fair town in the county Limerick, province of Munster; fairs, 7 November, and 31 December.

**** KILMINGTON**, a village of Devonshire, England, with one fair on the first Wednesday in September for cattle.

*** KILMINGTON**, a village in Somersetshire, England, with one fair, on the Monday after August 24, for cattle, horses, hogs, and cheese.

**** KILMICHAEL**, a fair town in the county Clare, province of Munster; fairs, 19 May, and 9 October.

**** KILMOON**, situated in the county Meath, province of Leinster, 15 miles from Dublin. About a mile from it are the ruins of Macetown castle, formerly of great importance.

**** KILMORE**, a bishop's see in the county Cavan, province of Ulster; called in former ages Clunes or Glunes, i. e. *The Sequestered Place*; it is situated near Lough Ern. Also a fair town in the county Down, province of Ulster, near the river Ballinahinch. Fairs held 14 March, 1 May, 3 June, 5 August, 29 September, and 5 November.

**** KILMURE-BRIDGE**, situated in the county Galway, province of Conaught, 78 miles from Dublin.

**** KILMUCKBRIDGE**, a fair town in the county Wexford, province of Leinster; fairs held 1 January, *Easter-Monday*, 24 June, and 29 September.

**** KILMURRAGHAN**, a fair town in the county Cork, province of Munster; fairs, 10 July.

**** KILMURRY**, or **KILMOREY**, situated in the county Cork, province of Munster, 142 miles from Dublin. Here are the ruins of a castle; fairs held 1 May, 8 September, 1 November, and 21 December.

**** KILMURRY**, a ruined church of that name in the county Kerry, province of

of Munster, situated between Blackwater-bridge and Killarney. Near this place are also three ruined castles of the Fitzgeralds. There is also a church of the same name in the county Clare, province of Munster, 129 miles from Dublin; belonging to a village of that name situate on the sea coast, which village gives title of viscount to the family of Needham. Also a fair town in the county Kilkenny, province of Leinster; fairs held 1 January, 5 April, 9 May, 26 July, 6 August, 10 September, 2 October, and 10 December.

**** KILMURRYBRICKAN**, a fair town in the county Clare, province of Munster, 128 miles from Dublin. Near which are some handsome waterfalls; fairs held 17 May, 25 August.

KILMURRYMACMAHON, situated in the county Clare, province of Munster; fairs on 24 May.

**** KILNALECK**, a fair town in the county Cavan, province of Ulster; fairs held 2 February, 13 May, 2 August, and 1 November.

**** KILNAMARTERY**, a ruined church, situated in the county Cork, province of Munster. The country about it, to the N. and W. as far as the eye can see, is intermixed with large white rocks and green spots like Stone Henge in England, at a distance it appears like the ruins of a vast city, the white crags resembling so many ruined castles, palaces, towers, and churches. One mile W. stands the high castle of Capickasouky.

**** KILNEMULLAGH**, a name given by Spencer to the town of Buttevant. See BUTTEVANT.

**** KILNENA**, a fair town in the county Clare, province of Munster; fairs, 11 June.

**** KILNENER**, a fair town in the county Wexford, province of Leinster; fairs 1 September.

**** KILNOCKIN**, a fair town in the county Tipperary, province of Munster; fairs held, 24 April, 23 June, and 24 October.

**** KILORGLIN**, situated in the county Kerry, province of Munster; this place is otherwise called **CASTLE CONWAY**; it is contiguous to the harbour of Castlemain. Fairs are held here on 19 and 20 May, 30 and 31 June, 12 August, 18 and 19 November.

**** KILRRA**, situated in the county Londonderry, province of Ulster, 102 miles from Dublin; fairs are held here on 10 October.

**** KILRENELA**, a fair town in the county Wicklow, province of Leinster; fairs, 1 February.

**** KILRUSH**, a fair and post town, in

the county Clare, province of Munster, 142 miles from Dublin; fairs, 10 May, and 12 October.

**** KILLSALLAGHAN**, situated in the county Dublin, province of Leinster, 8 miles and a half from the metropolis; here is a castle of this name, which is in ruins, and a mile farther is the castle of Greenoge; fairs held Ascension-day, and 8 September.

KILTBARN, a town of Ross-shire, in Scotland.

**** KILTARTON**, a fair town in the county Galway, province of Conaught; fairs 11 May, 3 September, and 21 November.

**** KILTEEL**, a fair town in the county Kildare, province of Leinster; fairs, 1 May, 24 June, 29 September, and 1 November.

**** KILTEELY**, a fair town in the county Limerick, province of Munster; fairs, 1 February, June, and 25 October.

**** KILTERRAN**, situated in the county Dublin; province of Leinster, near 7 miles from the metropolis; a mile beyond this, is a very remarkable chasm in the ridge of a mountain, called the Scalp. See **SCALP**.

**** KILURANE**, a fair town in the county Wexford, province of Leinster; fairs, 21 August.

**** KILWARLIN**, an ancient territory in the barony of Lower Iveagh, in the county Down, province of Ulster, which gives title of lord, by curtesy, to the eldest son of the earls of Hillsborough.

**** KILWATER** situated in the county Antrim, province of Ulster, 95 miles from Dublin.

**** KILWORTH**, situated in the county Cork, province of Munster, 108 miles from Dublin, and 3 miles S. of Mitchel's town; it is a thriving place, with a decent church at the foot of a large ridge of mountains, called Kilworth mountains, through which a good turnpike road is carried from Dublin to Cork; below the town runs the river Funcheon, well stored with salmon and trout; and discharges itself a mile S. of this, into the Blackwater. At this place is Moor-park, the superb seat of lord Mountcashel; adjoining his lordship's improvements stands the castle of Clough-leagh, boldly situated on the river Funcheon, which has stood several sieges. Fairs are held here on 25 January, Easter-Tuesday, Thursday after Trinity-Sunday, 11 September, and 10 December.

KIMBOULTON, a town of Huntingdonshire, England, with a market Fridays, and one fair, on December for cattle and hogs; noted for the ca

of Kimbolton, the seat of the duke of Manchester; 12 miles S.W. of Huntingdon, and 54 N. N.W. of London. Lon. 35. W. lat. 52. 14. N.

KIMI, a town of Sweden, capital of the province of the same name in Lapland; seated on a river of the same name, near its mouth, where it falls into the gulph of Bothnia. 10 miles S. E. of Tornea. Lon. 23. 40. E. lat. 65. 50. N.

KIMI-LAPMARK, a province of Swedish Lapland; bounded N. by Norwegian Lapland; E. by the Russian Lapland; S. by the gulph of Bothnia; and W. by Torrea Lapmark.

KIMPER, a town of France in Lower Bretagne, and district of Cornaillé, with a bishop's see; seated on the river Oder, 30 miles S. E. of Brest. Lon. 4. 2. W. lat. 47. 58. N.

* **KIMSKI**, a town of Muscovite Tarry, in Tunguska.

KINCARDIN, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Kincardin, seated on the river Dee, 18 miles W. of Aberdeen. Lon. 2. 20. W. lat. 57. 5. N.

KINCARDIN, a shire of Scotland, which sends one member to parliament, for the shire, and one for the burgh of Inverbervie, &c.

** **KINELMEAKY**, situated in the county Cork, province of Munster.

** **KING'S COURT**, a fair town in the county Cavan, province of Ulster, 38 miles from Dublin, 3 miles beyond which is a small lake, called Droughlone. Fairs, 23 May, 18 June, 19 September, 8 November, 4 and 24 December.

KING'S RIVER, situated in the county Kilkenny, province of Leinster.

* **KING GEORGE'S SOUND**, an island so named by Capt. Cook; but by the natives it is called Nootka. The trees of which the woods are composed, are the Canadian pine, white cypress, and two or three other sorts of pine, which grow with great vigour and to a large size. The principal animals were racoons, martins, and squirrels. Birds are scarce, and those that are to be seen remarkably shy, owing, perhaps, to their being continually harassed by the natives, either for food or their feathers as ornaments. The quebrantahueños, shags, and gulls, were seen off the coast; and the two last were frequent in the Sound. Though the fish is not very various, yet they are in greater quantities than birds; the principal sorts are the common herring, a silver-coloured bream, and another of a brown colour. The natives in general are below the common standard, and their persons usually plump, though not muscular. The women are, in general, of the same size and form as the men; nor is it easy

to distinguish them, as they possess no natural feminine delicacies, and in general ordinary. Their bodies are always covered with red paint, and their faces with variety of colours, a black, a bright red, or a white colour. They appear docile, courteous, and good-natured; but quick in resenting injuries, and, like most passionate people, as quickly forgetting them. A rattle and a small whistle are the only instruments of music that were seen among them. Their houses consist of very long broad planks, resting upon the edges of each other, tied in different parts with withes of pine-bark. The furniture of their houses consists principally of chests and boxes, in which are deposited their garments, and whatever they deem valuable. Their mode of living is extremely nasty; and every thing about their houses stinks of train-oil, fish, and smoke; and every part as filthy as can be imagined. In 1790, the Spaniards, under the pretence of sole right to the trade and navigation of those seas, seized two British ships, in the fur trade at Nootka Sound, which was nearly productive of a war with England, and both countries made vigorous preparations for war by sea and land; the contest, however, terminated without blows, in convention. Lon. 233. 12. E. lat. 49. 33. N.

KINGS-BRIDGE, a small town of Devonshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on July 23, for horned cattle, cloth and shoes; is governed by a portrieve; 201 miles W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 52. W. lat. 51. 14. N.

* **KINGS-BROMPTON**, a village in Somersetshire, England, 3 miles N. of Dulverton, with 2 fairs, viz. on Wednesday before Holy-Thurday, and on Thursday se'nnight before October 10, for cattle.

KINGSCLEAR, a town in Hampshire, England, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs; on the first Tuesday in April, and the first Tuesday after October 10, for sheep. It was the residence of the Saxon kings, and is seated on the woodlands, 9 miles N. by E. of Basingstoke, and 52 W. of London. Lon. 1. 16. W. lat. 51. 24. N.

KINGS-CLIFF, a village in Northamptonshire, England, 6 miles S. of Stamford, with one fair, on October 29, for cheese, linen, and turner's ware.

KINGS-COUNTY, a county in the province of Leinster, which is 47 miles in length, and 17 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by West-Meath, on the E. by Kildare; on the S. by the Queen's-County and Tipperary; and on the W. by the river Shannon. It is not so rich as some other

other of the counties, nor is it so well inhabited. The capital town is Phillipstown, or Kingston, it contains 257,510 Irish plantation acres, 8574 houses, 56 parishes, 11 baronies, and 2 boroughs. It sends 6 members to parliament.

**** KINGS-COUNTY**, in New York province, lies opposite to New York, on the N. side of Long Island, in a fertile country inhabited by Dutch.

KINGS, or PEARL ISLAND, lying in the bay of Panama, and is subject to Spain. It is famous for a pearl fishery. Lon. 81. 45. W. lat. 7. 10. N.

*** KINGSLAND**, a village in Herefordshire, England, two miles W. of Leinster, with one fair, on October 10, for horned cattle, horses, hops, cheese, and butter.

*** KINGS-NORTON**, a village in Worcester-shire, England, 10 miles N. E. of Bromesgrove, with two fairs, on April 25, and September 5, for cattle,

KINGSTON. See HULL.

KINGSTON, a well built and populous town in the province of New York, seated on the banks of Hudson's river, about 90 miles from its mouth; it is inhabited by English and Dutch.

**** KINGSTON**, the capital of the island of St. Vincents, seated on a bay of the same name.

KINGSTON, a town of Surry, England, with a market on Saturdays, and 3 fairs; viz. on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday in Whitfun-week; for horses and toys; on August 2, 3, and 4, for fruit and pedler's ware; and on November 13, for cattle and toys. It is a large ancient place, seated on the banks of the river Thames, over which there is a wooden bridge. Sometimes the assizes are held here. It is 13 miles S. W. of London. Lon. 0. 12. W. lat. 51. 57. N.

KINGSTON, a town of Jamaica, in the West Indies, seated on the N. side of the bay of Port-Royal. It was built after the great earthquake in 1692, and is now a large thriving place. It is laid out into little squares and cross-streets, and has one church. The Jews have two synagogues here, and the Quakers a meeting-house. It is a place of good trade. Lon. 76. 52. W. lat. 17. 50. N.

*** KINGTON, or KYNETON**, a pretty large town in Herefordshire, England, with a good trade in narrow cloths. It has a large market on Wednesdays, besides 4 fairs; viz. on Wednesday before Easter, Whit-Monday, August 2, and September 4, for horses and cattle. It is 15 miles N. W. of Hereford, and 145 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 50. W. lat. 52. 12. N.

KINHORN, a town of Scotland, on the

sea-coast of Fife, 12 miles N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 10. W. lat. 56. 8. N.

**** KINNEGAD**, situated in the county West-Meath, province of Leinster, above 29 miles from Dublin, within a mile of which, on the summit of a hill, are the ruins of Ardmullagh castle. Fairs held 9 May.

**** KINNERY**, situated in the King's county, province of Leinster; fairs held 2 October.

**** KINSALE**, a sea-port, post, and corporate town in the county Cork, province of Munster, 136 miles from Dublin. It is seated on the river Bandon, and governed by a sovereign and recorder; it returns two members to parliament, patronage in the Southwell family; this place is defended by a strong fort, built by king Charles II. called Charles's fort, on the opposite shore there are two well built villages, called Cove and Scilly. In the town and liberties are 6 parishes; the barracks here holds 12 companies of foot, besides a regiment at Charles's fort. The Spaniards took the town in 1600; but were driven out the same year by the lord deputy Mountjoy, who obliged Don John de Aquila, the Spanish commander, with 5000 Spaniards, to surrender the place. Charles's fort, though a place of great strength, was taken by the earl of Marlborough, from king James the II. forces, in 1690. In time of war, Kinsale is a place of much business, being then frequented by rich homeward bound fleets, and ships of war, for which reason most of the houses are then let at double rents. It gives title of baron to the ancient family of de Courcy. Kinsale harbour is very commodious and perfectly secure, so large that the English and Dutch Smyrna fleets, have anchored therein at the same time; there is a dock and yard for repairing ships of war, and a crane and gun wharf for landing and shipping heavy artillery. In the centre of the town is a good market-house, and near it a strong built prison; here are the ruins of several monasteries and religious houses, scattered up and down; fairs are held on 4 May and September, and 21 November. Lon. 8. 26. E. lat. 51. 41. N.

KINTORE, a town of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen. Lon. 2. 5. W. lat. 57. 38. N.

**** KINNAVA**, a fair town in the county Galway, province of Conaught; fairs, 18 May, and 17 October.

KIOW, or KIOW, a considerable town of Poland, and capital of the Ukraïn, in the palatinate of the same name, with an archbishop's see, and a castle. It belongs to Russia, and carries on a considerable trade. It is divided into the Old and the New

Town,

Town, and seated on the river Nieper, 180 miles N. E. of Kaminiack, and 335 E. by S. of Warsaw. Lon. 31. 5. E. lat. 50. 20. N.

KIOGE, or **KOGE**, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, with an harbour, which renders it a trading place, 10 miles S. of Copenhagen. Lon. 12. 40. E. lat. 59. 31. N.

* **KIPMAH**, a village in Norfolk, England, with one fair, on July 24, for sheep.

* **KIPSCHACH**, or **KASSAC**, a large country, partly in Europe, and partly in Asia, lying between the rivers Jaick and Nieper. It abounds in corn and cattle, and is under the dominion of a khan, who governs several other provinces of Russia. The inhabitants are warlike, and it is the true country of the Cossacks. Scraï is the capital town.

KIRBY-LONGDALE. See **LONSDALE**.

KIRBY-MOORSIDE, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, England, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs; on Whit-Wednesday, for horned cattle and horses; and on September 18, for sheep, woollen and linen cloth. It is seated on the edge of the moors, near the river Dow, 25 miles N. of York, and 220 N. by W. of York, and 220 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 0. W. lat. 54. 20. N.

KIRBY-STEPHEN, or **KIRKBY-STEPHEN**, a town in Westmoreland, England, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, viz. on the first Monday in March, and October 29, for horned cattle; and has a manufacture of stockings. It is 9 miles S. of Appleby, and 223 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 30. W. lat. 54. 26. N.

* **KIRCHBERG**, a territory of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, lying near Ulm, and belongs to the house of Austria.

KIRCHBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, seated on the river Danube, 9 miles S. of Ulm, and subject to the house of Austria, being in the county of the same name. Lon. 10. 12. E. lat. 48. 16. N.

** **KIRCUBBIN**, situated in the county Down, province of Ulster, 86 miles from Dublin; fairs, held here 28 April, May, August, and November.

KIRKALDY, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Fife, seated on the Frith of Forth, 10 miles N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 8. W. lat. 56. 8. N.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a sea-port town of Scotland, in the county of Kirkcudbright. It is seated on a bay of the Irish Sea, 60 miles W. of Carlisle, and 83 S. W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 4. 8. W. lat. 55. 0. N.

* **KIRKCUDBRIGHT**, a shire of Scotland, which sends two members to parliament; one for the shire and one for the burgh of New Galloway, &c.

** **KIRKEEL**, a village, situated in the county Down, 4 miles E. of Greencastle, between the foot of the mountains of Mourne and the sea.

KIRKHAM, a town in Lancashire, England, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs; on June 24, for horses and horned cattle; and on October 18, for toys and small wares; seated on an arm of the sea, called the Ribble; 18 miles S. of Lancaster, and 191 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 58. W. lat. 53. 46. N.

KIRKHAM, a village in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, England, 4 miles S. of New Malton, with one fair, on Saturday before Trinity-Sunday.

** **KIRRISTOWN**, situated in the county Down, province of Ulster, the cattle of which lies near 4 miles N. E. of Portaferry.

KIRK-OSWALD, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on Thursday before White-Sunday, and August 5, for horned cattle. It is seated upon a hill near the river Eden, and had a handsome castle now demolished. Lon. 2. 48. W. lat. 54. 48. N.

KIRKWALL, a town of Scotland, and capital of the island of Mainland, one of the Orkneys. It is 45 miles from Dungsby-Head the most N. E. promontory of Scotland. Lon. 2. 57. W. lat. 58. 58. N.

KIRTON, a town of Lincolnshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on July 11, and December 11; seated on the edge of Lincoln Heath, 20 miles N. of Lincoln, and 136 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 13. W. lat. 53. 33. N.

* **KISMISH**, an island of Asia, on the Gulph of Persia, 50 miles long, and 5 broad; fertile, well inhabited, and has been extremely remarkable for its pearl fishery.

** **KITTERLY**, a town in York county, Massachusetts bay, near Piscataqua harbour.

KLATTAW, a town of Bohemia, 46 miles S. W. of Prague. Lon. 14. 6. E. lat. 50. 30. N.

* **KLETGOW**, a territory on the confines of Switzerland, which comprehends the bailiwick of Newhasen, with several others.

* **KLETTENBERG**, a town of Switzerland, seated on the river Aare, three miles from Walschut. It belongs to the bishop of Constance as to jurisdiction, but

the sovereignty belongs to the Cantons.
Lon. 1. 12. E. lat. 47. 35. N.

KNARESBOROUGH, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, England, with a market on Wednesdays, and 6 fairs, on Wednesday after January 24, and Wednesday after March 12, May 6, Wednesday after August 12, Monday after August 10, and December 13, for cattle. It is seated on the river Nid, and famous for its medicinal waters; is a corporation, and sends two members to parliament. It is 18 miles W. by N. of York, and 185 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 25. W. lat. 54. 5. N.

**** KNAW-HILL**, situated between Cashel and Sulchoid, in the county Tipperary, province of Munster; celebrated on account of a victory obtained there over the Danes, in 968.

KNIGHTON, a town of Radnorshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on May 6, and September 21, for cattle. It is seated in a valley on the river Teme, enjoys a considerable trade, is 14 miles W. of Hereford, and 147 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 46. W. lat. 52. 13. N.

**** KNIGHT'S-BRIDGE**, a neat village of Middlesex, England, in the suburbs of Westminster, about a mile from St. James's Park.

**** KNIGHT'S-BRIDGE**, situated in the county Cork, province of Munster, 115 miles from Dublin, near which is the nunnery of Ballyvourney.

**** KNOCKADERRY**, a fair town in the county Limerick, province of Munster; fairs, Ascension-day, 9 September, 29 October, and 19 December.

**** KNOCKANY**, situated in the county Limerick, province of Munster; fairs, 11 August, 2 October, and 11 November.

**** KNOCKARDING**, a fair town in the county Tipperary, province of Munster; fairs, 7 November.

**** KNOCKBOY**, situated in the county Monaghan, province of Ulster; fairs, 1 June, and 2 December.

**** KNOCKEROGHERRY**, a fair town in the county Roscommon, province of Connaught; fairs held 21 August, 25 and 26 October.

**** KNOCKLADE**, situated near Ballycastle, in the county Antrim, province of Ulster. In May, 1783, an irruption took place here, which was announced by a noise resembling a continual crash of thunder, with a column of fire and smoke, which ascended about 60 yards into the air; after a shower of ashes and stones, which extended a quarter of a mile round the hill; in 46 minutes after the first shock, a stream of lava was poured out, and rushed in a sheet of liquid fire, about

60 yards in breadth down the fields, until it entered adjoining the village of Ballyowen, where it involved the houses, and their unfortunate inhabitants, in one conflagrate ruin, none having escaped but one man, his wife, and two children; it continued running 39 hours, and then totally ceased.

**** KNOCKLOFTY**, situated in the county Tipperary, province of Munster; on the banks of the Suir, 3 miles from Clonmel; 2 miles from it are the ruins of Ballindinny-Castle; 2 miles further are the ruins of two other castles, and a mile beyond these is the ruins of Ladies Abbey.

**** KNOCKLONG**, situated in the county Limerick, province of Munster, 97 miles from Dublin.

**** KNOCKMELEDOWN**, a mountain in the county Waterford, being one of that ridge of mountains which divides the N. E. point of this county from that of Tipperary, province of Munster, whose perpendicular height is 900 yards.

**** KNOCKMILL**, a fair town in the county Carlow, province of Leinster; fairs held, 4 September, and 30 November.

**** KNOCKVOANE**, a castle in the county Waterford, province of Munster, said to have been built by a woman, whose tomb-stone is shewn here, being very large but without any inscription or sculpture, except a kind of cross, circumscribed in a circle in relievo, of very rude workmanship, which shews its antiquity; near the castle are the ruins of a little chapel, where Sir Richard Osborne was buried in the last century.

**** KNOCKMOURNE**, situated in the county Waterford, province of Munster, near the decayed church of which, are the ruins of a large building, and near it a chalybeate spring.

**** KNOCKMYLAND**, situated in the county Kilkenny, province of Leinster; fairs on 5 August.

**** KNOCKNEMARIFF**, a fair town in the county Cork, province of Munster; fairs, 3 May, August, 20 October, December.

**** KNOCKNICLASHY**, situated near Clonmone, in the county Cork, province of Munster; this hill is celebrated for a defeat given to Dbnough, then lord Muskerry, who, with 4000 Irish, was marching to raise the siege of Limerick; by the lord Broghill, with 1000 English, in July, 1651.

**** KNOCKNINROSS**, situated in the county Cork, province of Munster; this place is remarkable for the defeat of the Irish, in November, 1647, whereon the fate of this province depended.

**** KNOCKOWNE**,

K O N

* **KNÖCKOWNE**, a hill in the county Cork, province of Munster; near Lough-hyne, remarkable for a very fine echo; a little to the W. of it is the castle of Ardagh.

KNÖCKTOPHER, a borough and market town in the county Kilkenny, province of Leinster, 63 miles from Dublin; it returns two members to parliament, patronage in the families of Langrishe and Ponsonby.

* **KNOTSFORD**, a town in Cheshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on July 10, and November 8, for cattle and drapery. There are two towns of this name pretty near together, called the Higher and Lower. It is 7 miles N. E. of Norwich, and 154 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 28. W. lat. 53. 20. N.

KOEDACH. See **KUDACH**.

KOEI-TACHEOU, a province of Asia, in China, and one of the smallest in that empire. It contains 10 cities of the first rank, and 31 of the 2d and 3d, and is full of inaccessible mountains. It is inhabited by a people who are independent, and who would never submit to the laws of the empire. However, the emperor has found means to build forts therein, and garrison some of the towns; but all the taxes they can raise here will not defray the expence. This province is remarkable for its copper-mines, and between the mountains there are several fruitful vallies. They have no silk nor cotton, and therefore they make their cloth of a sort of grass, like hemp. The cows and stags are plenty, and the horses are the best in China.

* **KOKENHAUSEN**, a strong town of Livonia, in the province of Letten, seated on the river Dwina, with a castle. It belongs to Russia, and is 52 miles S. E. of Riga. Lon. 23. 3. E. lat. 56. 42. N.

KOLA, a town of Russia, and capital of Muscovite Lapland, with a good harbour, near the Frozen Sea, and at the mouth of a river of the same name. Lon. 33. 13. E. lat. 68. 54. N.

* **KOLOMENSKA**, a town of the Russian empire, in the neighbourhood of Moscow, which is pleasantly seated on an eminence. Lon. 38. 16. E. lat. 55. 40. N.

KONGAL, or **KONGEL**, a town of Norway, in the government of Bahuys, seated on the river Gotelba, belonging to the Swedes. Lon. 11. 5. E. lat. 58. 30. N.

* **KONIGFLUTTER**, a town of Germany, with a celebrated abbey, in the territory of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle. Lon. 11. 7. E. lat. 52. 25. N.

* **KONIGSBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, belonging to the house of Saxe-Weymar, 3 miles N. W. of Swenford. Lon. 10. 44. W. lat. 50. 5. N.

K O R

KONIGSBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marquisate of Brandenburg, 47 miles S. of Stetin. Lon. 14. 40. E. lat. 52. 50. N.

* **KONIGSFELD**, a bailiwick of Switzerland, depending on the canton of Bern, which is very rich.

KONINGSBERG, a town of Poland, and capital of Regal Prussia, with an university, and a magnificent palace, in which is a hall 274 feet long and 59 broad without pillars to support it, and a handsome library. The town-house, the exchange, and the cathedral church are all very fine structures. The tower of the castle is exceeding high, and has 234 steps to go to the top, from whence there is a very distant prospect. There are 18 churches in all, of which 14 belong to the Lutherans, 3 to the Calvinists, and 1 to the Catholics. It is seated on the river Pregel, near the sea, 62 miles N. E. of Elbing, and 125 N. of Warsaw. Lon. 20. 55. E. lat. 54. 42. N.

KONINGSGRATZ, a town of Bohemia, seated on the river Elb, with a bishop's see; 35 miles S. W. of Glatz, and 115 N. by W. of Vienna. Lon. 16. 8. E. lat. 50. 6. N.

KONINGSHOFEN, a strong town of Germany, in Franconia, with a bishop's see. It is 18 miles S. W. of Wirtzburg, and 25 N. W. of Bamberg. Lon. 9. 36. E. lat. 49. 34. N.

KONINGSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Misnia, with an impregnable fort. It is seated on the river Elbe, 10 miles S. W. of Dresden. Lon. 13. 43. E. lat. 51. 2. N.

* **KONITZ**, a town of Poland, in Regal Prussia, 10 miles N. W. of Culm, and 50 S. W. of Dantzick. Lon. 18. 16. E. lat. 53. 36. N.

* **KONOHASSET**, a maritime town with a harbour in Suffolk county, America, about 5 miles E. of Hingham.

KONONICKUT ISLAND, in Narraganset Bay, Rhode Island, about seven miles long, and not above one broad.

* **KOPPERSBERG**, the name of a town and mountain of Sweden, in Dalecarlia, where there are rich mines of copper. See **FAHLUN**.

KOPPING, a town of Sweden, in Wertmanland, seated on the Mellar lake. Lon. 16. 40. E. lat. 59. 38. N.

KOPYS, a small fortified town of Lithuania, and in the palatinate of Miskilaw, seated on the river Nieper. Lon. 29. 43. E. lat. 54. 22. N.

* **KOREKI**, a country consisting of two distinct nations, which are called the wandering and fixed Koriacs. Part of the isthmus of Kamtschatka is inhabited

by the former, as well as all the coast of the eastern ocean, from thence to the Anadir. The nation of the wandering Koriacs extends westward towards the river Covyma, and along the N. E. of the sea of Okotsk, as far as the river Penskina. The resemblance between the fixed Koriacs and the Kamtschadales is very striking. The fixed Koriacs are tributary to Russia. The wandering Koriacs are wholly employed in breeding and pasturing deer, and are said to have immense numbers in their possession, it being common for a single chief to have a herd of four or five thousand. Deer is the food they subsist on, and they have an aversion to every kind of fish. Their sledges are drawn only by deer; and, when they are wanted, the herdsman makes use of a certain cry, familiar to them, and which they obey by quitting the herd immediately.

* **KORSAW**, or **KORSOA**, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, with a fort, 45 miles S. by W. of Copenhagen. Lon. 12. 10. E. lat. 55. 29. N.

KORSUM, or **KORSON**, a town of Russia, in the Ukrain, seated on the river Rofs. The Poles were defeated near it by the Cossacks in 1588. It belongs to Russia. Lon. 31. 20. E. lat. 49. 3. N.

* **KOSAL**, or **KOSSEL**, a fortified town of Silesia, and in the duchy of Oppelin, near the river Oder, between Little Glogaw and Buten. Lon. 17. 56. E. lat. 50. 26. N.

KOWNO, a town of Poland, in the duchy of Lithuania, and palatinate of Troki, seated on the rivers Wilna and Niemen, 40 miles W. of Wilna. Lon. 24. 12. E. lat. 54. 56. N.

KRAINBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, seated on the river Inn, 35 miles E. of Munich. Lon. 12. 25. E. lat. 48. 15. N.

KRAINBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and duchy of Carniola, seated on the river Save, 18 miles N. W. of Laubach. Lon. 14. 6. E. lat. 46. 34. N.

* **KRAINOWITZ**, a town of Upper Silesia, in the province of Troppaw, between Rattibor and Troppaw. Lon. 17. 49. E. lat. 50. 7. N.

KRAINSLOW, a town of Poland, in the province of Red Russia, and palatinate of Chelm, 110 miles S. E. of Warsaw. Lon. 23. 0. E. lat. 51. 15. N.

* **KRAPITZ**, a town of Silesia, in the duchy of Oppelin, seated on the river Oder. Lon. 18. 10. E. lat. 50. 39. N.

* **KREKYTHE**, a town of Carnarvonshire, in N. Wales, with a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs, on May 23, July 21, and October 13, for cattle. It is seated on the Irish Sea, near Traeth-

Amawer bay. It is a corporation, 13 miles S. by E. of Carnarvon, and 203 N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 14. W. lat. 52. 56. N.

KREMPEN, a strong town of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, with a castle. It is 30 miles N. W. of Hamburg, 60 miles W. of Lubeck, and 5 N. of Gluckstadt. Lon. 9. 15. E. lat. 53. 58. N.

KREMS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, seated on the river Danube. It is 35 miles W. of Vienna. Lon. 15. 40. E. lat. 48. 18. N.

* **KRIEZOW**, a strong town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Mscislaw, with a bishop's see. Lon. 33. 15. E. lat. 53. 50. N.

* **KRISWICK**, a town and castle of Poland, and in Jugavia, in the palatinate of Brescia, seated on the lake Gupso. It is the country of the famous Piast, who, from a ploughman, was raised to a kingdom. Lon. 18. 57. E. lat. 52. 34. N.

KRUMLOW, a town of Germany, in Moravia, 50 miles S. W. of Olmutz. Lon. 16. 49. E. lat. 48. 46. N.

* **KUBAN-TARTARS**, a people who inhabited the borders of a river of the same name, and their manners are much the same with those of the Crim-Tartars. They have a khan of their own, and can send 40,000 men into the field.

* **KUDACH**, a strong fort of Poland, in the Ukrain, and in the palatinate of Kiovia, seated on the river Nieper, and belongs to the Cossacks. Lon. 35. 45. E. lat. 47. 58. N.

KUFSTEIN, a small, handsome, and strong town of Germany, in the Tyrol, with a strong castle, built on a rock. It is seated on the river Inn, 35 miles N. E. of Inspruc, and 46 S. by E. of Munich. Lon. 12. 5. E. lat. 47. 26. N.

KUR, a river of Asia, in Persia, which rises in mount Caucasus, and passing by Teflis, Zagan, and Adirbeitzan, falls into the Caspian Sea, after having united its streams with the river Arras.

* **KURAB**, a town of Asia, in Persia, and capital of the province of Kescar, two miles from the Caspian Sea. Lon. 50. 15. E. lat. 37. 36. N.

* **KURGAN**, river of Asia, in Persia, which has its source in the province of Corasan, and after watering the province of Astrabad, falls into the Caspian Sea.

KURILES, a chain of islands extending from lat. 51. to 45. N. running from the southern promontory of Kamtschatka to Japan, in a S. W. direction. Spanbug says they are 22 in number, exclusive of the very small ones. The northernmost called Shogmiska, is about three leagues distant from Lopatka, its inhabitants con-

sisting of a mixture of natives and Kamtschadales. The next, which is named Paramousic, is considerably larger, and is inhabited by the real natives.

* KUSMA DAMIANSKI, a town of the Russian empire, in Tartary, 32 miles N. E. of Vasilogorod, and 3 from the river Walga. Lon. 31. 30. E. lat. 56. 2. N.

KUTTENBURG, a town of Bohemia, remarkable for its silver mines, in a neighbouring mountain. It is 35 miles S. E. of Prague. Lon. 15. 37. E. lat. 49. 56. N.

* KYLBURG, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, seated on the river Kyll, 16 miles N. W. of Treves. Lon. 6. 37. E. lat. 50. 1. N.

** KYLE, a place so called in the county Wexford, province of Leinster, 56 miles from Dublin.

KYNETON, or KINETON, a town of Warwickshire, England, with a market on Tuesdays, and one fair, on January 25, for seed-corn. It is seated on a branch of the river Avon, and is but a small place, remarkable for a battle fought at Edgehill, between the king and parliament, in October, 1692. It is 12 miles S. of Warwick, and 73 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 52. 14. N.

L

L A A, L A A B, or L A H A B, a town of Germany, in Austria, seated on the river Teya, 27 miles N. W. of Vienna. Lon. 16. 9. E. lat. 43. 43. N.

** LABACALLY, otherwise called, HAG'S BED, an antique sepulchral monument situated in the county Cork, province of Munster; about mid-way between Glenworth and Kilworth, which places are about 3 miles distant. This monument by its size seems to have been designed for some eminent person of antiquity; but for whom or when erected, the least traces are not to be found, either in history or from tradition. It consists of several broad flag stones, supported by others which are pitched in the ground. One of these stones is of an enormous size, being no less than 17 feet long and 9 broad, and in the middle 3 feet thick, from whence it slopes away to the edges, like the roof of a house. But as if this huge stone was not a sufficient cover to the tomb, there are two others, one 11 by 7 feet, and the other 7 feet square. There was a fourth huge flag, which lies at the

W. end, and covered that part. On each side are several broad flags, pitched in the ground in two ranges, on which the upper stones rest, as a tomb stone, on the side walls. Some of those pillar stones are 6 feet high and 4 broad. The whole of this vast tomb, it being hollow underneath, is 40 feet on the outside, and 14 broad. The whole was inclosed within a circle of flag stones, pitched in the ground, at about 14 feet from the centre of the tomb. The bringing and erecting these stones hither must have been a work of immense labour, as there are none of the kind nearer than the mountains 5 or 6 miles distant. It is placed E. and W. and conjectured to have been erected since the ages of christianity.

* LABADIA, a strong town of Italy, in the Polesina, de Rovigo, subject to the Venetians. It is seated on the river Adige, 15 miles W. of Rovigo, and 20 N. W. of Ferrara. Lon. 11. 54. E. lat. 45. 39. N.

** LABERUS, an ancient city, mentioned by Ptolemy, now totally ruined; it was at the hill of Tarah, celebrated in the Irish annals, for being the place where at the convention of Tarah, during the Pagan times.

* LABIA, a town of Turkey, in Europe, in Servia, 62 miles S. W. of Misfa.

* LABIAT, a small town of Ducal Prussia, in a circle of the same name, seated at the mouth of the river Deime, near Curischhaff, with a strong castle. It is 30 miles N. E. of Koningsburg. Lon. 21. 40. E. lat. 54. 57. N.

LABORI. See LAVORI.

* LABOURD, a territory of France, in Gascony, part of the country of the Basques, on the sea-side. It abounds in fruit, and the inhabitants are said to be the first that went to fish for whales. Bayonne is the capital town.

LABRADOR. See ESKIMEAUX.

LACEDEMON. See MISSITRI.

* LACK, or BISCHOFFS-LACK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and in Carniola, which is the principal in all that district. Here is not only a great deal of iron, steel, quicksilver, and corn, but a large quantity of linen is made here, and sent to Fiume and Triest. It is 11 miles W. N. W. of Lubeck, and 35 N. of Triest. Lon. 14. 7. E. lat. 46. 31. N.

LADENBURG, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the river Neckar, eight miles N. W. of Heidelberg. It belongs to the bishoprick of Worms and the elector Palatine. Lon. 8. 42. E. lat. 49. 30. N.

LADOGA, a town of the Russian empire,

pire, seated on a great lake of the same name. Lon. 33. 29. E. lat. 60. 0. N.

LADOGNA or **LACEDOGNA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitanata, with a bishop's see. It is 60 miles E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 46. E. lat. 41. 1. N.

LADRONE ISLANDS, are islands of the S. Sea, about 1800 miles E. of Canton in China. They were first discovered by Magellan, a Portuguese, who found out the S. W. passage to the East Indies in 1520. He touched first at the island of Guam, where the natives stole some of his goods, which caused him to give these islands the name of Ladrone, or Thievish Islands.

* **LAGEBRIDGE**, a village in Somersetshire, England, with one fair on August 2, for cattle.

** **LADY-ISLAND**, situated in the county Wexford, province of Leinster; where fairs are held on 15 August, and 19 September.

** **LAGAN RIVER**, otherwise called **LOCHA RIVER**, situated in the county Down, province of Ulster; the mouth of it is the bay of Carrickfergus.

** **LAGGAN-BRIDGE**, situated in the county Monaghan, province of Ulster, 38 miles from Dublin.

** **LAGHY**, situated in the county Donegal, province of Ulster 108 miles from Dublin.

* **LAGNY**, a town of the Isle of France, seated on the river Marne, 10 miles from Meaux, and 15 E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 45. E. lat. 48. 50. N.

LAGOS, a sea-port town of Portugal, in the kingdom of Algarve, with a castle near the sea, and a good harbour, and where the English fleets bound to the Straits usually water. It is 120 miles S. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 8. 33. W. lat. 37. 2. N.

* **LAGUNA**, or **SAN CHRISTOVAL DE LA LAGUNA**, a handsome town of the island of Teneriff, one of the Canaries. It is seated near a lake of the same name, and has fine buildings. Lon. 16. 13. W. lat. 28. 30. N.

* **LAGUNES OF VENICE**, are marshes or lakes in Italy, on which Venice is seated. They communicate with the sea, and are the security of the city. There are about 60 islands in these Lagunes, which together make a bishop's see. Euranio is the most considerable, next to those on which Venice stands.

LAHOLM, a sea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, and territory of Halland, seated near the Baltic Sea, with a castle and harbour, 10 miles S. E. of Helmskadt, and 50 N. of Copenhagen. Lon. 12. 40. E. lat. 56. 31. N.

LAHOR, a large town of Asia, in Indof-

tan, and capital of a province of the same name, and one of the most considerable in the Mogul's dominions; contains a great number of mosques, public baths, caravansaries, and pagods. It was the residence of the Great Mogul, but since the removal of the court, the fine palace is going to decay. There is a magnificent walk of shady trees, from this to Agra, upwards of 300 miles. Here they have manufactures of cotton-cloths, stuffs of all kinds, and of very curious carpets. It is 212 miles N. by W. of Delli, and 320 N. by W. of Agra. Lon. 72. 55. E. lat. 30. 40. N.

LAHOR, a province of Asia, in Indostan, bounded on the N. by the provinces of Cashmire and Bankish, on the E. by Naugracut, Audih, and Siba, on the S. by Jengapore and Delli, and on the W. by Multan and Attock.

* **LAINO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria, seated near a river of the same name. Lon. 16. 11. E. lat. 40. 4. E.

LALAND, a small island of Denmark, in the Baltic Sea, lying S. of Zealand, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is fertile in wheat, with which it supplies Copenhagen and the neighbouring places. The principal towns are Naxko, the capital, Saxcoping and Nysted.

LAMBALE, a town of France, in Upper Bretagne, and principal of the duchy of Penthièvre; 23 miles S. W. of St. Malo, and 37 N. W. of Rennes. Lon. 2. 21. W. lat. 48. 27. N.

** **LAMBAY**, a small island on the eastern coast of the county Dublin, province of Leinster, about 12 miles from Dublin. Lat. 53. 30. N. lon. 6. 12. W.

* **LAMBERHURST**, a village in Kent, England, 8 miles S. E. of Tunbridge, with one fair, on April 5, for cattle.

* **LAMBERHURST**, a village in Sussex, England, with one fair, on May 21, for cattle.

* **LAMBERT-CASTLE**, a village in Dorsetshire, England, with two fairs, on Wednesday, before June 24, and on Wednesday 9 weeks afterwards, for cattle.

LAMBESC, a town of France, in Provence, where the states of the province meet. It is 9 miles N. of Aix. Lon. 5. 31. E. lat. 43. 40. N.

* **LAMBETH**, a village in the county of Surry, England, seated on the S. of the river Thames, opposite to Westminster. Here the archbishops of Canterbury have a palace, where they usually reside.

LAMEGO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, with a bishop's see, and a strong citadel. It is seated in a bottom,

50 miles S. E. of Bragua, and 150 N. of Lisbon. Lon. 7. 30. W. lat. 41. 12. N.

* **LAMMERMUIR**, a mountainous tract in Scotland, where great flocks of sheep are kept. It begins near the eastern Coast, and runs westward through the Merse.

* **LAMO**, a kingdom and island of Africa, on the Coast of Milinda, between the Island of Pata, the kingdom of Ampaza, and that of Melinda. It has a town of the same name, seated on a bay, 80 miles N. of Melinda.

* **LAMPEDOSA**, a small island of Africa, on the coast of Tunis, about 12 miles in circumference. It is 50 miles from Tunis, and 112 from Malta. Lon. 11. 0. E. lat. 36. 10. N.

LAMSACÓ, an ancient and famous town of Asia, in Natolia, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is now but a small inconsiderable place, and is seated on the sea of Marmora, 6 miles from the Straits of the Dardanelles. Lon. 27. 20. E. lat. 40. 12. N.

LANCASHIRE, an English county, 70 miles long, and 35 broad, bounded on the E. by Yorkshire, on the W. by the Irish Sea, on the N. by Wellmoreland and Cumberland, and on the S. by Cheshire. It contains about 40,000 houses, 240,000 inhabitants, 61 parishes, and 27 market towns, whereof 5 send members to parliament, which, with 2 for the county, make the whole number 12. The air is cold, and sharp, but healthful, the soil various, some parts, especially towards the E. are hilly and barren, and Pendil-hill is a very high mountain. In general it yields corn, pastures, fish, fowls, large oxen, flax, and hemp. In some places they use turfs for fuel, but they have large quantities of coal, and quarries for building. The principal rivers are, the Mersey, the Ribble, the Lun, the Chalder, the Medlock, the Urk, the Roach, the Derwent, the Douglass, the Irwell, the Hodday, the Winter, and the Wire. There are several lakes or meers, the principal of which is Wynander meer, greatly noted for an excellent fish, called Char, which is not found any where else in England, but in the Uller water in Cumberland. Lancaster is the county-town.

LANCASTER, the county town of Lancashire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and 3 fairs, on May 1, for cattle, cheese, and pedler's ware; on July 5, and October 10, for cattle, wool, cheese, and pedler's ware. It is seated on the river Lun, over which there is a handsome stone-bridge; it is a corporation, which sends two members to parliament. It is 68 miles S. of Carlisle, and 233 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 56. W. lat. 54. 4. N.

** **LANCASTER**, a county of Pennsylvania, in N. America, bounded E. by Chester county, N. E. by Bucks county, W. by Cumberland county, and S. W. by York county. The principal town is of the same name, and is situated near the Great Conestoga creek which runs into the Susquehanna river, 60 miles W. of Philadelphia.

** **LANCASTER BAY**, in N. America, and inlet on the western coast of Smiths Bay, in lat. 74. 20.

LANCEROTA, one of the Canary Isles, Lon. 13. 25. W. lat. 29. 7. N.

LANCIANO, a considerable town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Abruzzo, with an archbishop's see; famous for its fairs, held in July and August. It is seated on the river Feltrino, near that of Sangro, 13 miles E. of Civita-di-Chieta, and 87 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 14. 50. E. lat. 42. 18. N.

LANPAFF, a town or village in Glamorganshire, in S. Wales, with a bishop's see, on that account the title of a city. It has no market but two fairs, on February 9, and Whit-Monday, for cattle and stockings. It is seated on the river Taff, near Cardiff; the cathedral is a large stately building. It is 30 miles N. W. of Bristol, and 148 W. of London. Lon. 3. 18. W. lat. 51. 33. N.

LANDAU, an ancient, handsome, and very strong town of France, in Lower Allace; seated on the river Quiech, 9 miles S. of Newstadt, and 270 E. of Paris. Lon. 8. 12. E. lat. 49. 12. N.

* **LANDELOE**, a village of Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on June 21, for cattle, horses, sheep, and wool.

LANDEN, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, famous for a battle gained over the French by the Allies, in July 1693, wherein 20,000 men were killed. It is seated on the river Beck, 17 miles N. W. of Huy, and 18 N. E. of Namur. Lon. 5. 5. E. lat. 52. 41. N.

* **LANDERNEAU**, a town of France, in Lower Bretagne, seated on the river Elhoro, 16 miles N. E. of Brest. In an inn there is a well that ebbs and flows like the sea, but at contrary times. Lon. 4. 20. W. lat. 48. 28. N.

* **LANDES**, a territory of France, in Gascony, Dax is the capital town.

* **LANDRAKE**, a village in Cornwall, England, with two fairs, on May 29, and August 25, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

LANDRECY, a strong town of the French Netherlands, in Hainault, seated on the river Sambre, 18 miles S. W. of Maubeuge, and 100 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 47. E. lat. 50. 7. N.

* **LANDSCROON**,

* **LANDSCROON**, a fort of France, in Upper Alsace, and in Suntgaw, 3 miles from Basle, seated upon an eminence. Lon. 7. 32. E. lat. 47. 36. N.

LANDSCROON, a sea-port town of Sweden in the province of S. Gothland, and territory of Schonen, seated on the Baltick Sea, within the Sound, 22 miles N. of Copenhagen. Lon. 12. 52. E. lat. 55. 52. N.

* **LANDSDOWN**, a place of Somersetshire, near Bath, with the title of a marquissate, with one fair, on October 10, for cattle and cheese.

LANDSHUT, a strong town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, with a strong castle, on an adjacent hill. It is seated on the river Isar, 35 miles S. of Ratisbon, and 35 N. E. of Munich. Lon. 12. 10. E. lat. 48. 30. N. There is another small town of the same name in Silesia, and in the duchy of Schweidnitz, seated on the river Zeider; and also another in Moravia, seated on the river Morava, and the confines of Hungary and Austria.

LANDSPERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the Marche of Brandenburg. It is seated on the river Warta, 32 miles N. E. of Francfort upon the Oder. Lon. 15. 10. E. lat. 52. 50. N.

LANDSPERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, seated near the river Lech, 23 miles S. of Augsburgh, and is subject to the duke of Bavaria.

LANDSTUL, or **NANSTUL**, a town of Germany, in the Wasgow, with a strong castle; between Deux-Ponts and Keiser-Cautern. Lon. 7. 30. E. lat. 49. 50. N.

** **LANE**, **LAKE**, or **LOUGH**. See **KILLARNEY-LAKE**.

LANE RIVER, otherwise called **Laun**, situated in the county Kerry, province of Munster.

LANERK, a borough-town of Scotland, in the county of Clydesdale, seated near the river Clyde, 9 miles S. W. of Hamilton, and 20 S. E. of Glasgow. Lon. 3. 49. W. lat. 55. 40. N.

* **LANERK**, a shire town of Scotland, sends two members to parliament; one for the shire, and one for the burgh of Glasgow, &c.

** **LANESBOROUGH**, a fair town, situated in the county Longford, province of Leinster; it is a borough, and returns two members to parliament; patronage in the Dillon family. Distance from Dublin 62 miles. Fairs held on 12 February. It is situated on the river Shannon, and has a horse barrack. It gave title of viscount to the family of Lane, and now gives title of earl to that of Butler. There is a bridge over the Shannon at Lanesborough, into the county Roscommon.

* **LANGBORN**, or **LAMBORN**, a town

in Berkshire, which has three fairs, viz. on May 12, October 2, and December 4, for cattle boots and shoes; seated near the confines of Wiltshire, 7 miles N. by W. of Hungerford, and 60 W. of London. Lon. 1. 31. W. lat. 51. 31. N.

LANGÉAC, a town of France, in Lower Auvergne, seated near the river Allier, among mountains, 17 miles E. of St. Flour, and 42 S. by E. of Clermont. Lon. 3. 35. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

LANGELAND, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic Sea, in the Strait called the Great Belt; the principal town is Rucoping. Lon. 11. 0. E. lat. 55. 4. N.

* **LANGETZ**, a town of France, in Touraine, noted for its excellent melons. It is seated on the river Loire, 12 miles from Tours. Lon. 0. 31. E. lat. 47. 26. N.

* **LANGIONA**, a large, rich, and strong town of Asia, capital of the kingdom of Laos, with a large and magnificent palace, where the king resides, seated on a small river, 140 miles N. W. of Alva. Lon. 96. 45. E. lat. 22. 38. N.

* **LANGON**, a town of France, in Gascony, and Bazadois, seated on the river Garonne, with the title of a marquissate, and noted for excellent wine. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat. 44. 33. N.

LANGPORT, a town of Somersetshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and 4 fairs, viz. on the second Monday in Lent, June 29, September 24, and November 11, for cattle. It is seated on the top of a hill, on the river Parr. It is 10 miles S. E. of Bridgewater, and 129 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 0. W. lat. 51. 0. N.

LANGRES, an ancient and considerable town of France, in Champagne, with a bishop's see; noted for cutlery wares. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Marne, 35 miles N. E. of Dijon, and 100 S. by E. of Rheims. Lon. 5. 24. E. lat. 47. 52. N.

LANGUEDOC, a large maritime province of France; bounded N. by Quercy, Rouerque, Auvergne, and Lionnois; E. by Dauphiny and Provence; W. by Gascony; and on the S. by the Mediterranean Sea, and Roussillon. It is 225 miles long and 100 broad, where it is broadest; there being three archbishopricks, and 20 bishopricks. Languedoc is divided into the Upper and Lower; and is a pleasant country; fertile in corn, fruits, and excellent wine; and has a considerable trade. It has many curious medicinal plants, iron-mines, quarries of marble, Turkey stones, and a great deal of kelp; and on the heaths there is a kind of oak, which produces the insect called kermes. The principal rivers are the

the Rhone, the Garonne, the Aude, the Tarn, the Allier, and the Loire. There are also a great number of mineral springs, and Toulouse is the capital town.

* **LANNOY**, a town of France, in Walloon Flanders, five miles from Lisle, and eight from Tournay. Lon. 3. 15. E. lat. 50. 39. N.

* **LANON**, a village of Carmarthen-shire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on December 10, for horses, cattle and pedler's ware.

* **LANEAWEL**, a village of Carmarthen-shire, in S. Wales, 15 miles N. N. E. of Carmarthen, with three fairs, viz. on the first Friday after May 12, on July 26, and October 23, for cattle, and pedler's ware.

* **LANTWITT**, a village in Glamorganshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on June 11, for lambs.

* **LANVICHANGEL**, a village in Carmarthen-shire, in S. Wales, with two fairs; on May 12, and October 13, for cattle.

* **LANWINIO**, a village of Carmarthen-shire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on November 12, for sheep and pedler's ware.

* **LANZO**, a town of Italy, in Piedmont. seated on the river Sture, 20 miles S. E. of Suze, and 12 N. W. of Turin. Lon. 7. 28. E. lat. 45. 9. N.

* **LAON**, a considerable town in the Isle of France, and capital of the Laonois, with a castle and a bishop's see. Its principal trade is in corn and wine; and it is seated on a mountain, 20 miles N. E. of Soissons, and 77 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 43. E. lat. 49. 34. N.

* **LAOS**, a kingdom of Asia, beyond the Ganges; bounded N. by China, E. by Tonquin and Cochin China, S. by the kingdom of Cambodia, and W. by the kingdom of Siam and the territories of the king of Ava. This country is full of forests, and abounds in rice, fruits, and fish. The inhabitants are well made, robust of an olive complexion, mild superstitious, and addicted to women. Their principal occupation is husbandry and fishing. The king is absolute; he shews himself but twice a year, and has a large revenue from elephants teeth found in his dominions. Their religion is idolatry, much the same as in China. Langiona is the capital town.

* **LAPLAND**, a large country in the N. part of Europe, and in Scandinavia, lying between Norway, Sweden, Russia, and the sea. It is divided into Danish, or N. Lapland Swedish, or S. Lapland; and Russian, or E. Lapland. It is extremely cold; and, in some places, they never see the sun for three months in the year; and

the country is all covered with snow the greatest part of the year. It has, properly speaking, neither spring nor autumn, the seasons change so suddenly. The sky is generally serene, and the air healthy, it being subject to continual winds. They sow no corn; but have good pastures, which fatten their cattle speedily. This country is full of rocks and mountains; and the principal animals are foxes, martens, bears, elks, wolves, castors, ermins, and rein-deer. This last is the most useful animal they have; for it serves to draw the sledges over the snow with surprizing swiftness; likewise the skin serves them for cloathing, and their flesh for food. Their huts are made with poles, about 14 feet high, and they fix one end in the earth in a circle about 12 feet broad; these poles meet at the top, and form a sort of cone; and the outides are covered with the skins of rein-deer and rags; they are open at the top, to let out the smoak; and here they pass their winter. They are very poorly clad, and often lie upon the snow. Their chief merchandizes are dried fish, and rein-deer skins, and some furs. They are of a short stature, with a large head, broad forehead, blue eyes, short flat noses, and short, straight, coarse, black hair. They are a rude brutal sort of people, though some of them have embraced Christianity, which has not mended their morals. Their hair never turns grey; instead of bread they use dried fish, which they reduce to powder. They are very fond of spirituous liquors, and are never sober when they can purchase them.

* **LAR**, a town of Persia, in the province of Fars, with a castle. It carries on a great trade in silk; and its territory abounds in oranges, lemons, and very large tamarinds. Lon. 52. 45. E. lat. 27. 30. N.

* **LARACHA**, an ancient and strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, at the mouth of a river of the same name, with a good harbour. It was once in possession of the Spaniards. Lon. 5. 59. W. lat. 35. 40. N.

* **LAREDO**, a sea-port town of Spain, in the Bay of Biscay, with a large safe harbour. It is 30 miles W. of Bilboa, and 72 N. by W. of Burgos. Lon. 3. 53. W. lat. 43. 23. N.

* **LARGY**, or **LARGAY**, in the county Cavan, province of Ulster; 84 miles from Dublin. Fairs are held here 12 May, July, September, and 19 November.

* **LARINO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the county of Molise, with a bishop's see; 43 miles N. by E. of Benevento, and 60 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 0. E. lat. 41. 33. N.

* **LARISSA**,

LARISSA, an ancient, rich, and famous town of Turkey, in Europe, in the province of Janna, with a Greek archbishop's see, a palace, and some handsome mosques. It is said to be the birth-place of Achilles; and Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, resided here. It carries on a large trade, and is pleasantly seated on the river Peneus, 50 miles S. of Salonichi, and 120 N. by W. of Athens. Lon. 22. 47. E. lat. 39. 48. N.

* **LARISTAN**, a territory of Asia, in Persia, which lies round the town of Lar.

** **LARNE**, a fair and post town in the county Antrim, province of Ulster; 97 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 31 July, and 1 December.

* **LARRIBUNDAR**, a sea-port town of Asia, in Indostan; at the mouth of the river Sind, or Indus, with a harbour. It is but a small place; but has a fort, with fine great guns. Lon. 6. 0. lat. 25. 0. N.

LARTA. See **ARTA**.

* **LATAKIA**, formerly **LAODICEA**, an ancient, large, and considerable town of Asia, in Syria, with an harbour, a bishop's see, and beautiful remains of antiquity. It carries on a considerable trade; is 75 miles S. W. of Aleppo, and 245 N. of Jerusalem. Lon. 34. 30. E. lat. 35. 40. N.

* **LATRICBY**, a town of France, in Burgundy, in the marquisate of Arcen Barrois, seated in a plain, at the foot of a mountain, with a priory.

* **LAVAGNY**, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with the title of a county. It lies E. by Genoa, eight miles from Rapallo, and is seated at the mouth of a river of the same name.

LAVAL, a town of France, and the most populous and considerable in Lower Maine, on account of its linen manufactures. It has two castles, and is seated on the river Maine, 15 miles S. from the town of that name, and 40 W. of Mans. Lon. 0. 42. W. lat. 48. 7. N.

LAVAMUND, or **LAVANT MINDE**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and duchy of Carinthia, with a castle, and a bishop's see. It belongs to the archbishop of Salzburg, and is seated on the river Drave, 40 miles E. of Clagenfurt, and 62 W. of Pettau. Lon. 15. 18. E. lat. 46. 44. N.

* **LAVAU**, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, with a bishop's see; seated on the river Agoute, 20 miles S. W. of Albi, and 20 N. E. of Toulouse. Lon. 1. 52. E. lat. 43. 40. N.

LAUBACH, a handsome and strong town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and in Carniola, with a bishop's see; seated on a river of the same name, 32 miles S. of Clagenfurt, and 155 S. by W. of Vienna. Lon. 14. 25. E. lat. 46. 24. N.

* **LAVAU**, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, with a bishop's see; seated on the river Agoute, 20 miles S. W. of Albi, and 20 N. E. of Toulouse. Lon. 1. 52. E. lat. 43. 40. N.

LAUDER, a borough town of Scotland, in the shire of Merse, 22 miles S. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 5. W. lat. 55. 36. N.

* **LAVELLO**, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Basilicata, with a bishop's see; 17 miles N. W. of Cirenza, and 80 E. by N. of Naples. Lon. 15. 55. E. lat. 41. 5. N.

LAVELT, or **LAFELT**, a village of the Netherlands, in the bishoprick of Liege, near Maestricht.

LAVENHAM, a town of Suffolk, England, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs; on Shrove-Tuesday, for horses; and on October 10, for butter and cheese. It is seated on a branch of the river Breton, and is a large cloathing town, having a pretty good trade. It is 12 miles S. by E. of St. Edmund's-Bury, and 60 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 51. E. lat. 52. 39. N.

LAUFFEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg. It is seated on the river Neckar, 10 miles S. of Hailbron, and subject to the duke of Wirtemberg. Lon. 9. 25. E. lat. 49. 3. N.

LAUFFENBURG, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and one of the four Forest-Towns, with a castle. It belongs to Austria, and it is seated on the Rhine, which divides it into two parts. It is 17 miles E. of Basle, and 25 S. W. of Schaffenhafen. Lon. 8. 2. E. lat. 47. 35. N.

** **LAUGHLINSTOWN**. See **LEIGH-LINSTOWN**.

LAVINGTON, a town of Wiltshire, England, with a market on Wednesdays, but no fairs; seated near the Downs; and, though but an indifferent town, the market is very great for corn and malt. It is 20 miles N. W. of Salisbury, and 87 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 3. W. lat. 51. 13. N.

LAUNCESTON, a town of Cornwall, England, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs; viz. on Whit-Monday, July 5, November 17, and December 6, for cattle, cloth, and hops; seated on the river Tamar, on the top of a small hill; and is a large corporation, sending two members to parliament. It was formerly defended by a castle, which is now in ruins; and a little without the town stands the old priory. It is 28 miles N. of Plymouth, and 209 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 35. W. lat. 50. 40. N.

* **LAUNU**, a town of Bohemia, near Egra, on the road from Leipsick to Prague. Lon. 14. 20. E. lat. 50. 21. N.

* **LAVORI**,

* **LAVORI, TERRA DI**, a province of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples; bounded W. by the Campagna of Rome, and by Farther Abruzzo; N. by the Citerior Abruzzo, and by the county of Moliffa; E. by the Ultra Principato; and S. by the Principato Citra. It is about 63 miles long, and 35 broad. It is also fertile in corn, excellent vines, and other fruits; has several mines of sulphur. Naples is the capital town.

* **LAURAGUAIS**, a small territory of France, in Upper Languedoc; divided into the Upper and Lower, and abounds in millet-lead and wine. Castelnau-dari is the capital town.

* **LAURENT LES CHALONS**, a town of France, in Burgundy, and in the diocese of Chalons; seated on the river Saone, three miles E. of Chalons, and 37 N. E. of Dijon. Lon. 5. 1. E. lat. 46. 46. N.

LAUSANNE, a large, ancient, and handsome town of Switzerland, and capital town of Switzerland, and capital of the country of Vaud, and in the canton of Bern, with a famous college and a bishop's see. The town-house, and the other public buildings are magnificent; and it is seated between three hills, a mile from the lake of Geneva, 30 miles N. E. of Geneva, and 50 S. W. of Bern. Lon. 6. 50. E. lat. 46. 31. N.

LAUTERBURG, a town of Poland, in Regal Prussia, and in the palatinate of Culm; 50 miles N. E. of Torn, and 73 S. E. of Dantzick. Lon. 19. 51. E. lat. 53. 20. N.

LAUTERBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in Alsace, which belongs to the French. It is 10 miles S. E. of Weissenberg. Lon. 8. 26. E. lat. 48. 48. N.

* **LAUTREC**, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, seated on a mountain, with an ancient castle.

* **LAUTREC**, a town of Germany, in the Palatinate, seated at the confluence of the rivers Lauter and Glan.

LAWENBURG, a considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of a duchy of the same name, which belongs to the elector of Hanover; seated on the Elbe. It is 13 miles N. E. of Lunenburg, and 40 S. E. of Hamburgh. Lon. 10. 50. E. lat. 53. 26. N.

LAWENBURG, the duchy of, a small territory of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony; about 35 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. Lawenburg is the capital town.

* **LAWENBURG**, a town of Ducal Pomerania, and the chief place of a territory of the same name, which belongs to the elector of Brandenburg. Lon. 17. 39. E. lat. 54. 33. N.

LAWINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, now subject to the duke of Nueburg. It is seated on the Danube, 10 miles N. of Burgaw, and 32 N. W. of Augsburg. Lon. 10. 25. E. lat. 43. 38. N.

* **LAWRENCE, ST.** the largest river in N. America, proceeding from the lake Ontario, from which it runs a course of 700 miles to the Atlantic Ocean. It is navigable as far Quebec, which is above 400 miles; but beyond Montreal it is so full of shoals and rocks, that it will not admit large vessels without danger.

LAWRENCE, ST. a village in Cornwall, with two fairs; on August 10, and October 18, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

LAXEMBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, with a palace or castle, where the princes of the house of Austrian go for pleasure. It is seated on the river Schceha, 10 miles S. of Vienna. Lon. 16. 28. E. lat. 48. 3. N.

* **LAYCOCK**, a village in Wiltshire, England, with two fairs; on July 7, and December 21, for cattle.

LEA, a river of England, which rises near Luton in Bedfordshire, and running S. E. of Wheat-Hampstead in Hertfordshire, then E. thro' Hertford and Ware, and afterwards S. dividing Essex from Hertfordshire, and Essex from Middlesex; it falls into the Thames a little below Blackwall.

** **LEA**. See **LEIX**.

** **LEA RIVER**, a small rivulet in the county Kerry, province of Munster; which rises a few miles to the E. of Tralee.

LEAGUES OF THE GRISONS. See **GRISONS**.

** **LEAP**, a fair town in the county Cork, province of Munster; fairs held 24 May, and 20 October.

** **LEAP-GLYN**, a deep and dangerous glyn, situated at the upper end of Glandore harbour, in the county Cork, province of Munster, on both sides of which, is the high-road from the other parts of West-Carberry; the road crosses this glyn, which at that part is as steep as a flight of stairs, so that few horses, but such as are well used to it, attempt it with courage.

* **LEAWAVA**, a sea-port town of Asia, on the eastern coast of the island of Ceylon; which yields a great deal of salt. Lon. 83. 15. E. lat. 6. 40. N.

** **LEBANON**, a town of Lancaster county in Pennsylvania, situated on the Great Swatawro creek, 7 miles N. W. of Heidlebergh.

LEBEDA, an ancient sea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoli, with a pretty good harbour and an old castle; seated

uated on the Mediterranean Sea, 85 miles E. of Tripoli. Lon. 14. 50. E. lat. 32. 50. N.

* **LEBRIZA**, an ancient, strong, and pleasant town in Spain, in Andalusia; 12 miles N. E. of St. Lucar. Lon. 5. 44. W. lat. 37. 8. N.

LEBUS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the margravate of Brandenburg, with a bishop's see, secularized in favour of the house of Brandenburg. It is seated on the river Oder, 10 miles N. of Franckfort, and 43 E. of Berlin. Lon. 14. 39. E. lat. 52. 31. N.

** **LECALB** a barony in the county Down, province of Ulster; it was heretofore a part of the English-pale, and contains the towns of Downpatrick, Dundrum and Strangford.

LECCE, a rich, populous, and most beautiful town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Terra d'Otranto, of which it is the chief place, with a bishop's see; 10 miles W. of the gulph of Venice, and 195 E. S. E. of Naples. Lon. 18. 20. E. lat. 40. 36. N.

LECEO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, seated on the eastern side of lake Como, 26 miles N. of Milan. Lon. 9. 21. E. lat. 45. 53. N.

LECH, a river of Germany, which rises in Tirol, and running N. divides Suabia from Bavaria; and having passed by Landsbrug and Augsburg, falls into the Danube below Donawert.

LECH, a river of Holland, formed by the Rhine, which runs from E. to W. through Guelderland and Utrecht, when uniting with the Maese, it falls into the German Sea, near the Briel.

LECHLADRE, a town of Gloucestershire, England, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs; on August 10, for cattle and toys, and September 9, for cattle and cheese. It is seated at the confluence of the river Lech with the Thames. It is 23 miles E. by S. of Gloucester, and 74 W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 35. W. lat. 52. 40. N.

LECHNICH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the electorate of Cologne, 10 miles S. W. of that town, and subject to the elector. Lon. 7. 9. E. lat. 50. 46. N.

** **LECKCAROW**, a fair town in the county Roscommon, province of Connaught; fairs held 17 March, 27 June and September, and 20 December.

LECLUSE, a town of the French Netherlands, in Flanders, five miles S. of Duay. Lon. 3. 10. E. lat. 50. 17. N.

LECROURE, an ancient and strong town of France, in Gascony, and in Armagnac, with a castle, and a bishop's

see; seated 14 miles E. of Condom, and 20 N. of Auch. Lon. 6. 44. E. lat. 43. 56. N.

LEDBURY, a town of Herefordshire, England, with a market on Tuesdays, and 5 fairs; viz. on Monday before Easter, May 12, June 22, October 2, and on Monday before December 21, for cattle, cheese, wool, and hogs. It is 13 miles E. of Hereford, and 118 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 17. W. lat. 52. 3. N.

LEDESMA, an ancient and strong town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, seated on the river Tome, 20 miles S. W. of Salamanca. Lon. 5. 31. W. lat. 41. 0. N.

* **LEE**, a village in Yorkshire, England, with two fairs, on August 24, and September 17, for horses and cheese.

** **LEE**, a river in the county Cork, province of Munster, the head of which rises in that romantic spot, the lake of Gougane-Bappa.

** **LEEDS**, a town in Richmond county, America, on the Rappahannock river, 14 miles E. of Port-Royal.

LEEDS, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, England, with two markets, on Tuesdays and Saturdays; and two fairs; viz. on July 10 and November 8, for horned cattle, horses, and hard-ware. It is seated on the river Aire, and has a manufacture in cloth. It has the title of a duchy, and is 25 miles W. S. W. of York, and 188 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 29. W. lat. 53. 48. N.

** **LEESTON RIVER**, situated in the county Down, province of Ulster.

LEEK, a town in Staffordshire, England, with a market on Wednesdays, and 7 fairs; viz. on Wednesday before Candlemas, Easter-Wednesday, May 18, Whit-Wednesday, July 3, July 28, and November 12, all for cattle and pedlar's ware. It is seated in the barren moorlands; its market is very good. It is 18 miles N. of Stafford, and 137 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 36. W. lat. 53. 16. N.

* **LEERBERG**, a mountain in Switzerland, which is part of mount Jura.

LEERDAM, a town of the united Provinces in Holland, 17 miles N. E. of Dort. Lon. 5. 13. E. lat. 51. 56. N.

* **LEEROT**, a fortress of Germany, in Westphalia, and in the county of Embden. It is seated at the mouth of the river Lee, where it falls into the Embs.

LEEWICK, a town of Scotland, in Mainland, one of the isles of Orkney. Lon. 3. 10. W. lat. 59. 0. N.

LEEWARD ISLANDS. See CARIBBEES.

LELWE, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, seated in a morass.

on the river Geet, 12 miles E. of Louvain. Lon. 5. 7. E. lat. 50. 53. N.

LEFFINGEN, a village of the Netherlands, near Ostend.

* **LEFOOGA**, one of the Friendly Islands, situated near Happaee, in the S. Seas, visited by Capt. Cook in 1776, seven miles in length, and its breadth, in some places, is not above three miles.

** **LEGACURRY**, a fair town in the county Armagh, province of Ulster; fairs held on Shrove-Tuesday, 26 July, and 15 October.

LEGHORN, or **LIVORNO**, a strong, handsome, and very considerable town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, and in the Pisano, with one of the most famous harbours in the Mediterranean Sea. It is a free port, and the merchandizes brought there are never visited, for the officers of the city take great care that trade may meet with no interruption. The Greeks and Armenians have churches of their own, and every other religion is undisturbed; the Jews have a very handsome synagogue here, as well as schools. They are very rich, and so well protected, that it is a proverb here, That a man may as well beat the Great Duke, as a Jew. The number of its inhabitants are computed at 40,000, among whom there are 18,000 Jews. There are so many canals, that some have given it the title of New Venice. It is a strong place, and there is a garrison of 2500 men. Near the harbour is a large building, called Li-Bagni, in which they shut up every night the Turkish and the galley slaves. It is 10 miles S. of Pisa, 45 S. W. of Florence, and 145 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 10. 17. E. lat. 43. 34. N.

* **LEGNANO**, a strong town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, seated on the river Adige, in the Veronese, 25 miles below Verona.

LEICESTER, a capital town of Leicestershire, England, with three markets, on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, and four fairs; viz. on May 12, July 5, October 10, and December 8, for cattle and cheese. It is seated on the river Sour, over which there are two bridges. It is a corporation, sends two members to parliament, and enjoys the title of an earldom. It is 24 miles S. by E. of Derby, and 99 N. W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 3. W. lat. 52. 38. N.

** **LEICESTER**, a town in Worcester county, Massachusetts bay, 7 miles W. from Worcester.

* **LEICESTERSHIRE**, an English county 33 miles long, and 30 broad; bounded S. by Northamptonshire, W. by Warwickshire, and Derbyshire, N. by Nottinghamshire, and E. by Lincolnshire and

Rutlandshire. It contains about 18,000 houses, 112,200 inhabitants, 92 parishes, and 11 market-towns, of which none but Leicester sends members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Sour, the Ely, the Wreake, the Sence, the Swift, and the Welland. It is separated from Warwickshire by an old Roman way, called Watling-street, which runs across the kingdom. Leicester is the principal town.

LEIGH, a town of Lancashire, England, of little or no account, 7 miles N. of Warrington, and 184 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 45. W. lat. 53. 30. N.

** **LEIGHLIN, OLD**, situated in the county Carlow, province of Leinster; about 43 miles from Dublin, near the river Barrow. It is a borough, and returns two members to parliament; patronage in the bishop of the diocese; this being a bishoprick united to Ferns; the cathedral has been kept in good repair. This is a post town, and has fairs on 14 May, 25 September, and 6 October. Here is a stone bridge over the river Barrow.

** **LEIGHLINTOWN**, or **LAUGHLIN'S-TOWN**, situated in the county Dublin, province of Leinster. A small village about 7 miles from the metropolis, on the road to Bray.

* **LEIGHTON**, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, England, 10 miles E. of Sheffield, with one fair, for pedler's ware, on June 24.

* **LEIGHTON**, a village in Huntingdonshire, England, 4 miles N. of Kimbolton, with two fairs, on May 12, and October 5, for all sorts of cattle.

LEIGHTON-BUZZARD, a town in Bedfordshire, England, with a market on Tuesdays, and 4 fairs, on January 5, Whit-Tuesday, July 26, and October 24, for cattle. It is seated on a branch of the river Ouse. It is a very large town, and its market is considerable for fat cattle. It is 18 miles S. of Bedford, and 39 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 35. W. lat. 51. 55. N.

LEININGEN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 7 miles S. W. of Worms. Lon. 8. 22. E. lat. 49. 30. N.

LEINSTER, a province of Ireland, bounded on the E. by the Irish Sea; on the W. by Conaught, from which it is separated by the river Shannon; on the N. by Ulster; and on the S. by the Ocean. It is about 124 miles long, and 74 broad. The chief rivers are, the Barrow, the Boyne, the Liffey, the Neur, the Urrin, or Slane, and the Inny. The air of this province is temperate, and the soil is fruitful in corn and pastures, which feed cattle that yield milk, of which they make plenty.

plenty of butter and cheese. The chief commodities are cattle, corn, horses, sea-fowl, and fish. It has several eminent manufactures in the cotton and worsted branches. It contains 11 counties, one archbishoprick, three bishopricks, 122,901 houses, 858 parishes, 99 baronies; 52 boroughs, and about 2,642,258 Irish plantation acres. The chief place is Dublin, which is the capital of the kingdom.

LEIPSIK, a rich, large, strong, and celebrated town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Misnia, or Meissen, with a castle and a famous university. It carries on a great trade, and has right to stop and sell the merchandizes designed to pass through it; and the country, 75 miles round, has the same privilege. There are 3 great fairs every year, at the beginning of the year, Easter, and Michaelmas, which last 15 days each. There are six handsome colleges belonging to the university, besides the private colleges. It is seated in a plain, between the rivers Saale and Mulde, near the confluence of the Pleyße, the Elster, and the Barde, 37 miles S. of Wirtemberg, 40 N. W. of Dresden, and 65 S. by E. of Magdeburg. Lon. 12. 25. E. lat. 51. 19. N.

LEIRIA. See **LEREA**.

LEITH, a sea-port town of Scotland, in the county of Mid-Lothian; seated on the Forth, two miles N. of Edinburgh, and may be called the port of that city. Lon. 3. 7. W. lat. 56. 0. N.

LEITRIM, COUNTY, situated in the province of Conaught; bounded on the N. by the bay of Donegal, and part of Fermanagh; on the S. and W. by Sligo and Roscommon; and on the E. by Fermanagh and Cavan. It is a fruitful county, and though mountainous, produces great herds of cattle; but has few places of note. It contains 206,830 Irish plantation acres, 21 parishes, 5 baronies, and 2 boroughs, and sends 6 members to parliament; it is about 42 miles long, and 17 broad. Chief town Leitrim.

LEITRIM, a small town in the county Leitrim, province of Conaught, the shire town of that county, 80 miles from Dublin; it is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Shannon. Fairs, 22 January, 5 May, 16 June, 23 July, 3 September, and 1 December.

LEIX, or **LEY**, situated in the Queen's county, province of Leinster, 8 miles distance from Dunamase, where was a castle erected by the barons of Ophaly on the banks of the river Barrow.

LEIXLIP, a post and fair town, pleasantly situated in the county Kildare, province of Leinster, about 8 miles from Dublin. Near it are the ruins of the

church and castle of Confy. The castle of Leixlip is beautifully seated on the banks of the river Litfey; it is a fine edifice with large and pleasant gardens, at one side of which is a fine waterfall, called the Salmon-leap, there being plenty of that species of fish hereabouts. A mile from this is Castletown, the magnificent seat of Mr. Conolly. Fairs held here 3 May, 11 July, and 9 October.

* **LELANT**, a village in Cornwall, England, 5 miles N. of Penzance, with one fair, on August 15, for horses, oxen, sheep, and a few hops.

LEMAN, a lake of Switzerland, sometimes called the lake of Geneva, 60 miles long, and 12 broad, and, as some say, 400 fathoms deep in particular places. It has the appearance of a sea, and contains a great variety of excellent fish, particularly trout and perch. In summer it has something like a tide, occasioned by the melting of the snow, from whence streams run down from the Alps, in the heat of the day. The river Rhone runs through it, and is much higher in the summer for the reason just mentioned, as are all the lakes and rivers in Switzerland.

LEMBERG, a strong town of Poland, capital of Red Ruffia, seated in the palatinate of Lemberg, on the river Peltu, between Caminiee and Cracow, 90 miles N. from the former, and 150 E. from the latter; it is also 212 S. of Warsaw. It is defended by two citadels; in 1704 it was taken by storm, by Charles XII. king of Sweden. Lon. 24. 26. E. lat. 49. 51. N.

* **LEMBRO**, an island of the Archipelago, on the eastern coast of the peninsula of Romania, about 22 miles in circumference, with a town of the same name, and a harbour. Lon. 26. 0. E. lat. 40. 25. N.

* **LEMBURG**, a palatinate of Red-Ruffia, in Poland; bounded W. by Upper Poland; N. by the palatinate of Belez; E. by Podolia and Moldavia; and S. by Moldavia and Upper Hungary. It is divided into four territories which take their names from the capital towns.

LEMGOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Lippe, 17 miles N. of Padderborn, and as many S. of Minden. Lon. 9. 0. E. lat. 52. 5. N.

LEMNOS, one of the principal islands of the Archipelago, now called **STALLIMEN**. It lies at the entrance of the Dardanelles, and has a town of the same name, capital of the island. It is about 25 miles long, and 15 broad, and belongs to the Turks. It contains about 75 villages, whose inhabitants are almost all Greeks, and are very industrious. It is the

the see of a Greek archbishop, and is 20 miles S. E. of mount Athos, whose shadow covers it a little before sun-set, and 55 N. W. of Metelin. Lon. 25. 28. E. lat. 40. 3. N.

* **LEMO**, a small river of Italy, which rises in the territory of Genoa, where it washes Gavi, and passes on to join the Orba in Alexandrino.

** **LEMON ISLAND**, one of the Skellig-islands, so called; situated off the coast of the county Kerry, province of Munster. An incredible number of Gannets and other birds breed here.

* **LEMPFA**, a large country of Africa, in the Desert, on the N. of Negroland. The inhabitants are of a savage disposition.

LEMSTER, or **LEOMINSTER**, a town of Herefordshire, England, with a market on Fridays, and 6 fairs, on February 13, Tuesday after Midlent-Sunday, May 13, July 10, September 4, and in November, for cattle, hops, and butter. It is seated on the river Lug; contains 6 wards, and the principal officer is a bailiff. It is noted for its fine wool; and sends two members to parliament. It is 25 miles W. by N. of Worcester, and 136 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 35. W. lat. 52. 20. N.

LENA, a large river of the Russian empire in Tartary, which takes its course N. from the latitude 0. 55. and falls into the Frozen Ocean, running almost parallel to the Jenisy.

LENCICIA, a strong town of Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a fort. The nobility of the province hold their diet here. It stands on the river Buzura, 37 miles S. E. of Gnesna, and 110 N. by W. Cracow. Lon. 18. 20. E. lat. 52. 10. N.

* **LENHAM**, a town in Kent, England, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on June 6, and October 23, for horses and other things. It is seated on an eminence, 10 miles E. of Maidstone, 16 W. by S. of Canterbury, and 47 E. S. E. of London. Lon. 0. 45. E. lat. 51. 18. N.

* **LENOX**, a county of Scotland, bounded S. by the river Clyde; N. and W. by Argyleshire; and E. by Mentieth and Sterlingshire. It is remarkable for the lake called Lough Lomund; 24 miles long, and 8 broad. It contains 30 small islands, 3 of which have churches, and many of the rest are inhabited. Dumbarton is the county town. This shire sends one member to parliament.

LEPS, a town of France, in Artois, whose fortifications are demolished; 8 miles N. E. Arras, 6 N. W. of Douay, and 95 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 5. E. lat. 50. 26. N.

LENTINI, or **LEONTINI**, an ancient town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto; seated on a river of the same name, 17 miles S. W. of Catania, and 20 N. W. of Syracuse. Lon. 15. 14. E. lat. 37. 18. N.

* **LENTON**, a village in Nottinghamshire, England, 3 miles S. W. of Nottingham; with two fairs, on Wednesday in Whitsun-week, and on November 11, for cattle and hogs.

** **LENY**, situated in the county Westmeath, province of Leinster; 44 miles from Dublin.

* **LENYHER**, a village in Glamorganshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on October 10, for cattle, sheep, and hogs.

** **LENTS**, a town in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, 6 miles N. of Lancaster.

* **LENZBURG**, a town of Switzerland, with the title of a county; seated on a small river, in the canton Bern, 8 miles W. of Baden, and 5 E. of Araw. Lon. 8. 8. E. lat. 47. 24. N.

* **LENZO**, a river of Italy, which rises in mount Appenine, runs along the confines of Parmesaw, and of the Modonese, falling into the Po at Bressello.

LEO, ST. a small but strong town of Italy, in the territory of the church, and duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see; near the river Marechia, 8 miles S. W. of San Marino. Lon. 12. 25. E. lat. 43. 55. N.

* **LEOGANE**, a beautiful plain in America, in the island of St. Domingo, which abounds with all the necessaries of life. The air is not very good; but the luxuries of the inhabitants, who are French, causes many diseases.

* **LEON**, an ancient town of France, in Lower Bretagne, and capital of the Leonnois, with a bishop's see. It is seated near the sea, 30 miles N. E. of Breh. Lon. 3. 53. W. lat. 48. 40. N.

* **LEON**, a province of Spain, with the title of a kingdom; bounded N. by Asturias, W. by Galicia and Portugal, and S. and E. by Estremadura and Castile. It is about 125 miles long, and 100 broad, and is divided into almost two equal parts by the river Duero.

LEON, an ancient and large town of Spain, and capital of the kingdom of that name, built by the Romans in the time of Galba, with a bishop's see. It has the finest cathedral church in all Spain. It was capital of the first Christian kingdom in Spain. It is seated between two sources of the river Esra, 50 miles S. E. of Oviedo, and 165 N. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 5. 13. W. lat. 42. 45. N.

* **LEON**, NEW, a kingdom of N. America, in New Spain, which is very populous

populous, and there are mines of silver in the mountains.

* **LEON DE NICARAGUA**, a town of N. America, in N. Spain, and in the province of Nicaragua; the residence of the governor, and a bishop's see. It was taken by the buccaneers in 1685, in fight of a Spanish army who were six to one; is seated at the foot of a mountain, which is a volcano, and occasions earthquakes. It consists of about 1000 houses, and has several monasteries and nunneries belonging to it. At one end of this town is a lake which ebbs and flows like the sea. It is 30 miles from the S. Sea. Lon. 88. 10. W. lat. 12. 25. N.

* **LEONARD DE NOBLET**, ST. an ancient town of France, in the province of Guienne, and in the territory of Limosin, with a considerable manufactory of cloth and paper. It is seated on the river Vienne, 12 miles N. E. of Limoges, and 195 S. of Paris. Lon. 1. 32. E. lat. 45. 54. N.

* **LEONARD'S ST.** a village near Bedford, England, with one fair, on November 17, for all sorts of cattle.

LEONARD'S, ST. a village in Suffex, England, with one fair, on November 17, for cattle and pedler's ware.

LEONHART, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and duchy of Carinthia, 42 miles E. of Clagenfurt. Lon. 15. 23. E. lat. 46. 57. N.

LEONTINI. See **LENTINI**.

LEOPOLSTADT, a small but very strong town of Upper Hungary, built by the emperor Leopold in 1665; seated on the Waag, 36 miles N. W. of New-hausel, and 62 E. of Vienna. Lon. 18. 6. E. lat. 48. 35. N.

LEOTONG, a large country of Asia, bounded by part of China, and a gulph of the same name S. by Chinese-Tartary N. by Corea E. and by another part of Tartary W. It was from this country that the Tartars entered China, when they made themselves masters of it. The inhabitants are more warlike, less polite and industrious than the Chinese. Leotong is the principal town, which is pretty large, and pretty well peopled.

LEPANTO, a strong and very considerable town of Turkey in Europe, and in Livadia, with a strong archbishop's see, and a strong fort. It is built on the top of a mountain, in form of a sugar-loaf, and is divided into four towns, surrounded by as many walls, and commanded by a castle, on the top of the mountain. The harbour is very small, and may be shut up with a chain; the entrance being but 50 feet wide. The produce of the adjacent country is wine, oil, corn, rice, Turkey-leather, and tobacco. The Turks have six or seven mosques here, and the

Greeks two churches. It is seated on the gulph of Lepanto, 100 miles W. N. W. of Athens, and 350 S. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 22. 0. E. lat. 38. 30. N.

* **LEBERS, ISLE OF**, one of the Hebrides, in the South Sea, lying in 15. 23. S. and 168. 0. E. lon.

LERIA, or **LEIRIA**, a strong town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a castle, and a bishop's see; formerly the residence of the kings of Portugal; is 30 miles S. of Coimbra, and 60 N. of Lisbon. Lon. 8. 46. W. lat. 39. 37. N.

* **LERICHI**, a town of Italy, with a harbour, on the eastern coast of the gulph of Specia. Lon. 9. 55. E. lat. 44. 5. N.

LERIDA, an ancient, large, and strong town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a bishop's see, an university, and a strong castle. It is seated on a hill, on the river Segra, and in a fertile soil, 16 miles S. W. of Balaguer, and 200 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 0. 45. E. lat. 41. 44. N.

LERINS, the name of two islands in the Mediterranean Sea, lying on the coast of Provence, in France, five miles from Antibes.

LERMA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the river Arlanza, with the title of a duchy. It has a palace or castle, and a park. Lon. 3. 25. W. lat. 42. 16. N.

* **LERNICA**, was formerly a large city, in the island of Cyprus, as appears from its ruins; but it is now no more than a large village, seated on the southern coast of that island.

* **LERO**, or **LEROS**, an island of Asia, in the Archipelago, and one of the Sporades, remarkable for the birth of Patroclus according to some authors. Lon. 27. 0. E. lat. 37. 0. N.

LESBOS. See **METELIN**.

LESCAR, a town of France, in Gascony, and in the territory of Bearn, with a bishop's see; seated on a hill, three miles N. W. of Pau, and 42 S. E. of Bayonne. Lon. 0. 7. W. lat. 43. 17. N.

LESKARD, a town in Cornwall, England, with a market on Saturdays, and 6 fairs; viz. on Shrove-Monday, Monday se'nnight before Easter, Holy-Thurs'day, August 15, September 21, and December 10, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is a corporation, and sends two members to parliament. It is 49 miles W. by S. of Exeter, and 221 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 36. W. lat. 50. 27. N.

LESSINGERS, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Hainault, seated on the river Dender, and famous for its linen manufacture. It is 6 miles N. E. of Ath, and 23 S. W. of Brussels. Lon. 3. 46. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

* **LESTOFF**,

* **LESTOFF**, or **LEOSTOFF**, a town of Suffolk, England, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on May-day, and Michaelmas-day, for petty chapmen. It is seated on the sea-shore, is concerned in the fisheries of the N. Sea. The coast is very dangerous for strangers. It is 10 miles S. of Yarmouth, and 115 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 55. E. lat. 52. 35. N.

LESTWICHIEL, a town of Cornwall, England, with a market on Fridays, and 3 fairs; viz. on June 29, August 24, and November 2, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is seated on the river Foy; it is a corporation, and sends two members to parliament. It is governed by a mayor, 6 burgesses, and 17 common-councilmen. It is 19 miles W. N. W. of Plymouth, and 230 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 43. W. lat. 50. 27. N.

LETTEN-LAND, or **LETTONIA**, is the S. part of Livonia; bounded on the N. by Eltonia, on the S. by Courland, on the E. by Muckovy, and on the W. by the gulph of Riga. It is subject to Russia.

LETTERE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, with a bishop's see; 12 miles N. W. of Salerno, and 20 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 14. 38. E. lat. 40. 42. N.

** **LETTERKENNY**, a port and fair town in the county Donegal, province of Ulster, 112 miles from Dublin. It is situated on the river Swilly. Fairs held 1 Friday in January, 12 May, 10 July, 3 Friday in August, and 8 November.

LEVANT. This word properly signifies the EAST; but it is generally used, when speaking of trade, for **TURKEY IN ASIA**; comprehending Natolia, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Barka, the Island of Candia, and the adjacent parts. The **LEVANT-SEA**, means the eastern part of the Mediterranean.

LEUCATE, an ancient town of France, in Lower Languedoc; seated near a lake of the same name, 20 miles N. E. of Perpignan. Lon. 3. 9. E. lat. 43. 0. N.

LEUCHSTENBERG, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of Bavaria; seated on a mountain, near the river Esreimpr, 50 miles N. W. of Ratibon, and 55 N. E. of Nuremberg. Lon. 12. 26. E. lat. 49. 40. N.

LEUE. See **LEWE**.

LIVERPOOL, a handsome, rich, and populous town of Lancashire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs; viz. on July 25, and November 11, for horses and horned cattle. It is commodiously seated on the river Mersey, where there is an excellent safe harbour for ships. It is, next to London and Bristol, the most trading town in England.

At the east end of the town is a wet dock with iron flood-gates, which will hold a great number of ships. It is a corporation, sends two members to parliament; and is 15 miles W. of Warrington, and 185 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 0. W. lat. 53. 25. N.

* **LEVEN**, a lake in the county of Fife, in Scotland, in which there is an island, wherein Mary Queen of Scots was kept prisoner.

* **LEUK**, a town of Switzerland, almost in the middle of the Valais, remarkable for its natural strength; for the assembly of the states that often meet there; and for its bath, whose water is so hot, that it will boil an egg. Lon. 7. 39. E. lat. 46. 12. N.

* **LEVONTINA**, or **LEVINEWTHAL**, a valley of Switzerland, whose inhabitants depend on Milan for spirituals, and on the canton of Uri for temporals.

LEVROUX, an ancient town of France, in Berry, with a castle, 35 miles S. W. of Bourges. Lon. 1. 40. E. lat. 47. 0. N.

LEUSE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands in Hainault, seated on the river Dender, 14 miles N. W. of Mons. Lon. 3. 45. E. lat. 50. 35. N.

LEUTKIRK, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, and in Algow, seated on a rivulet that falls into the Iller, 22 miles N. E. of Lindaw, and 20 S. W. of Memmingen. Lon. 10. 12. E. lat. 47. 53. N.

LEUTMERITZ, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, with a bishop's see, seated on the river Elbe, 30 miles N. W. of Prague, and 40 S. E. of Dresden. Lon. 14. 30. E. lat. 50. 31. N.

LEWARDEN, a handsome, rich, populous, large, and strong town of the United Provinces, capital of Oistergow, Westergow, Sevenwolden, and West Friesland. It was the usual place of residence of the stadtholder; and its buildings are very magnificent. It has several canals running through the streets; these canals are continued not only to the sea, but to the most considerable towns in the province. It is 27 miles W. of Groningen, and 65 N. by E. of Amsterdam. Lon. 5. 32. E. lat. 53. 11. N.

* **LEWENTZ**, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Gran, and on the river of the same name, where the Turks were defeated in 1644. It is 25 miles N. E. of Gran, and 20 N. E. of Newhaufen. Lon. 18. 31. E. lat. 48. 21. N.

LEWES, a town of Sussex, England, a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on May 6, for horned cattle; on Whit-Tuesday, for horned cattle and horses; and

and on October 2, for sheep. It is seated on the river Ouse, and sends two members to parliament; is governed by a headborough and constable. It is 30 miles W. of Chichester, and 50 S. of London. Lon. 0. 5. E. lat. 50. 55. N.

LEWIS, an island of Scotland, lying 70 miles W. of Scotland, and 20 N. W. of the Isle of Sky. It is 80 miles long, and 41 broad, and very well situated both for the herring and cod-fishery.

LEWIS, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant; seated on a morass, 19 miles from Louvain, and three from St. Tron. Its sluices render it very strong. Lon. 5. 7. E. lat. 50. 53. N. See LEEWE.

LEWIS, the principal town of Suffolk county, Pennsylvania, seated on the Delaware river.

LEWIS, the chief port of Granada, one of the Caribbee islands. It has a large and commodious harbour, which could afford anchorage for 1000 ships of burthen.

LEWISBURG, a town of N. America, and capital of the island of Cape Breton. Lon. 59. 48. W. lat. 45. 54. N.

LEYBORN, a considerable village in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, England, a mile and an half N. of Middleham, with 4 fairs; viz. on the second Friday in February, May, October, and December, for horned cattle and sheep. Lon. 1. 37. W. lat. 54. 19. N.

LEYDEN, a city of the United Provinces, in Holland, and capital of Rheinland; and, next to Amsterdam, is the largest place in the province. It is about four miles and a half in circumference; and its ditches are bordered with rows of trees. It has eight gates, and contains fifty islands, and one hundred and forty-five bridges, the greatest part of which are made with free-stone. The principal church is a superb structure, whose high roof is supported by three rows of columns; and the rest of the public buildings are very handsome. There are several large hospitals, and an university, which has generally about two hundred students, though there are but two colleges; for these scholars board in the town, and have no habits to distinguish them from other people. Here are manufactures of the best cloths and stuffs in Holland. This city is famous for being the birth-place of John of Leyden, a tailor by profession, who, in 1534, set up to be a king. It is 4 miles E. of the sea, and 15 S. S. W. of Harlem, and 20 S. W. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 33. E. lat. 52. 10. N.

LEYNA, a river of Germany, which rises in the confines of Hesse, and running N. through the duchy of Brunswick, passes

by Gottingen, Calenberg, and Hanover and falls into the Aller at Batmar.

LEVTE, one of the Philippine Islands, in Asia, separated from Philippina by a narrow channel on the N. E. Lon. 125. 0. E. lat. 11. 0. N.

LEXINGTON, a small town in Middlesex county, Massachusetts Bay, 12 miles W. of Charlestown; near which, on 10 April, 1775, commenced the fatal, but ever memorable hostilities which divided Great Britain from her American colonies.

LEZINA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitanata; seated on a bay of the gulph of Venice, 75 miles N. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 14. E. lat. 41. 44. N.

LEON, a river of Germany, which rises in Hesse Cassel, and running S. W. passes by Marburg, Wetzlar, and Nassau, falling into the Rhine a little above Coblenz.

LIBANUS, the name of mountains of Turkey in Asia, which lie between Proper Syria and Palestine, extending from W. to E. from the Mediterranean Sea as far as Arabia; formerly famous for a great number of cedar trees, but there are scarce any remaining. Geographers distinguish them into Libanus and Anti-Libanus; the latter of which lies on the S. side of the valley, rising near the ruins of Sidon, and terminates at others in Arabia, in lat. 34. They are separated from each other at an equal distance throughout, and form a country, called by the ancients Coelo Syria.

LIBAU, a sea-port town of Courland, on the Baltic Sea, where it has a harbour; belongs to the duke of Courland, and is 45 miles N. of Memel. Lon. 21. 40. E. lat. 56. 31. N.

LIBOURNE, a town of France, Guicenne, and in Bourdelois. It is a populous trading town, and is seated on the river Dordogne, 20 miles N. E. of Bourdeaux, and 205 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 12. W. lat. 44. 58. N.

LIBYA, was the ancient name of all Africa, but afterwards given only to that part of it which lies to the W. of Egypt.

LICH, or LICHA, a town of Germany, in the landgraviate of Hesse, and county of Solms, 21 miles N. of Francfort. Lon. 8. 42. E. lat. 50. 15. N.

LICHTENBERG, a castle of France, in Lower Alsace, and capital of a county of the same name. It is 12 miles from Hanguenau. Lon. 7. 45. E. lat. 48. 55. N.

LICHTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and margraviate of Culmbach, 20 miles N. E. of Culmbach. Lon. 12. 2. E. lat. 50. 23. N.

LICHTENBERG,

LICHTENBELL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and bishoprick of Bamberg, seated on the river Mayne, 13 miles N. E. of Bamberg. Lon. 11. 15. E. lat. 50. 16. N.

* **LICHTENSTEIN**, a town of Switzerland, in Töckerberg, seated on the river Thour. Lon. 9. 4. E. lat. 47. 17. N.

* **LICHTSTALL**, an handsome town of Switzerland, in the county of Basle; seated on the river Ergetz, 5 miles from Basle. Lon. 7. 39. E. lat. 47. 29. N.

** **LICILASH**, a castle seated on the banks of the Blackwater, in the county Cork, province of Munster; opposite the castle of Carickabrick.

LICOLA, or **LAGO-DI-LICOLA**, a lake of Naples, formerly famous for plenty of excellent fish; but in the year 1538, an earthquake happened, which changed one part of it into a mountain of ashes, and the other into a morass. It was anciently called the Lucrine-lake.

LIDA, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, and in the palatinate of Troki, with a castle, 45 miles S. E. of Troki. Lon. 25. 34. E. lat. 53. 34. N.

LIDD, a town of Kent, England, with a market on Tuesdays, and one fair, on July 24, for pedler's ware. It is seated in Romney-March, and is a member of the Cinque-ports. It is 26 miles S. of Canterbury, and 74 S. E. of London. Lon. 1. 4. E. lat. 50. 58. N.

LIDDSDALE, a district of Scotland, bounded N. by Tiviotdale, S. E. by Cumberland, and S. W. by Annandale.

* **LIDFORD-GREEN**, a place in Somersetshire, England, where a fair is kept on August 1, for all sorts of cattle.

LIDROPING, a town of Sweden, in the province of West Gothland, seated on lake Wenar, 12 miles N. W. of Skara, 27 N. W. of Falcoping, and 25 S. W. of Meriestadt. Lon. 13. 40. E. lat. 58. 25. N.

* **LIDRBY**, a village in Gloucestershire, England, on the west bank of the Severn, 10 miles S. of Dean, with two fairs, on May 4, and November 8, for cattle.

LEICHTENAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and margravate of Anspach, 17 miles S. Nuremberg, and subject to that city. Lon. 11. 12. E. lat. 49. 10. N.

* **LEICHTENAU**, a town of Germany, with a castle. It belongs to the county of Hanau. Lon. 9. 5. E. lat. 48. 43. N.

LIEFKENSHOEK, a fortress of Dutch Flanders, seated on the W. side of the Scheld, over-against Port Lillo. It is 7 miles N. W. of Antwerp. Lon. 4. 22. E. lat. 51. 17. N.

LIEGE, an ancient, populous, large town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a bishoprick of the same name. Here the river Maese is divided into three branches, which, after having passed through the streets under several bridges, unite again. This town has 10 large suburbs, in which are a great number of religious houses and churches. The cathedral contains many reliques, and has a chapter, whose canons must be all gentlemen or doctors; or, as some say, princes or cardinals, or otherwise of great note. Here is also a famous university, and a convent of English nuns. They make a great many fire-arms here, which are transported to different countries. The bishop is one of the most considerable ecclesiastical princes of Germany, and has an annual revenue of 300,000 ducats. It is 15 miles S. of Maestricht, 62 S. W. of Cologne, and 65 N. of Luxembourg. Lon. 5. 40. E. lat. 50. 37. N.

LIEGE, the bishoprick of, is bounded N. by Brabant and Guelderland; E. by the duchies of Limburg and Juliers; S. by Luxembourg, and Ardennes; and W. by Brabant, and the county of Namur. It is fruitful in corn and fruits, and contains mines of iron, lead, and coal; and quarries of marble; the bishop is elected by the chapter, composed of 60 canons; and the capital is of the same name.

LIERE, a village of Germany in the circle of Westphalia, and bishoprick of Liege. A battle was fought here in 1746, between the Allies commanded by prince Charles of Lorraine, and the French commanded by count Saxe. It is eight miles N. of Liege, and seven S. of Maestricht. Lon. 5. 40. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

* **LIESINA**, an island of Dalmatia, in the gulph of Venice, about 58 miles long, and 12 broad. It abounds in corn, olives, saffron, and wine, in which they carry on a great trade. It belongs to the Venetians.

* **LIESINA**, a town of Dalmatia, and capital of the island of the same name, with a bishop's see, a good harbour, and a fortress on the top of an inaccessible mountain. Lon. 16. 23. E. lat. 43. 30. N.

* **LIESSE**, a town of France, in Picardy, famous for an image of the Virgin Mary, to which a great number of pilgrims resort. It is 6 miles E. of Laon. Lon. 3. 51. E. lat. 49. 35. N.

* **LIEUVIE**, a territory of France, in Normandy, and in the territory of Lisieux, which contains iron-mines, forges, and several sorts of woollen manufactures.

** **LIFFEY**. See **ANNA LIFFEY**.

** **LIFFORD**, a borough town in the county

county Donegal, province of Ulster; 102 miles from Dublin; returns two members to parliament; patron lord Hewit; and gives title of viscount to the family of Hewit. It is situated on the river Foyle, and has a barrack for a troop of horse.

* **LIFTON**, a village in Devonshire, England, four miles E. of Launceston, in Cornwall, with three fairs, on February 2, Holy-Thurday, and October 28, for cattle.

LIGNE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Hainault, seated on the river Dender, 12 miles N. W. of Mons. Lon. 3. 45. E. lat. 50. 35. N.

* **LIGNIERES**, a fortified town of France, in Berry, has a collegiate church and a castle, and is 22 miles S. S. W. of Bourges. Lon. 2. 24. E. lat. 46. 47. N.

LIGNITZ, a town of Germany, in Silesia, with a castle and capital of a principality of the same name; seated on the rivulet Cet, 12 miles N. of Jaar, and 30 S. of Glogaw. Lon. 16. 36. E. lat. 51. 10. N.

LIGNY, a handsome town of France, in the duchy of Bar, of which it is the principal, next to Bar-le-duc, with a castle, a collegiate church, and a handsome park; seated on the river Orney, 8 miles S. E. of Bar-le-duc, and 125 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 26. E. lat. 48. 39. N.

* **LIGOR**, a town of Asia, in the peninsula, on this side of Malacca, and capital of a small territory of the same name, with a harbour, and a magazine belonging to the Dutch E. India company. It is seated on the eastern coast, and is in the kingdom of Siam. Lon. 100. 5. E. lat. 7. 40. N.

* **LIGUEL**, a town of France, in Touraine, with the title of a barony; seated on a brook, in a very fertile country, and contains about 1300 inhabitants. It is 23 miles S. S. E. of Tours. Lon. 0. 52. E. lat. 47. 3. N.

LILLERS, a town of France, in Artois; is seated on the river Navez, 17 miles N. W. of Arras. Lon. 2. 35. E. lat. 50. 30. N.

LILLO, a fortress of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, seated on the E. side of the Scheld, 8 miles N. W. of Antwerp. It commands the navigation on the river Scheld. Lon. 4. 18. E. lat. 51. 18. N.

LIMA, a city of S. America, in Peru, of which it is the capital, with an archbishop's see, and an university. It gives its name to the principal audience of Peru, and is surrounded with brick walls, fortified. The river which crosses Lima forms canals or streams which run to most of the houses, and serve to water their

gardens, as well as for other uses. All the churches and convents are extremely rich, and many images of the saints are of massy gold, adorned with jewels. The city is four miles in length, and two in breadth, and is divided into 8 parishes, and yet contains but 28,000 inhabitants, whereof 9000 are Spaniards. It is the seat of the viceroy, and contains several courts, as that of the viceroy, of the archbishop, of the inquisition, of the crusado, and of the wills. Earthquakes are very frequent; some have done this city a great deal of damage, particularly that in 1746, by which it was almost destroyed. The inhabitants are so rich, that when the viceroy, who was duke of Palata, and sent from Spain to Peru in 1682, made his public entrance into this city, the inhabitants paved the streets he was to pass through with ingots of silver. They are very debauched, extremely superstitious, and have a strong belief in the power of charms. About a fourth part of the city are monks and nuns. It is seated in a fertile plain, on a small river, near the sea. Lon. 76. 44. W. lat. 12. 1. S.

LIMA, the audience of, a large province of S. America, in Peru, lying on the S. Sea, with a large valley, and a river of the same name. It is bounded N. by the audience of Quito, E. by the mountains called the Andes, S. by the audience de los Charcos, and W. by the S. Sea.

* **LIMAGNE**, a territory of France, in Lower Auvergne, lying along the river Allier, being about 37 miles long, from N. to S. It is one of the most fertile plains in France, and is very populous.

LIMALE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, seated on the river Dyle, 13 miles S. E. of Brussels. Lon. 4. 42. E. lat. 50. 42. N.

LIMBURG, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, and capital of a duchy of the same name. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Vese, 17 miles S. of Aix-la-Chapelle, and 15 S. E. of Liege. Lon. 6. 5. E. lat. 50. 38. N.

LIMBURG, the duchy of, a province of the Austrian Netherlands, bounded N. and E. by the duchy of Juliers, E. by the territory of Aix-la-Chapelle, and S. and W. by the territory of Liege, from which it is separated by the river Maese. It is about 30 miles long, and 23 broad. It contains some of the best iron mines in the Netherlands.

LIMERICK, a county in the province of Munster; having the river Shannon on the N. Tipperary on the N. E. Kerry on the W. and Cork on the S. It is a fruitful and populous tract, the soil requiring little or no manure in most places; and produces rich crops of all kinds of corn

and rape, with some hemp. It gave title of earl to the family of Dongan. It contains 375,320 Irish plantation acres, about 56 church livings, though a much greater number of parishes, 10 baronies, 3 boroughs, and sends 8 members to parliament. It is famous for good cyder; they are a laborious independent people, mostly employed on their own farms. This country is well watered by large and small rivers; the Shannon runs at the N. side of the county, and fertilizes its banks. The firing of the inhabitants is chiefly turf, and the bogs are conveniently situated. This county is about 45 miles long, and 42 broad. Chief town Limerick.

* **LIMERICK CITY**, the chief town in the county of that name, province of Munster; situated on the river Shannon; 94 miles from Dublin. It was the strongest fortress in the kingdom. This city was besieged in 1642; and a second time in 1690, when it compelled king William III. to raise the siege. The English and Dutch forces under general Ginkle invested it on 23 September, 1691, and lost a great number of men before it; when the town capitulated on 13 October following; the garrison obtained very honourable terms under the conditions entitled, *The Articles of Limerick*; being allowed to retire whenever they pleased, and tolerated in the free exercise of their religion. To perpetuate the memory of its surrender, a medal was struck, whereon were the profiles of king William and queen Mary; around the medal was this inscription, "Non hæc sine numine Divum;" on the exergue, "Limerica capta, Hibernia subacta, Octobris 1691." It is composed of the Irish and the English-town; the latter stands on the King's-island, formed by the river Shannon. The town is three miles in circumference having weekly markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and fairs on Easter-Tuesday, 4 July, 4 August, and 12 December. There is a privilege annexed to the fair held on 4 August, that, during 15 days, no person can be arrested in the city or liberties, on any process issuing out of the Tholsel court of Limerick. Ardsfert and Aghadoe in the county Kerry, are united to the bishoprick of Limerick. This city returns two members to parliament; and gives title of viscount to the family of Hamilton. It is governed by a mayor, sheriffs, recorder, aldermen, and burgesses; there is also a barrack, and a military governor and town-major; it had some time the privilege of coinage, and different parliaments have been held there. The town was formerly entirely walled in, and in 1760, there were 17 of the

city gates standing, but to the great improvement of the place, they are now all demolished, except the water-gate of King John's castle. The linen, woollen, and paper manufactures are carried on here to a great extent, and the export of provisions here is very considerable. Here are many charitable hospitals, and handsome public buildings, besides the cathedral and other churches. A charter was granted to this city by king John, and confirmed by succeeding reigns. About 6 miles from this is the famous Castle-connel spa. Limerick is 50 miles from Cork, 50 from Galway, and 73 from Waterford. Adjoining to it is Newtown-Perry, which see. It appears that Limerick obtained the privilege of having mayors, 10 years before that right was allowed to the citizens of London. It was before governed by provosts. Limerick is also the name of a fair town in the county Wexford, province of Leinster; fairs held 5 April, Whit-Monday, 21 August, and 12 November.

** **LIME**, a town of America, in New London county, Connecticut, on the coast of Long Island sound.

LIMINGTON, a town in Hampshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on May 12, and October 13, for horses, cheese, and bacon; seated on a hill near the sea, and sends two members to parliament. It is 14 miles S. W. of Southampton, and 85 S. W. of London. Lon. 1. 42. W. lat. 50. 45. N.

LIMOGES, an ancient and considerable town of France, in the province of Guienne, and capital of Limosin, with a bishop's see. It is a trading place, and its horses are in great esteem. It is seated on the river Vienne, 50 miles N. E. of Perigueux, and 110 E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 1. 20. E. lat. 45. 50. N.

* **LIMOSIN**, a province of France, bounded on the N. by La Marche, on the E. by Auvergne, on the S. by Quercy, and on the W. by Perigord and Angoumois. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, the former of which is very cold, but the latter more temperate. It is covered with forests of chestnut-trees, and contains mines of lead, copper, tin, and iron, but the principal trade consists in cattle and horses.

* **LIMOURS**, a town of France, in Hurepois, with a royal castle out of repair. It is in the diocese of Paris, and is 20 miles S. W. of that city.

LIMOUX, a strong populous town, in Lower Languedoc, and capital of the county of Razès. It is a trading place, and is seated on the river Aude, 37 miles W. by S. of Narbonne, and 50 S. E. of Toulouse. Lon. 2. 16. E. lat. 43. 4. N.

* **LIMPURG**,

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* **LIMPURG**, a barony of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, included almost entirely within Suabia. It is about 15 miles long, and 8 broad. Gaildorf and Shonburg, near which is the castle of Limpurg, are the principal places.

LIMPURG, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Triers, or Treves, and in Wetteravia, now subject to the electorate of Treves. It is seated on the river Rhon, 10 miles N. E. of Nassau, and 20 E. of Mentz. Lon. 7. 51. E. lat. 50. 24. N.

* **LINCHANCHI**, a town of N. America, in New Spain, and in the territory of Jucatan, 10 miles from Selem. Lon. 87. 50. W. lat. 20. 40. N.

LINGHE, a strong town of French Flanders, seated on the river Colne, 10 miles S. W. of Dunkirk. Lon. 2. 20. E. lat. 51. 0. N.

** **LINCOLN**, the most northern county of Massachusetts's bay, N. America, bounded N. by Canada, E. by Nova Scotia, W. by Cumberland, and S. by the Atlantic Ocean.

LINCOLN, the capital town of Lincolnshire, England, with a market on Fridays, and four fairs; on the second Tuesday after April 12, July 5, first Wednesday after September 12, and November 12, for cattle. It is pleasantly seated on the side of a hill, on the river Witham, which divides it into several streams, and waters the lower part of the city, over which there are divers bridges. It had formerly 50 churches, which are now reduced to 14, besides the cathedral or minster. It is a bishop's see, whose diocese is the largest, and cathedral one of the most superb structures of the kind, in England. The great bell, called Tom of Lincoln, requires 15 able men to ring it. It has the title of an earldom, and sends two members to parliament. It is a county of itself; whose liberties extend 20 miles in circumference. It is 32 miles N. E. of Nottingham, and 128 N. of London. Lon. 0. 25. W. lat. 53. 15. N.

LINCOLNSHIRE, a county of England, 75 miles long, and 44 broad; bounded E. by the German Ocean, W. by Nottinghamshire, N. by Yorkshire, and S. by Rutlandshire, Northamptonshire, and Cambridgeshire. It contains 4,590 houses, 24,340 inhabitants, 631 parishes, and 31 market-towns, of which five send members to parliament; these, with two for the county, make 12 in all. The principal rivers are the Humber, the Trent, the Witham, the Nire, the Welland, the Ancham, and the Dun. It is divided into three parts, Lindsey, Kesteven, and Holland; the air of this last is unwholesome and foggy, on account of the fens and

large marshes. The soil of the N. and W. parts is very fertile, and abounds in corn and pastures. The E. and S. parts are not so proper for corn, but then they supply the others with fish and fowl in great plenty, particularly ducks and geese. Lincoln is the principal town.

LINDENFELLS, or **LINDENFELD**, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 17 miles N. of Heidelburgh. Lon. 8. 47. E. lat. 49. 42. N.

LINDKOPING, a town of Sweden, in the province of W. Gothland, of which it is capital, with a bishop's see; 83 miles S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 16. 23. E. lat. 58. 20. N.

LINNOW, a very strong, free, and imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and territory of Algow. Here is a celebrated abbey of cannonesses, whose abbess is a princess of the empire. It is a trading place, and is seated on an island of the lake Constance, 12 miles S. E. of Buckhorn, and 75 S. by W. of Augsburg. Lon. 9. 50. E. lat. 47. 38. N.

LINDSAY, the N. division of the county of Lincoln, England, which gives title to a marquis.

* **LINDSEW**, a village in Suffolk, England, 12 miles E. of Ipswich, with one fair, on July 25, for toys.

* **LINFIELD**, a village in Suffex, England, 3 miles E. of South Grinstead, with 3 fairs; on May 6, for horned cattle; on Whit-Tuesday, for horned cattle and horses, and on October 28, for pedler's ware.

LINGEN, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a county of the same name. It belongs to the king of Prussia, and is seated on the river Embs, 30 miles W. of Osnabrug, and 37 N. of Munster. Lon. 7. 36. E. lat. 52. 30. N.

* **LINGFIELD**, a village in Surry, England, with two fairs, on May 12, and June 29, for pedler's ware.

LINLITHGOW, a town of Scotland, in the county of West Lothian, capital of a territory of the same name, with the title of an earldom; remarkable for its antiquity, lake, park, and royal palace, finished by king James I. It is 16 miles W. of Edinburg. Lon. 3. 34. W. lat. 56. 0. N.

* **LINLITHGOW**, a shire of Scotland, which sends three members to parliament, one for the burghs of Linlithgow, &c. one for the burghs of Queensferry, &c. and one for the county.

* **LINOSA**, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, on the coast of Africa, 12 miles from Lampedusa, almost over-against Mahometta, in Barbary, and is about

about 12 miles in circumference. Lon. 12. 31. E. lat. 36. 50. N.

LINTZ, a very handsome town of Germany, capital of Upper Austria, with two fortified castles, a hall in which the states assemble, a bridge over the Danube, a fine Jesuits college, and several manufactures; 42 miles E. of Passau, and 100 W. of Vienna. Lon. 14. 3. E. lat. 48. 16. N.

LINTZ, a town of Germany in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologne, subject to the elector. It is seated on the Rhine, 15 miles N. W. of Coblenz, and 18 S. of Cologne. Lon. 7. 10. E. lat. 50. 37. N.

LINTON, a town of Cambridgeshire, England, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on Holy-Thursday, and August 30, for horses; is 12 miles S. E. of Cambridge, and 46 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 22. E. lat. 52. 8. N.

LIONS, a town of France, in Upper Normandy, 5 miles from Ecouis, 10 from Gournai, and 17 from Rouen. Lon. 1. 32. E. lat. 46. 25. N.

LIPARI, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, on the N. of Sicily, to which it is annexed. It is the largest of the 7 islands of the same name, and is about 15 miles in circumference; abounds in corn, bitumen, sulphur, allum, and mineral waters, and more especially in figs and grapes. The names of the others are Stromboli, Pare, Rotto, Panaria, Saline, Volcano, Fenicusa, Alicor, and Ustica.

* **LIPARI**, a very ancient and strong town, and capital of an island of the same name, in the Mediterranean Sea, with a bishop's see. Lon. 15. 10. E. lat. 38. 35. N.

* **LIPHOOK**, a village of Hampshire, England, in the road from London to Portsmouth, 8 miles N. E. of Petersfield, with two fairs, on the first Wednesday in March, and on June 11, for horned cattle and horses.

LIPPA, a town of Hungary, in the bannat of Temesware, with a castle. It is seated on a mountain, 22 miles N. E. of Temesware, and 75 N. E. of Belgrade. Lon. 22. 45. E. lat. 45. 51. N.

* **LIPPE**, a river of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, which has its source at the village of Lippsprink, and falls into the Rhine, a little above Wesel.

* **LIPPE**, a county of Germany, in Westphalia, lying on a river of the same name, between the bishoprick of Paderborn and Munster, the duchy of Westphalia, and the counties of Ravensburg and Pirmont.

LIPSTADT, a considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of the county of Lippe; partly

subject to its own counts, and partly to the elector of Brandenburg. It is seated in a Morass on the river Lippe, 17 miles W. S. W. of Paderborn, and 30 S. E. of Munster. Lon. 8. 30. E. lat. 51. 42. N.

LIQUE, a town of the French Netherlands, in the Province of Artois, 12 miles W. of St. Omer's. Lon. 2. 0. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

* **LIRE**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, and in the quarter of Antwerp; seated at the confluence of the river Nethe, 9 miles N. of Mechlin, or Malines, and 12 S. E. of Antwerp. Lon. 4. 16. E. lat. 51. 9. N.

LIS, a river of the French Netherlands, rises in Artois, and running N. E. into Flanders, falls into the river Scheld, at Ghent.

** **LISANE**, a fair town in the county Londonderry, province of Ulster; fairs, 1 January, 12 May, August, and 26 November.

** **LISBELLAW**, a fair town in the county Fermanagh, province of Ulster, 75 miles from Dublin. Fairs held here 11 May, 20 June, 10 November, and 23 December.

LISBON, the capital of the kingdom of Portugal, a large, rich, strong, celebrated city, and one of the principal of Europe, with an archbishop's see, an university, a tribunal of the inquisition, a strong castle, and a harbour 12 miles in length. The squares, the public buildings, the palaces, and every other part, were very magnificent; but it was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake on November 1, 1755. The harbour will contain several thousand sail of ships, which ride in the greatest safety. It is seated on the river Tagus, 10 miles from the mouth of it, 178 W. by N. of Seville, and 255 S. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 9. 5. W. lat. 38. 42. N.

** **LISBURN**, a market, fair, post, and borough town, in the co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster; 73 miles from Dublin. It has a large manufactory for linen-cloth. It gives title of earl to the family of Vaughan. It returns two members to parliament; one half of the patronage of this borough being in the earl of Hertford. Fairs held here 21 July, and 5 October.

* **LISCA-BIANCA**, a small desert island in the sea of Tuscany, and one of the Lipari, five miles from that which is properly so called.

** **LISCARROL**, situated in the county Cork, province of Munster, 127 miles from Dublin, and 5 from Buttevant. Fairs are held on 1 and 31 May, 31 August, and 29 November.

** **LISPINNY**, a castle in the county Waterford,

Waterford, province of Munster, W. of Tallow bridge. It formerly belonged to the earl of Desmond.

**** LISGOLD**, a fair town in the county Cork, province of Munster; fairs, 1 May, 23 June, 1 November, and 21 December.

LISIEUX, a considerable town of France, in Upper Normandy, with a bishop's see. It is a trading place, seated at the confluence of the rivers Arbeck and Gaffi, 12 miles from the sea, and 40 S. W. of Rouen. Lon. 0. 20. E. lat. 49. 11. N.

**** LISINISKY**, a fair town in the county Tipperary, province of Munster; fairs, 14 October.

**** LISLAHAN, or LISLAGHTIN**, a ruined friary in the county Kerry, province of Munster, near Slattery island.

LISLE, a large, rich, handsome, and strong town of French Flanders, of which it is the capital, with a strong castle, and a citadel built by Vauban, and said to be the finest in Europe, as well as the best fortified. They have manufactures of silks, cambricks, camblets, and other stuffs. It is seated on the river Duele, 14 miles W. of Tournay, 32 S. W. of Ghent, 37 N. W. of Mons, and 130 N. of Paris, Lon. 3. 9. E. lat. 50. 33. N.

**** L'ISLE, or LITTLE ISLE**, an island in the river Lea, in the county Cork, province of Munster; it bears this denomination to distinguish it from Barrymore, or The Great Island. It contains about 1600 Irish acres, and is 3 miles long, and 4 broad.

LISMORE, one of the Western Islands of Scotland, seated at the mouth of the bay of Lochoyl, in Argyleshire. It is 8 miles long, and 2 broad; and was formerly the residence of the bishops of Argyle.

**** LISMORE**, a borough, market, fair, and post town in the county Waterford, province of Munster, 100 miles from Dublin; and very ancient city, formerly an university. The castle is boldly seated on the verge of a rocky hill, rising almost perpendicularly to a considerable height over the river Blackwater. The entrance is by an ancient and venerable avenue of trees. Over the gate are the venerable arms of the first earl of Cork. Opposite the entrance is a modern portico of Bath stone, of the Doric order, designed by Inigo Jones. Most of the buildings have remained in ruins since the era of the rebellion; but the several offices that make up two sides of the square are kept in repair. At each angle is a tower, the chief remains of its magnificence. In October, 1735, the duke of Rutland, then lord lieutenant of Ireland, whilst on a tour of

Munster, held a council in, and issued proclamations from this castle. The cathedral is still pretty well kept in repair; here is a fine bridge over the river Blackwater. Below the town is a rich fishery for Salmon, which is the greatest branch of trade here. It returns two members to parliament; patron, the duke of Devonshire, but the electors are called pot-wollopers. Fairs, 25 May, September, and 12 November.

**** LISMULLANE**, a fair town in the county Limerick, province of Munster; fairs held 10 October.

**** LISMYNY**, situated in the King's county, province of Leinster, 46 miles from Dublin.

**** LISNACON**, a fair town in the county Cork, province of Munster; fairs, 15 May, 16 June, and 14 November.

**** LISNARICK**, a fair town in the county Fermanagh, province of Ulster; fairs, 12 January, 5 April, 9 May, 22 June, and 15 October.

**** LISNASKRA**, a post and fair town in the county Fermanagh, province of Ulster, 70 miles from Dublin. Fairs held Monday before Easter-Sunday, Monday after Ascension, and 10 October.

**** LISNEGAR**, a fair town in the county Cork, province of Munster, with a handsome Canal and other improvements, adjoining the village of Rathcor-muck, about 110 miles from Dublin.

**** LISNOVER**, a village in the county Cavan, province of Ulster, situated near Killeshandra.

**** LISPOLE**, situated in the county Kerry, province of Munster, 162 miles from Dublin.

*** LISONZO**, a river in Italy, which has its source in Upper Carinthia, runs through part of the republic of Venice, and falls into the gulph of Venice, at the harbour of the same name.

*** LISS**, a village in Hampshire, England, with one fair, on May 6, for horned cattle and horses.

LISSA, an island in the gulph of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, belonging to the Venetians, where they have a fishery of sardines and anchovies. It produces excellent wine, and is 70 miles W. of Ragusa. Lon. 17. 0. E. lat. 42. 52. N.

LISSA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Posna, of which it is the capital; 50 miles W. of Kalish. Lon. 16. 50. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

LISSA, a village in Silesia, 16 miles from Breslaw.

**** LISTOWEL**, a parish, also a post and fair town in the county Kerry, province of Munster; 131 miles from Dublin. Near this are the ruins of a castle, pleasantly situated on the river Feale. Fairs

Fairs held here on 13 May, 25 July, and 5 October.

LITCHFIELD, a city of Staffordshire, England, with two markets on Tuesdays and Fridays, and 3 fairs, viz. on Shrove-Monday, for cattle, sheep, bacon, cheese, and iron; on May 12, for sheep and cattle; and on Friday before November 8, for geese and cheese. It is a city and county of itself, and is seated in a pleasant champaign country. Here is a free grammar-school and two hospitals, and it is much frequented by the better sort of people. It is 14 miles S. E. of Stafford, and 118 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 44. W. lat. 52. 54. N. This, together with Coventry, is the see of a bishop.

LITCHFIELD, a county of Connecticut province, N. America; bounded N. by Hampshire, E. by Hartford county, S. by Fairfield and N. Haven, and W. by New York. Litchfield is the capital town.

LITHUANIA, a large country of Europe, which now makes part of Poland, with the title of a grand duchy. It is bounded on the S. by Volhinia, and part of Red Russia; on the W. by Upper Poland, Polachia, Ducal Prussia, and Samogitia; on the N. by Livonia and Moscow, which also bounds it on the E. It is about 300 miles long, and 250 broad, and is watered by several large rivers, the principal of which are the Nieper, the Dwina, the Neman, the Pripecz, and the Bogk. It is divided into eight palatinates; namely Troki, Minski, Novogrodec, Brestia, Wilnia, Miecslau, Vitepsk and Polocsk. It is a flat country; but it produces much corn, honey, pitch, and vast quantities of wool; their rivers likewise yield great plenty of fish. The peasants are more miserable than those of Poland; and they observe neither holidays, nor Sundays. The prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic; but there are a great number of Lutherans, Calvinists, Socinians, Arians, Greeks, Jews, and Turks, who are all tolerated.

LITTERTINIS, a castle situated near Skibbereen, in the county Cork, province of Munster.

LITTLE-ENGLAND, a name given to Lurgan, in the county Armagh, province of Ulster.

LITTLE DARGLE, a beautiful and enchanting domain in the county of Dublin; situated about 4 miles S. of the metropolis, at the foot of the adjacent mountains. It is a miniature plan of the celebrated Dargle in the county Wicklow, commands, besides its own beauties, a most delightful prospect of the sea and surrounding country; belongs to a branch of the Southwell family, and borrows an

additional charm from the politeness and urbanity of the present owner, captain Southwell, who has generously appointed two days in every week for the admission of the public, forbidding his servants on pain of discharge, to accept any money from the visitors.

LITTUR CASTLE, situated in the parish of Cahir, county Kerry, province of Munster; the university of Dublin has a large estate hereabout.

LIVADIA, a province of Turkey in Europe. It is bounded on the N. by Thessaly, on the E. by the Archipelago, on the S. by the Morea, and on the W. by Janina. The capital town is Athens, now called Serines.

LIVADIA, an ancient town of Turkey, in Europe, and capital of a province of that name. It carries on a trade in wool, corn, and rice, wherewith it furnishes all Greece; is 58 miles N. W. of Serines, and 62 S. E. of Lepanto. Lon. 23. 26. E. lat. 38. 40. N.

LIVADSTA, a town of Livadia. It is seated on the gulph of Lepanto, in the isthmus of Corinth, to the N. of a city of that name, with a bishop's see.

LIVENZA, a river of Italy, in the territory of Venice, which runs on the confines of the Marche of Trevisano, and of Friuli. After it has received the Celino, it falls into the gulph of Venice, between the mouth of the Piava and the town of Caorli.

LIVERDUN, a town of Lorrain, seated on a mountain of the river Moselle, 8 miles N. E. of Toul. Lon. 6. 5. E. lat. 48. 45. N.

LIVINGSTON, a town on the E. bank of Hudson's river, New York, N. America, 25 miles N. E. from Kingston.

LIVONIA, a large province of the Russian empire, with the title of a duchy. It is bounded on the N. by the gulph of Finland, on the W. by that of Riga, on the S. by Courland, and on the E. partly by Plescow, and partly by Novogorod. It is about 250 miles from N. to S. and 150 from E. to W. The land is so fertile in corn, that it is called the granary of the North. It is full of lakes; the fish that abound here are salmon, carp, pike, flat-fish, and many others. The domestic animals are very numerous; but the sheep bear very bad wool. Their exports are flax, hemp, honey, wax, leather, skins, and pot-ashes. The Swedes were formerly possessed of this province. It is divided into two provinces, viz. Letonia, and Estonia, and two islands called Oesel and Dagho, which are again subdivided into several districts.

LIVRADE, a town of France, in Guienne;

Guienne, and the Agenois, seated in a plain, on the Lot, and has a priory of the Benedictine order. Lon. o. 37. E. lat. 44. 24. N.

* **LIXNAW**, a barony, in the county Kerry, province of Munster, which gives title of Baron to the earls of Kerry; the village here of this name being their ancient seat, where the castle was erected.

LIZARD, the most southern promontory, of England, which is not above 36 miles from the Land's End in Cornwall, and 12 S. of Helston. From hence the ships usually take their departure, when they are bound to the westward. Lon. 5. 10. W. lat. 49. 57. N.

* **LIZIIR**, an ancient town of France, in Guienne, and capital of Couserans; with a bishop's see. Here are two cathedrals. It is seated on the river Salat, 50 miles S. E. of Auch, and 390 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 15. E. lat. 42. 56. N.

* **LLAMAMON IN YALE**, a village of Denbighshire, in N. Wales, with two fairs, on October 19, and November 30, for cattle.

LLANARTH, a village in Cardigan-shire, in S. Wales, with a market on September 22, for cattle and horses.

LLANBEDER, a town of Cardigan-shire, in S. Wales, with a market on Tuesdays, and six fairs, viz. on Whit-Wednesday, July 10, first Monday in August, first Monday in September, October 19, and the first Monday, in November, for cattle, horses, pigs, sheep, and pedler's ware. It is seated on the river Tivy, over which there is a bridge into Carmarthenshire; 24 miles E. by N. of Cardigan, and 175 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 13. W. lat. 52. 15. N.

* **LLANDEGLA**, a village of Denbighshire, in N. Wales, 7 miles W. of Wrexham, with 5 fairs, on March 11, April 25, June 23, August 4, and October 26, all for cattle.

* **LLANDERFEL**, a village of Merionethshire, in N. Wales, with one fair, on August 17, for sheep, horned cattle and horses.

* **LLANDEWY**, a village of Pembroke-shire, in N. Wales, 14 miles N. E. of Pembroke, with one fair, on March 14, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

* **LLANDIBEA**, a village of Carmarthenshire in S. Wales, with one fair, on Whit-Wednesday, for cattle, horses, and pedler's ware.

LLANDILOVAWR, a town of Carmarthenshire in S. Wales, with two markets, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and one fair, on Wednesday in Whitsun-week, for cattle, horses, and pedler's ware; is seated on

the river Towey, 13 miles N. E. of Carmarthen, and 172 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 3. W. lat. 51. 55. N.

* **LLANDWNOG**, a village of Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, with one fair on Monday before Whit-Sunday, for cattle, horses, and pedler's ware.

* **LLANDYSELL**, a village in Cardigan-shire, in S. Wales, with three fairs, on February 11, and Palm-Tuesday, for small horses, sheep, and pedler's ware; and on September 19, for cattle, horses, and sheep.

* **LLANEDY**, a village of Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on November 8, for cattle, and pedler's ware.

* **LLANELIOM**, a village of Denbighshire, in N. Wales, with four fairs, on Monday after Easter-week, July 26, October 5, and December 8, for cattle.

* **LLANFLECHYD**, a village of Carmarthenshire, in N. Wales, with one fair, on October 30, for cattle.

* **LLANBLLY**, a town of Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, viz. on Holy-Thurday, and September 30, for cattle, horses, and pedler's ware. It is seated on a creek of the sea, and trades much in pit-coal. It is 13 miles S by E of Carmarthen, and 204 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 13. W. lat. 51. 43. N.

* **LLANNBRILLO**, a village in N. Wales, five miles E. of Bala, with four fairs; on February 25, July 5, August 28, and November 14, for cattle.

* **LLANFAIVER**, a village of Merionethshire, in N. Wales, with one fair, on August 25, for cattle.

* **LLANGADOCK**, a town of Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Thursdays, and 5 fairs; viz. March 12, Holy-Thurday, July 9, first Thursday in September, and December 11, for cattle and pedler's ware. It is 18 miles N. E. of Carmarthen, and 168 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 5. 55. W. lat. 51. 54. N.

* **LLANGERNIEW**, a village of Denbighshire, in N. Wales, with five fairs; viz. on March 29, May 16, June 29, September 29, and November 29, all for cattle.

* **LLANGINDAIRN**, a village of Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on August 5, for cattle, horses, and pedler's ware.

* **LLANGOLLEN**, a town of Denbighshire, in N. Wales, 7 miles S. W. of Wrexham; with 5 fairs; viz. on the last Friday in January, March 17, May 31, August 21, and November 22, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

* **LLANHARN**, a town of Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on December

ber 10, for cattle and pedler's ware. It is seated at the mouth of the river Towey, 7 miles S. W. of Carmarthen, and 123 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 33. W. lat. 51. 57. N.

LLANIMDONERY, a town of Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and 6 fairs; viz. on July 31, Wednesday after October 10, November 26, Wednesday after Epiphany, Wednesday after Lent-Sunday, and on Whit-Tuesday, for cattle, hogs, and stockings. It is seated near the river Towey. It is 26 miles N. E. of Carmarthen, and 182 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 53. W. lat. 51. 56. N.

* **LLANNERCHYMEADD**, a village of the Isle of Anglesea, in N. Wales, with 4 fairs; viz. on February 5, April 25, May 6, and Thursday after Trinity, for cattle.

* **LLANRHETDWR**, a village of Denbighshire, in N. Wales, with 4 fairs, viz. on May 5, July 24, September 28, and November 8, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

LLANRWST, a town of Denbighshire, in N. Wales, with a market on Tuesdays, and 5 fairs; viz. on April 25, June 21, August 9, September 17, and December 11, for cattle and pedler's ware. It is seated on the river Conway; 15 miles S. W. of Denbigh, and 191 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 58. W. lat. 53. 6. N.

* **LLANSADWIN**, a village of Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on October 5, for cattle and pedler's ware.

* **LLANSANNAN**, a village of Denbighshire, in N. Wales, with 5 fairs; viz. on April 25, June 21, August 9, September 17, and December 11, for cattle and pedler's ware.

* **LLANTHRAID-DYFFIN-ALWYD**, a village of Denbighshire, in N. Wales, with one fair, on October 17, for cattle.

LLANTRISSENT, a town of Glamorganshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Fridays, and 3 fairs; viz. on May 1, August 1, and October 18, for cattle. It is 10 miles N. W. of Landaff, and 149 W. of London. Lon. 3. 36. W. lat. 51. 37. N.

* **LLANUFIDD**, a village of Denbighshire, in N. Wales, 5 miles W. of Denbigh, with 4 fairs; viz. on March 18, May 12, August 14, and November 20, all for cattle.

LLANVILLING, a town of Montgomeryshire, in N. Wales, with a market on Thursdays, and 4 fairs; viz. on Wednesday before Easter, May 24, June 28, and October 5, for sheep, horses, and horned cattle. It is 15 miles N. of Montgomery, and 158 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 8. W. lat. 52. 40. N.

* **LLANWINOG**, a village of Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on Monday before Whit-Sunday, for cattle, horses, and pedler's ware.

* **LLANWNNEN**, a village of Cardiganshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on December 24, for cattle, horses, and pedler's ware.

* **LLANWYNBECK**, a village in Shropshire, 6 miles from Oswestry, with two fairs; viz. on May 29, and September 29, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

* **LLANYDLOS**, a town of Montgomeryshire, in N. Wales, with a market on Saturdays, and 5 fairs; viz. on the first Saturday in April, May 11, July 17, first Saturday in September, and October 28, for sheep, horses, and horned cattle. It is 18 miles S. W. of Montgomery, and 157 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 28. W. lat. 52. 19. N.

LLAUGHARN. See **LLANHARN**.

* **LLERNWCHLLYN**, a village in Merionethshire, in N. Wales, with 2 fairs, on September 22, and October 16, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

* **Lo**, a considerable town of France, in Lower Normandy, with manufactures of cloths, stuffs, and iron. It is seated on the river Vire, in a fertile country, 21 miles from Coutances, and 125 W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 53. W. lat. 49. 6. N.

LOANGO, a small island of Africa, on the coast of Angola; 12 miles long, and near 1 broad. It has a town of the same name, which is the capital of the kingdom of Angola, in S. Guinea, with a very good harbour, a fort, and a bishop's see. The Jesuits have a college here, and there are several other religious houses; with at least 2000 slaves. It belongs to the Portuguese. Lon. 13. 25. E. lat. 8. 15. S.

LOANGO, a considerable kingdom of Africa, in S. Guinea, lying on the seaside, being about 250 miles long, and 138 broad. The king and his court reside in a town of the same name; it is pretended that the natives are converted to Christianity, at least the greater part of them. The land is so fruitful, that they have three crops of millet in a year; and there are a great number of trees, from whence they draw palm-wine. Their principal trade consists in elephants teeth, copper, tin, lead, iron, and slaves. The women cultivate the ground, sow, and get in the harvest. The inhabitants are black, well made, mild and tractable. This country produces several kinds of fruits; and it is said is subject to the Portuguese.

* **LOBAW**, a town of Polish Prussia, with a castle, where the bishop of Culm resides. It is 25 miles from Culm. Lon. 19. 0. E. lat. 53. 8. N.

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LOBOA, a town of Spain, in the province of Eltremadura. It is seated in the river Guadiana, 22 miles E. of Badajoz. Lon. 6. 22. W. lat. 38. 32. N.

LOCARNO, a town of Swisserland, seated at the N. end of the lake Maggiore, near the river Magie. It carries on a great trade. It is 46 miles N. of Novara, and 55 N. by W. of Milan. Lon. 8. 31. E. lat. 46. 10. N.

LOCHABER. See **LOQUABAR**.

LOCHEM, a town of the Dutch Netherlands, in Guelderlands, and in the county of Zutphen. It is seated on the river Boreel, 10 miles E. of Zutphen. Lon. 6. 13. E. lat. 52. 12. N.

LOCHES, a town of France, in Touraine, with a castle. In the choir of the collegiate church is the tomb of Agnes Sorel. It is seated on the river Inder, near a forest, 15 miles S. of Amboise, and 20 S. E. of Tours. Lon. 0. 54. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

LOCHMABEN, a town of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries, 10 miles N. E. of Dumfries. Lon. 3. 19. W. lat. 55. 19. N.

LOCHTA, a sea-port town of Sweden, in E. Bothnia, seated on the gulph of Bothnia, 90 miles S. of Tornea. Lon. 24. 16. E. lat. 64. 20. N.

LOCHRIDA, or **OCRIDA**, a town of Turkey, in Europe, seated on a hill, near a lake of the same name, in the province of Albania, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is a pretty large place, and well fortified, being 62 miles S. W. of Durazzo. Lon. 20. 40. E. lat. 41. 40. N.

* **LODDON**, a town of Norfolk, England, with a small market on Fridays, and two fairs, on Easter-Monday, for petty chapmen, and on November 12, for horses and hogs. It is 8 miles E. of Norwich, and 105 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 18. E. lat. 52. 36. N.

* **LODESAN**, a small district of Italy, in the duchy of Milan. It lies along the river Adda, and is very fertile and populous. Its cheeses are in very high esteem, Lodi is the capital town.

LODRÈ, a town of France, in Languedoc, with a bishop's see. Its manufactures in cloth fender it very rich, but it is seated in a very dry barren country, on the river Lergue, at the foot of the Cévennes, 27 miles N. W. of Montpelier, and 40 N. W. of Narbonne. Lon. 3. 30. E. lat. 42. 47. N.

LODI, a large and strong town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and capital of the Lodofan, 20 miles S. E. of Milan, and 15 N. W. of Placentia. Lon. 9. 26. E. lat. 45. 15. N.

LODRONE, a town of Italy, in the bishoprick of Trent, seated on the small

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lake Idro, at the place where it receives the river Chiese, 31 miles S. W. of Trent. Lon. 10. 46. E. lat. 46. 0. N.

LOEMEL, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, 30 miles S. of Bois-le-duc, and 35 E. of Antwerp. Lon. 5. 22. E. lat. 51. 18. N.

LOEWENSTEIN, a fortress of Germany, in Franconia, and chief place of a district of the same name.

* **LOEWENSTEIN**, a small territory of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, included in that of Suabia, about 10 miles long, and two broad.

LOGA. See **LOXA**.

** **LOGHART**, a castle, situated within a few miles of Mallow, in the county Cork, province of Munster. It was built in king John's reign, by the earl of Egmont.

** **LOGHILL**, situated in the county Limerick, province of Munster, 117 miles from Dublin; within a quarter of a mile of which are the ruins of a castle.

LOGHLIN. See **LOUGHLIN**.

* **LOGOWOGOROD**, a town of Poland, in Lower Volhinia, famous for a battle fought here in 1749. It is seated on the W. bank of the river Nieper, 25 miles N. W. of Kiow. Lon. 31. 7. E. lat. 50. 46. N.

LOGRONNO, an ancient town of Spain, in Old Castile, in a country abounding with excellent fruits and good wines; seated on the river Ebro, 52 miles E. of Burgos, and 115 N. by E. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 20. W. lat. 42. 29. N.

* **LOIR**, a river of France, which has its source in Perche, and loses itself in the Sait at Briole.

LOIRE, a large river of France, which rises in the Viverrais, at mount Gerbier-le-Joux, and falling into the ocean between Croisie and Bourgneuf.

* **LOMAGNE**, a small district of France, in Gascony, which makes part of Lower Armagnac.

* **LOMBARDS**, a people who formerly inhabited the country now called the Middle March of Brandenburg.

LOMBARDY, a name given to part of Italy, and which comprehends almost all the ancient Cisalpine Gaul. It lies towards the N. and is divided into the Upper and Lower; Upper Lombardy is the western part, and comprehends Piedmont, with its dependencies, and the duchies of Montferrat and Milan. Lower Lombardy, which is the eastern part, comprehends Parma, Modena, Mantua, Ferrara, the Bolognese, the territories of the Church, the Paduan, Vicentin, the Veronese, the Bressan, the Cremase, and the Bergamese.

LOMBEZ, a small but pleasant town of France, in Gascony, in the Cominges, with

a bishop's see; seated on the river Seve, 27 miles S. W. of Toulouse, and 20 N. W. of Rioux. Lon. 1. E. lat. 43. 29. N.

LOMOND, a large lake of Scotland, in the county of Lenox, is 20 miles in length, and 8 in breadth, and which comprehends 30 isles, many of which are inhabited. It abounds in fish, and in particular a fine kind of eels, called pollac.

LONDON, the metropolis of Great-Britain, is very ancient, but was neither built by Brute or king Lud, as some dreaming authors pretend; nor yet was it in being in the time of Julius Cæsar, though it is mentioned by Tacitus as a place of considerable trade in the reign of Nero, and hence we may conclude it was founded about the time of Claudius, and the year of Christ 42. It is said, but with no great certainty, that it was surrounded with a wall by Constantine. It had 7 gates by land, namely, Ludgate, Aldgate, Cripplegate, Newgate, Alderlgate, Moorgate, and Bishopsgate: which are now all taken down. On the side of the water there were Dowgate and Billingsgate, long since demolished, as well as the postern gate near the Tower, and the greatest part of the walls. In the year 1670 there was a gate erected called Temple-Bar, which determines the bounds of the city westward. This city has undergone great calamities of various kinds, but the two last were most remarkable; that is, the plague in 1665, which swept away 68,596 persons, and the fire in 1666, which burnt down 13,200 dwelling-houses; in memory of this last there is an obelisk erected, called the Monument, near the place where it began, which is one of the most remarkable structures in the city. The Tower of London is very ancient, but the founder is uncertain; however, it is said William the Conqueror built that part of it called the White-Tower; it is surrounded by a wall, and partly by a deep ditch, which inclose several streets, besides the Tower, properly so called: this contains the great artillery, a magazine of small arms for 60,000 men, and the large horse-armory, among which are fifteen figures of kings on horseback. Here are the jewels and ornaments of the crown, as well as the other regalia; the mint for coining of money; and the manerie for strange birds and beasts. The circumference of the whole is accounted about a mile. There is one parish church, and it is under the command of a constable and lieutenant. In Thames-street, near the Tower, is the custom-house; London-bridge is a little farther to the W. The Excise-office in Bishopsgate-ward, is erected on the spot where Gresham college

formerly stood; the latter of which was provided with professors, appointed to read lectures there, in the different faculties, but of late they seldom or never have any auditors. It formerly had a fine library, and was the museum of the Royal Society. The Bank of England began to be erected in 1732, and in 1735, about a year after it was finished, a marble statue of William III. was set up in the hall. The Royal Exchange, in Cornhill, is generally allowed to be the finest structure of this kind in the world. It was first built by Sir Thomas Gresham, in the years 1566 and 1567, but being burnt down in 1666, it was rebuilt in a grander manner, with Portland-stone; it was finished in 1669, and cost 66,000*l*. The quadrangle within is 144 feet long, and 117 broad, and there are piazzas on the outside of the walls, and over them are 24 niches, 18 of which are filled with the statues of the kings and queens of England. In the middle of the area is the statue of king Charles II. in a Roman habit. The tower and turret of the lantern is 178 feet high. In the place where Stocks market was held is the Mansion-house, for the lord-mayor to reside in; the first stone of this was laid in October, 1739: it is a noble and magnificent structure, but too heavy, and too large, for the use for which it was designed. Bow-church is admired for the beauty of its steeple, and that of Walbroke, behind the Mansion-house, for its curious architecture. Guildhall, in Cheap-side, is the town-house of the city, and the great hall is 153 feet long, 50 broad, and 58 high, and will hold near 7000 people. Besides the two giants, it is embellished with the pictures of Edward the Confessor, king William, queen Mary, queen Anne, George I. queen Caroline, George II. his present majesty, and queen Charlotte. Blackwellhall in Bassishaw-ward is famous for having been the greatest market for woollen cloth in the world. St. on college stands by London-wall, and has a library appropriated to the use of the London clergy; and under it is an alms-house, containing 10 poor men and as many women, each of whom are allowed six pounds a year. St. Paul's cathedral is allowed to be the finest Protestant church in the world, and was built after a model done by Sir Christopher Wren; its length from E. to W. is 463 feet, and including the Portico, 500; and the height, from the ground to the top of the cross, 344 feet. In Warwick-lane is the Physicians college, where two of the fellows meet twice in a week, to give medicines to the poor, gratis; the structure is very fine, but it is in a manner hid.

hid. Surgeons-hall is in the Old-Bailey, and is built in the modern taste, since the surgeons company separated from that of the barbers. Christ's-Hospital was formerly a house of the Grey-friars, and was founded by Edward VI. for the entertainment and education of the poor children of the citizens of both sexes: a mathematical school was founded here in 1673, and a writing-school in 1694, and the charity has been otherwise increased, by a great many noble benefactions. Doctor's-Commons is not far from St. Paul's, and is a spacious commodious structure, with several handsome courts, where the judges of admiralty, court of delegates, court of arches, &c. meet. Near it is the Herald's college, to which belong three kings at arms, namely, Garter, Clarenceux, and Norroy, with six heralds, four pursuivants, and eight proctors. It is a spacious building, with convenient apartments, a good library relating to heraldry; the coats of arms are here kept of all the families of note in England. Near Temple-bar are the Inner and Middle Temple, which are both inns of court, for the study of the law. The temple-church was founded at first by the knights templars, in 1185, and it is now one of the most beautiful Gothic structures in England. There are 12 other inns of court. There is also a magnificent stone-bridge over the river Thames, at Black-friars. The sessions-house is in the Old-Bailey, where they hear and determine criminal causes eight times a year. Fleet-Prison is by Fleet-market, and Bridewell by Bridge-street, which is an hospital, and a house of correction. St. Bartholomew's-hospital is near W. Smithfield, and contiguous to Christ's-hospital, and is designed for the relief of the sick and lame: the buildings have been greatly enlarged of late. The Lock-hospital is in Kent-street, Southwark; the Small-pox hospital in Cold-bath-fields; the Lying-in-hospital, in Brownlow-street, and another in the City-road. Besides these, there are St. Thomas's and Guy's hospitals, in Southwark, St. George's-hospital at Hyde-park-corner, Middlesex-hospital in Tottenham-court-road, and the London-hospital at Mile-end. Add to these Bedlam, or Bethlem-hospital, for mad people, in Lower Moorfields, and St. Luke's, for the same purpose, in its neighbourhood. To which add the magnificent structure in Lamb's Conduit-fields, called the Foundling-hospital. Westminster is generally reckoned a part of London, though under a distinct government, and has long been famous for the palaces of our kings, the seat of our law-tribunals, and of the

high-court of parliament. It is named from its abbey, formerly called Minster, and from its W. situation in regard to St. Paul's. The abbey is a truly venerable pile of building, in the Gothic taste, where most of our monarchs have been crowned and buried. It was founded before the year 850, but the present fabrick was erected by Henry III. It is 489 feet in length, and 66 in breadth at the W. end, but the cross aisle is 189 feet broad, and the height of the middle roof 92 feet. At the E. end is the chapel of Henry VII. which is so artificially wrought, that Leland calls it the miracle of the world. The screen or fence is entirely brass, and within are the figures of Henry VII. and his queen, of solid brass, gilt with gold; and the magnificent monuments in the abbey are so numerous, that it would require a volume to describe them. Westminster-hall is near the abbey, and is one of the largest rooms in Europe, whose roof is not supported by pillars. Here the law-courts are kept, and adjoining are the houses of the Lords and Commons. Westminster-bridge, over the Thames, is universally acknowledged to be a masterpiece of art, and superior to any thing of this kind hitherto erected. The new buildings in the liberty of Westminster, are increased to a prodigious degree, in so much that they reach as far as Marybone to the N. Piccadilly to the S. and Hyde-park-wall to the W. Among them are several magnificent squares, as those of Hanover, Grosvenor, Berkeley, and Cavendish, St. James's, Soho, Leicester, Golden, and Bloomsbury, are old squares. To these may be added the magnificent square called Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, and several others of less note; both in the city and in the suburbs. As to the number of parishes, there are 97 within the walls, 16 without, 19 in the out-parishes of Middlesex, and 11 in the city and liberties of Westminster, which, added together, make 143. The number of meeting-houses, for Protestant dissenters of all denominations, is upwards of 100, besides which there are 3 Jewish synagogues. The public schools are, that of St. Paul, merchant-taylor's school near Cannon-street, mercer's chapel school in Cheap-side, the Charter-house, the royal school in Westminster, and St. Martin's school near the King's Mews. The trading part of the city of London is divided into 89 companies. Of these there are 12 principal, of one of which the lord-mayor is usually free, and they are, the mercers, grocers, drapers, fishmongers, goldsmiths, skinners, merchant-tailors, haberdashers, salters, ironmongers, vintners and cloth-workers,

workers. The city magistrates are, the lord-mayor, 26 aldermen, 202 common-councilmen, a recorder, 2 sheriffs, a chamberlain, a common serjeant, and a town-clerk. The city and liberties of Westminster are governed by a high-steward, and under-steward, a head-bailiff, a high-constable, and 14 burgessees. Places for diversion are, Vauxhall, Ranelagh-gardens, Circus, and Royal Grove, two play-houses, the opera-house, and occasionally the theatre-royal, Hay-market. Learned bodies of men, besides the clergy, are the Royal society, the college of Physicians, and the society of antiquarians. The finest repository of rarities is Sir Hans Sloane's museum, now kept in Russel-street. In general, London, Westminster, and Southwark, are seated on the banks of the Thames, and from Ratcliff-crofs in the E. to Northumberland-house in the W. there is a gradual ascent to the principal streets. There are 22 prisons, 42 markets, 27 squares, of all sorts, and the common firing is pit-coal, commonly called sea-coal, of which there is consumed upwards of 600,000 chaldrons every year. This renders the air very gross, but then it has a salutary effect, in preserving the city from pestilential distempers, and the same has been observed of some cities in Germany; whereas, when wood was the chief fuel, the plague returned every 10 years. It is 400 measured miles S. by E. of Edinburg, 165 N. W. of Paris, 390 N. by W. of Madrid, 700 N. W. of Rome, 600 W. N. W. of Vienna, 264 S. E. of Dublin, and 180 W. S. W. of Amsterdam. Lon. 0. 0. lat. 51. 31. N.

** LONDON. See NEW LONDON.

** LONDON, a town in the W. division of Maryland, N. America, 6 miles S. W. of Annapolis, on the South river.

LONDONDERRY. See DERRY.

** LONGFIELD, a fair town in the county Leitrim, province of Conaught; fairs held 17 May, 10 October, and last Monday in December.

** LONGFORD, a county in the province of Leinster, bounded by the counties of Leitrim and Cavan, N. Meath E. and S. and Roscommon W. It contains 134,700 Irish plantation acres, 24 parishes, 6 baronies, and 4 boroughs, and returns 10 members to parliament. It is small and much encumbered with bog, intermixed with a tolerable good soil, and is about 25 miles long and 15 broad; chief town Longford.

** LONGFORD, TOWN, situated on the river Cromlin, in the county Longford, province of Leinster, 64 miles from Dublin; which river falls a few miles below this place into the Shannon. It is a bo-

rough post, market, and fair town, and returns two members to parliament; patron, lord Longford; it gave title of earl to the family of Aungier; of viscount to the family of Micklewaite, and now gives that of baron to the family of Packenham. This place has a barracks for a troop of horse, it is large and well built. Fairs held 10 June, 19 and 20 August, and 22 October.

** LONGFORD PASS, situated in the county Tipperary, province of Munster, 63 miles from Dublin, where are the ruins of an old barracks, and two miles farther, the ruins of the church of Leigh; near which is a handsome new built church and spire.

LONG-ISLAND, is an island of North America, in the province of New-York, which is separated from the continent by a narrow channel, and is about 100 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, containing Queen's-county, Suffolk-county, and Richmond-county. There is a fine plain in the middle of the island, called Salisbury-plain, on which they have horse-races, and gentlemen come to it from the neighbouring parts, as those in England do to New-market. The produce of this island is chiefly provisions.

LONGINICO, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, anciently called Olympia, famous for being the place where the Olympic games were celebrated, and for the temple of Jupiter Olympus, about a mile distant. It is now but a small place, seated on the river Alpheus, 10 miles from its mouth, and 50 S. of Lepanto. Lon. 22. 0. E. lat. 37. 40. N.

* LONGTOWN, a town in Cumberland, England, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on Whit-Thursdays, and on Thursday after November 22, for cattle yarn, and linen-cloth. It is seated on the borders of Scotland, 12 miles N. of Carlisle, and 316 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 50. W. lat. 55. 8. N.

LONGUEVILLE, a town of France, in Upper Normandy, and in the territory of Caux, seated on the small river Lee, 23 miles N. of Rouen. It has the title of a duchy. Lon. 1. 10. E. lat. 49. 50. N.

** LONG-ROCK, situated in the harbour of Donaghadee, in the county Down, province of Ulster.

** LONGWOOD, a fair town in the county Meath, province of Leinster; fairs held 1 February, Whitsun-Tuesday, 12 July, and 11 December.

LONGWY, a town of France, on the frontiers of the duchy of Luxemburg, with a castle, and is divided into the old and new towns. It is seated 15 miles S. W. of

W. of Luxemburg, and 167 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 58. E. lat. 49. 30. N.

LONSDALE, or KIRBY LONSDALE, a town of Westmoreland, England, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on Holy-Thurday, for horned cattle, and on December 21, for woollen-cloth. It is seated on the river Lon, 10 miles S. E. of Kendal, and 221 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 57. W. lat. 54. 3. N.

* **LONS-LE-SAUNIER**, a town of France, in the Franche Comte, seated on the river Solvan, 30 miles from Dole, and 22 from Chalon. Lon. 5. 30. E. lat. 46. 37. N.

LOO, a town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, 8 miles W. of Deventer, where the prince of Orange has a fine palace. Lon. 5. 44. E. lat. 52. 20. N.

** **LOOP-HEAD**, situated in the county Kerry, province of Munster, at the mouth of the river Shannon; otherwise called Cape-lean. Lat. 52. 20. N. lon. 0. 58. W.

LOOTS, a town of Germany, in the bishoprick of Liege, 16 miles W. of Maastricht. Lon. 5. 19. E. lat. 50. 52. N.

* **LOOTS**, a county of Germany, in the bishoprick of Liege, bounded on the S. by Hasbay, on the N. by Champagne, on the W. by the duchy of Brabant, and on the E. by Limburg. Loots is the capital town.

LOQUABAAR, or LOCHABER, a district of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Inverness, on the E. by Badenoch and Athol, on the S. by Lorn, and on the W. by the Western Ocean. It is mountainous and barren; has large forests, a few mines of iron, and good pastures. The sea, the lakes, and the rivers, yield plenty of fish.

LORA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, on the confines of Andalusia, 15 miles N. of Malaga. Lon. 4. 35. W. lat. 36. 50. N.

LORA, a town of Spain, in the province of Andalusia, seated on the river Guadalquivir, 23 miles N. E. of Seville. Lon. 5. 4. W. lat. 37. 46. N.

LORA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Hohenstein, in Thuringia, 39 miles N. of Saxo-Gotha. Lon. 10. 55. E. lat. 51. 30. N.

* **LOREBUS**, an ancient town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Tunis, with a castle, and fine remains of antiquity. It is seated on a pleasant plain, fertile in corn, 150 miles S. W. of Tunis. Lon. 9. 0. E. lat. 35. 35. N.

LORCA, an ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Murcia, 30 miles W. of Carthagena, and 35 S. W. of Murcia. Lon. 1. 37. W. lat. 37. 44. N.

* **LORCH**, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the duchy of Wirtem-

berg, seated on the river Remms, 20 miles N. W. of Esslingen. It had formerly a very rich abbey, but its revenues are now employed in maintaining the university of Tubingen.

LOREDO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in the Polesino, seated on the river Adige, 20 miles E. of Rovigo. Lon. 12. 50. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

** **LOREMBERG**. See LOUISBURG.

LORETTO, a town of Italy, in the Marca, or Marché of Ancona, with a bishop's see. It is small, but fortified, and contains the Casa Santa, or the house of Nazareth, in which they pretend Jesus Christ was brought up: they tell us that it was carried by Angels into Dalmatia, and thence to the place where it now stands. The inner part of this house or chapel is very old, but it is surrounded by a marble wall, and within a church built of free stone. The famous lady of Loretto, who holds the infant Jesus in her arms, stands upon the principal altar: this statue is of cedar, 3 feet high; her face can hardly be seen, on account of the smoke of the numerous lamps round about her. She is clothed with cloth of gold, set off with jewels, and the infant Jesus is covered with a shirt. He holds a globe in his hand, and is adorned with rich jewels. There are prodigious numbers frequently go in pilgrimage to Loretto, particularly at Easter and Whitsuntide, among whom there are many of the first distinction. Every pilgrim, after having performed his devotion, makes the Virgin a present proportionable to his ability; whence it may readily be concluded, that this chapel must be full of immense riches. Christiana, queen of Sweden, made the Virgin a present of a crown of gold, worth above 100,000 crowns; and Isabella, infanta of Spain, sent her a garment which cost 40,000 ducats. Lewis XIII. of France, and his queen, sent her two crowns of gold, enriched with diamonds. Besides these crowns, they sent an angel of massy silver, holding in his hand the figure of the dauphin, of solid gold. The place where the governor resides stands near the church, and the ecclesiastics who are employed in it, lodge in the same palace where they receive the pilgrims of high distinction. As for the town itself, exclusive of the chapel, it is neither very considerable nor very agreeable, nor does it contain above 300 inhabitants, who are almost all shoe-makers, tailors, or sellers of chaplets. The environs of this town are very agreeable, and in fine weather the high mountains of Croatia may be seen from hence. It seated on a mountain, three miles from the gulph of Venice,

nice, 12 S. E. of Ancona, and 112 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 38. E. lat. 43. 27. N.

**** LORETTO**, a small village of Christian Indians, in Canada, three leagues N. E. of Quebec.

**** LORETTO, OUR LADY OF**, a place at the district of Dennis. The Indians call it Concho.

*** LONGUSS**, a very populous town of France, in Provence, seated on the river Argens, 5 miles from Draguignan, and 360 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 27. E. lat. 43. 30. N.

*** LORN**, the N. part of Argyleshire, in Scotland, bounded on the N. by Lochaber, on the E. by Breadalbane, on the S. by the rest of Argyleshire, and on the W. by the sea.

LORRAIN, a sovereign state of Europe; bounded on the N. by Luxemburg and the archbishoprick of Treves, on the E. by Alsace and the duchy of Deux-Ponts, on the S. by Franche Comte, and on the W. by Champagne and the duchy of Barr. It is about 100 miles in length, and 75 in breadth, and abounds in all sorts of corn, wine, game, and fish, with which it carries on some trade, and in general all the necessaries of life; it has mines of iron, silver, and copper, also salt. There are a great number of rivers, of which the principal are the Maese or Meuse, the Moselle, the Seille, the Meure, and the Saire. It is divided into three parts, the duchy of Lorraine, properly so called, the duchy of Barr, which formerly belonged to the dukes of Lorraine, but afterwards came under the government of France, and the third comprehends the three bishopricks of Metz, Toul, and Verdun, which have belonged to France ever since the year 1552. The inhabitants are laborious and valiant, and their religion is the Roman Catholic. Nanci is the capital town.

*** LOT**, a river of France, which has its rise in Gevaudan, and falls into the Garonne at Aiguillon. It begins to be navigable at Cahors.

LOTHIAN, a county of Scotland, divided into E. W. and Mid-Lothian, bounded on the N. by the Fyith of Forth, on the E. by the German Ocean, on the S. by Clydesdale, Tweeddale, and Mers, and on the W. by Stirling. It is the best part of Scotland upon all accounts, the air being more mild, the land more fertile, and the country more populous than in other parts. To the S. there is a long chain of mountains, which are dry and barren, and have several names in different places. The most remarkable of these mountains is Pentland, which is very high; and the most considerable ri-

vers are the Avon, the Amond the Lyth, the two Eskes, and the Tyne. The principal city is Edinburgh, which is the capital of the kingdom.

**** LOUDON FORT**, a castle erected in the Cherokee-county. N. America.

**** LOVE COVE**, an opening to the W. of Whale Cove, in New N. Wales, supposed to be the passage into the South Sea.

LOUDON, a town of France, in Poitou, seated on a mountain, 30 miles N. W. of Poitiers, and 155 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 17. E. lat. 47. 2. N.

LOVENDEGEN, a fortress of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders, seated on the canal between Ghent and Bruges, 5 miles W. of Ghent. Lon. 3. 38. E. lat. 51. 0. N.

**** LOUGH-AGHREE**, situated in the barony of Lower Iveach, and parish of Dromore, county Down, province of Ulster, near 4 miles E. S. E. of Dromore; it is in length near a mile, and about a quarter broad, stored with excellent trouts and eels.

**** LOUGH-ALLEN**, situated in the county Leitrim, province of Conaught, it is encompassed by high mountains, and more than 30 miles in circuit; bringing the land and lake under one view; a more picturesque landscape cannot be found. This district abounds with coal and iron mines.

**** LOUGH-ALLUA**, situated in the county Cork, province of Munster, within one mile of Inchigeela.

**** LOUGH-ARROW**, situated in the county Sligo, province of Conaught, two miles beyond Ballinafad; it has in it a number of islands most romantically situated and well planted.

**** LOUGH-BALLYDOWGAN**, situated in the barony of Lecale, county Down, province of Ulster.

**** LOUGH-BALLYKILBEG**, situated in the barony of Lecale, county Down, province of Ulster.

**** LOUGH-BALLYKILNER**, situated in the barony of Lecale, county Down, province of Ulster.

**** LOUGH-BALLYNAHINCH**, situated in the barony of Kinclearty, county Down, province of Ulster.

**** LOUGH-BALLYRONNY**, situated in the barony of Upper Iveach, county Down, province of Ulster.

**** LOUGH-BEG**, a small lake which touches upon Lough-Neagh. See LOUGH-NEAGH.

**** LOUGHBRICKLAND**, a fair and poll town, situated in the county Down, province of Ulster; 58 miles from Dublin. The linen manufacture is carried on here very extensively; and the town is a great thoroughfare.

thoroughfare, the turnpike road from Dublin to Belfast. Fairs held 1 Tuesday in February, 28 March, 10 July, 3 Tuesday, and September, and 12 November.

**** LOUGH-CONE, or COYN.** See LAKE STRANGEFORD.

**** LOUGH CONN,** situated in the county Mayo, province of Conaught.

**** LOUGH-CORRIB,** situated in the county Galway, province of Conaught; this lake is upwards of 20 miles long, and in some parts 6 miles broad, having many very fine islands in it: is remarkable for the Gillaree trout, a very delicate fish, which weighs from 12 to 18 pounds; this trout is remarkable for having an extraordinary gizzard, resembling that of a large fowl; it is there common to dress the gizzards only, which is esteemed a very favourite dish.

**** LOUGH-CURRANE.** See LOUGH-LEB.

**** LOUGH-DERG,** situated in the county Donegal, province of Ulster; and is famous for having in it the island which contains St. Patrick's purgatory; it is a narrow little cell, hewn out of the solid rock, in which a man can scarce stand upright. There is also a lake of this name situated between the counties of Galway and Tipperary.

**** LOUGH-DIAN,** a small lough, situated in the county Down, province of Ulster.

**** LOUGH-DIREVREAGH,** situated in the county Westmeath, province of Leinster.

**** LOUGH-DORN,** situated in the county Down, province of Ulster.

**** LOUGH-DRINE,** situated in the county Cork, province of Munster.

**** LOUGH-ERIN,** situated in the county Down, province of Ulster, in the parish of Anahilt; a line of 16 fathom has proved insufficient to reach the bottom of it in some places. It is remarkable for breeding pikes, trout and eels of a very great size.

**** LOUGH-ERNE,** situated in the county Fermanagh, province of Ulster; this is divided into the Upper and Lower lake; it is remarkable for a fish nearly the shape of an herring, found only in the month of May, and called goaske. On the edge of Lough Erne, is Trillick, the beautiful seat of Sir William Pigot Piers, Bart.

**** LOUGH-ESK,** situated in the county Donegal, province of Ulster; it produces plenty of that delicate fish called char; which are not to be caught by bait, but feeding in deep water, are taken only in nets.

**** LOUGH-FALCON,** situated in the county Down, province of Ulster.

**** LOUGH-FOYLE,** situated in the county Londonderry, province of Ulster; esteemed as good and commodious a harbour as any in the kingdom.

**** LOUGH-GALL,** situated in the county Armagh, province of Ulster. Fairs are held here Friday before Old Christmas, Ascension-day, 1 July, and 4 September.

**** LOUGH-GARA,** situated in the county Sligo, province of Conaught; the river Boyle rises from the lake.

**** LOUGH-GILL,** situated in the county Sligo, province of Conaught; close to it is Hazlewood, a very handsome seat. This is also the name of a fair town in the county Antrim, province of Ulster; fairs, 19 June and November.

**** LOUGH-GOUGENABARRA.** See GOUGANE-BARRA.

**** LOUGH-GUIR,** situated in the county Limerick, province of Munster; near this lake, on the road side, between Limerick and Bruff, is a druidical temple, consisting of three circles of stones; the principal, which is about 150 feet in diameter, consists of 40 stones, of which the largest is 13 feet long, 6 broad, and 4 thick.

**** LOUGH-GULE,** situated in the county Antrim, province of Ulster; here is Lissanour cattle, the handsome seat of lord Macartney; 105 miles from Dublin.

**** LOUGH-HANCH,** situated in the Queen's county, province of Leinster.

**** LOUGH-HENNEY,** situated in the county Down, province of Ulster.

**** LOUGH-HINE,** situated in the county Cork, province of Munster; it is about two miles in circumference; and in the midst of it is a small island on which stands an old castle, now in ruins, built by the O'Driscolls.

**** LOUGH-INCHQUIN,** situated in the county Clare, province of Munster; it is famous for its delicious fish, and for one of the best prospects in the kingdom.

**** LOUGH-INNY,** situated in the county Westmeath, province of Leinster; it is united to Lough Shillen, by a stream on which the small but pleasant village of Finae is situated.

**** LOUGH-KAY,** situated in the county Leitrim, province of Conaught; this is otherwise called Kingston-Lake, it is a beautiful piece of water, interspersed with several islands, some of which are adorned with old castles and ruins, others in the state of nature, wooded with lofty timber trees, and some highly improved without a tree to be seen, but the more pleasing prospect of everlasting verdure.

LOUGH-

**** LOUGH-KERNAN**, situated in the county Down, province of Ulster.

**** LOUGH-LANE**, situated in the county Westmeath, province of Leinster.

**** LOUGH-LANE**. See KILLARNEY-LAKE.

**** LOUGH-LEE**, otherwise LOUGH-CURRANE, situated near the bay of Ballinaskeligs, in the county Cork, province of Munster; it is of an oval form, 3 miles in length, and about half as broad: it abounds with excellent white trout and salmon; it is bounded on the S. by mountains partly covered with woods; there are three small islands in it, on one of which are the remains of a church and cell, and some other vestigia of ruined buildings.

**** LOUGHLIN**, situated in the county Roscommon, province of Conaught, 93 miles from Dublin; fairs held 25 May, 29 July, 12 September, and 14 October.

**** LOUGH-LHEIGHS**, or the Healing Lough, a lake so called in the county Cavan, province of Ulster, the waters of which are said to possess a very healing quality.

**** LOUGH-LOUGHAIL**, situated in the county Westmeath, province of Leinster; it is a fine lake about three miles long, and 1 mile broad, having in it 5 small islands, which are well planted with trees, and pretty well cultivated.

**** LOUGH-MAGHAN**, situated in the county Cavan, province of Ulster; in which are three well cultivated islands.

LOUGH-MACNEAN, situated in the county Down, province of Ulster; in the barony of Kinelarty; it covers about 23 acres, and is filled with pike, eel, roach, and bream.

*** LOUGH-MORE**, situated in the county Limerick, province of Munster, 97 miles from Dublin. Not far from this are the ruins of Mungret-abbey.

**** LOUGH-MAEK**, situated in the county Mayo, province of Conaught; fairs held 20 September.

**** LOUGH-NEAGH**, situated in the counties Armagh, Down, Derry and Antrim, in the province of Ulster; it is the largest in Europe, those of Ladaga and Onega in Russia, and that of Geneva in Switzerland excepted; being 20 miles long, and 15 broad. The area of this lake is computed to be 100,000 acres, it gives title of baron to the family Skeffington. It is remarkable for a healing virtue; and likewise for petrifying wood, which is not only found in the water but in the adjacent soil at a considerable depth. On its shores several beautiful gems have been discovered. On the borders of this lake is Shane's castle the elegant seat of the Rt. Hon. John O'Neil. Dr. Smyth seems to doubt whether the healing qua-

lity in this lake is not to be confined to one side of it called the Fishing-bank and he informs us, that this virtue was discovered in the reign of Charles II. in the instance of the son of one Mr. Cunningham, who had an evil which run on him in 8 or 10 places, and notwithstanding the Royal touch, and other applications, seemed incurable; at length he was perfectly healed after bathing in this lough about 8 days.

**** LOUGH-RAMOR**, situated in the county Cavan, province of Ulster, near Virginia; about 40 miles from Dublin, in which are several islands where there are ruins of some castles.

LOUGHREA, a post and fair town, in the county Galway, province of Conaught; 86 miles from Dublin. Here is a charter school and barrack for a troop of horse. Near it, there is a beautiful lake, more than a mile in length, and one in breadth; from which the town derives its name. Not far from Loughrea is Rathruddy-castle. Fairs held 11 February, 26 May, 20 August, and 5 December.

LOUGH-REE, situated between the county Longford and Roscommon, and between the provinces of Leinster and Conaught. It is a handsome spacious lake, on which are several small islands.

LOUGH-SALD, situated in the county Donegal, province of Ulster, between Kilmacreman and Glain-Inn, on the top of a lofty mountain.

LOUGH-SCUDS, situated in the county Westmeath, province of Leinster; on which the village of Ballimore, is seated; near it is the old dissolved monastery of Plary.

LOUGH-SHARK, situated in the county Down, province of Ulster, in the barony of Upper Iveagh; it covers about 80 acres.

LOUGH-SMELLIN, situated in the county Westmeath, province of Leinster; within a mile of Daly's-bridge. In it are some small islands, where are the ruins of a castle and a church. This lough is of considerable magnitude extending to Finae, where it communicates with Lough-Inny. Between the loughs is a bridge which separates the counties of Westmeath and Cavan.

LOUGH-SHY, situated near Ballinrobe, in the county Mayo, province of Conaught. On the banks of which, there is a charter school. At Ballinrobe are the ruins of a once celebrated abbey.

LOUGH-STRANGFORD, situated in the county Down, province of Ulster. It takes its present name from a small port-town called Strangford, seated on the W. side of the narrow entrance into the

the sea. It was formerly known by the name of Lough Cope, or Lough Coyne. It is a deep bay or inlet of the sea, about 17 miles long, and 4 or 5 broad; it goes W. as far as Downpatrick, and N. as far as Comber and Newtown, and by computation covers 25,775 acres. It abounds with excellent fish, particularly smelts; and off the bar, there is a periodical herring fishery, in or about August. The islands in this lake Doctor Boat enumerates at 260. But from an actual survey made at the time Dr. Smyth wrote his history of that county, it appears there are 54 islands small and great. Four of these islands are called Swan-islands, from the number of swans that frequent them.

* **LOUGH-SWILLY**, situated in the county Louth, province of Leinster.

LOUGHBOROUGH, a town of Leicestershire, England, with a market on Thursdays, and 4 fairs; on May 28, and April 25, for horses, cows, and sheep; August 1, for horses and cows; and November 2, for a few foals; seated near the forest of Charwood, and on the river Stour, 18 miles N. of Leicester, and 107 N. W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 10. W. lat. 52. 48. N.

** **LOUIS-FORT**, a settlement of the French, in Florida, near the mouth of Coza river.

** **LOUIS, ST.** the capital of Guadeloupe, Grandterre.

LOUISA, or **DEGERBY**, a town of Sweden, seated on a commodious harbour, on the gulph of Finland.

** **LOUISBURGH**, the capital of the island of Cape Breton.

LOUISIANA, a large country of North America, divided almost in the middle by the river Mississippi, which runs N. and S.

LOUITZ, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, 55 miles E. of Gnesna. Lon. 19. 0. E. lat. 52. 26. N.

LOURD, a town of France in Gascony, and capital of Lavedan, with an ancient castle seated on a rock, 10 miles from Bagniera. Lon. 0. 5. W. lat. 43. 8. N.

LOUREBRANDER, See **LARREBUNDAR**.

LOUTH, a corporate town of Lincolnshire, England, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and three fairs, on May 24, and August 16, for sheep; and on December 3, for horses. It is 28 miles N. E. of Lincoln, and 135 N. of London. Lon. 0. 10. E. lat. 53. 25. N.

** **LOUTH**, a county in the province of Leinster, bounded by Monaghan and Armagh, N. by the Irish channel E. by

Meath S. and by Cavan W. Its chief towns are Dundalk and Carlingford, unless we include Drogheda a part whereof is in this county. It is the smallest county in the kingdom, but very fertile and pleasant, and abounding with many remains of antiquities, of which Mr. Wright, in his *Louthiana*, has given a very ample description. Louth contains 111,180 Irish plantation acres, 50 parishes, 5 baronies, and 5 boroughs, and returns 10 members to parliament; it is about 22 miles long, and 14 broad.

** **LOUTH**, a fair town in the county Louth, province of Leinster; having fairs on the 23 of March.

* **LOUTHERSTOWN**, a fair town in the county Fermanagh, in the province of Ulster; fairs held 12 May, 10 July, 26 August and 11 December.

LOUVAIN, a very large and pleasant town of the Austrian Netherlands in Brabant, with an old castle, and a celebrated university. The walls of this place are near 7 miles in circumference, but within them are a great many gardens and vineyards. The public buildings are magnificent, and the university consists of a great number of colleges. They formerly made large quantities of cloth, in so much that there were 15,000 weavers; but at present their trade is greatly decayed, and the place chiefly remarkable for its good beer, with which it serves the neighbouring towns. It is seated on the river Dyle, 12 miles N. W. of Brussels, and 40 N. E. of Mons. Lon. 4. 49. E. lat. 50. 53. N.

LOUVESTEIN, a fortress of the United Provinces, in Holland, seated at the confluence of the rivers Waal and Maese, 16 miles E. of Dort. Lon. 5. 13. E. lat. 50. 40. N.

* **LOUVIERS**, a handsome town of France, in Upper Normandy, which has a manufacture in cloth, and is seated in a fertile plain, 10 miles N. of Evreux, and 55 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 15. E. lat. 49. 0. N.

LOUVO, a considerable town of Asia, in the kingdom of Siam, with a palace, where the king passes one part of the year. It is very populous, and is seated in a pleasant plain, 50 miles N. of the city of Siam, or Judia. Lon. 100. 50. E. lat. 15. 8. N.

LOUVRE, a magnificent palace of the French king, in Paris, which is now neglected, the court having forsaken it.

* **LOWICZ**, an handsome, populous, and strong town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, with a strong fortress; seated on the river Bzura, 41 miles S. of Plocko, and 20 N. of Rava. Lon. 19. 29. E. lat. 52. 24. N.

**** LOWRAN**, situated near Leighlin-bridge, in the county of Carlow, province of Leinster, and within one mile of Bally-laughan castle; it is but a poor place, with as poor a church.

LOXA, or **LOYA**, a considerable town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada; seated in a pleasant fertile country on the river Xenil, 18 miles W. of Granada. Lon. 3. 52. W. lat. 37. 15. N.

LOXA, a town of S. America, in Peru, 200 miles E. of Paya. Lon. 77. 10. W. lat. 4. 50. S.

LOYTZ, a town of Ducal Pomerania, in the county of Gutzkow, seated on the river Pene, 10 miles above the city of Gutzkow.

LUBAN, a town of Livonia. 70 miles E. of Riga, and subject to Russia. Lon. 26. 36. E. lat. 56. 55. N.

LUBANSKEN-SEA, or, the Lake of Luban, in Livonia, towards the confines of Courland and Lithuania. The river Rosita falls into this lake.

LUBBN, a town of Germany, and capital of Lower Lusatia, with a handsome castle; seated on the river Spree, and belongs to the duke of Merseburg. Lon. 13. 59. E. lat. 51. 58. N.

LUBEC, a sea-port town of Germany, in Lower Saxon, capital of Wagria, with a bishop's see. It is a free, imperial, hanseatic town. The senate is composed of twenty persons, four of which are burgo-masters, the other consist of the nobility, men of letters, and merchants. Add to these a syndic, a prothonotary, and four secretaries. The inhabitants are all Lutherans; and there are 21 preachers, whose chief has the title of superintendent. There are five large churches and palaces, one of which is the cathedral, whose body is of an extraordinary length, containing several curiosities. In the great hospital there is always a considerable number of poor men and women. Besides these, there are 14 other hospitals, one for lunatics, a pest-house, and four others for sick persons. It is seated on the river Trave, 10 miles S. W. of the Baltic Sea, and 30 N. E. of Hamburg. Lon. 10. 44. E. lat. 53. 52. N.

*** LUBEC, THE BISHOPRICK OF**, a small territory of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Holstein. It belongs to the duke of Holstein-Gottorp.

LUBEN, a town of Germany, in Silesia, 22 miles N. W. of Breslau, now subject to the king of Prussia. Lon. 16. 28. E. lat. 51. 20. N.

LUBLIN, an handsome and considerable town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a citadel, a

bishop's see, an academy, and an handsome Jewish synagogue. Here the great courts of justice are held for the whole kingdom; and there are held three fairs, resorted by the merchants of all nations. It is seated on the river Bysterza, 110 miles N. E. of Cracow, and 75 S. E. of Warsaw. Lon. 22. 45. E. lat. 51. 14. N.

LUBOW, a town of Poland, in the province of Little Poland, and palatinate of Cracow, 50 miles S. E. of that city. Lon. 20. 36. E. lat. 49. 36. N.

LUC, a town of France, in Provence, 25 miles N. E. of Toulon. Lon. 6. 25. E. lat. 43. 28. N.

LUC, a town of France, in Dauphiny, seated on the river Drome. 32 miles S. of Grenoble. Lon. 5. 48. E. lat. 44. 40. N.

**** LUCAN**, a pleasant village, situated in the county of Dublin, province of Leinster, within six miles and an half of the metropolis. It is much frequented on account of its medicinal spring, the waters of which are of great efficacy in many disorders. Here is the handsome seat of Mr. Vesey; Lucan was the ancient patrimony of the Sar-fields. The family of Bingham, have also a peerage by the title of Baron Lucan of Castlebar, in the county Mayo, province of Conaught.

LUCA-DE-BAREMENA, ST. a sea-port town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a bishop's see. Seated at the mouth of the river Guadalquivir, 270 miles S. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 5. 54. W. lat. 36. 58. N.

LUCAR-DE-GUADIANA, a strong town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the confines of Algarve, with a small harbour on the river Guadiana, 39 miles N. E. of Faro. Lon. 8. 16. W. lat. 37. 18. N.

LUCAR-LA-MAYOR, ST. a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with the title of a duchy; seated on the river Guadiana, 10 miles N. W. of Seville. Lon. 5. 33. W. lat. 37. 36. N.

LUCARNO, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the lake Maggiore, 14 miles W. of Lugano; it belongs to Switzerland. Lon. 8. 19. E. lat. 45. 54. N.

**** LUCAYA ISLAND**, see Bahamas.

LUCCA, a town of Italy, capital of a republic of the same name. It is about 3 miles in circumference, and surrounded with a wall and other modern fortifications. It is an archbishop's see, and the churches are very handsome. The inhabitants have a considerable manufacture of silk, and gold and silver stuffs. They oblige all travellers to leave their arms at the city-gate, and will not suffer any one to wear a sword within it. It is seated

seated near the river Serchio, 10 miles N. E. of Pisa, 37 W. of Florence, and 155 N. by W. of Rome. Lon. 10. 35. E. lat. 43. 50. N.

* **LUCCA, THE REPUBLIC OF**, a small territory of Italy, lying on the Tuscan Sea; about 10 miles long, and 20 broad. The soil produces plenty of wine, oil, silk, wool, and chefnuts; their oil in particular is in high esteem, and the common people usually eat chefnuts instead of bread. It is a sovereign state, under the protection of the emperor, and the government aristocratic. The head of this republic has the name of gonfalonier, who has the executive power, together with a council of nine members, who are changed every two months; but the legislative authority is lodged in a senate of 200 of the principal persons, who ballot for the choice of all officers. The usual revenues amount to about 30,000l. per annum, and they can raise and pay 10,000 men upon occasion.

LUCERA, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitanata, with a bishop's see; 30 miles S. W. of Manfredonio, and 65 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 34. E. lat. 41. 28. N.

LUCERN, the name of one of one of the thirteen cantons of Switzerland, and the most considerable of them, except Zurich and Bern. It is bounded on the E. by the cantons of Underwald, Switz, and Zug; and on all the other sides by the canton of Bern. The inhabitants are all Roman Catholics; and they can send 16,000 men into the field. It is 30 miles long, and 20 broad. They have plenty of fish, in the lake of the same name, on which it stands. Lucern is the capital town.

LUCERN, the capital town of the canton of Lucern in Switzerland. It is divided into two by one of the branches of the river Rus, which falls into the lake, and encompassed with a single wall; it is rich and populous, and drives a great trade with the merchants of Germany and Italy. It is seated on the lake Lucern, 30 miles S. W. of Zurich, and 35 E. of Bern. Lon. 8. 6. E. lat. 47. 5. N.

LUCERNA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 15 miles S. W. of Turin; subject to the king of Sardinia. Lon. 7. 38. E. lat. 44. 52. N.

LUCHEN, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, 30 miles S. of that city. Lon. 0. 10. E. lat. 38. 53. N.

* **LUCIA, ST.** one of the Caribbee islands, in America. It is 22 miles long, and 21 broad, subject to France. It is about 90 miles N. W. of Barbadoes, and

21 S. of Martinico. Lon. 60. 46. W. lat. 13. 25. N.

LUCIA, ST. one of the Cape de Verd islands, about 400 miles W. of the continent of Africa. Lon. 24. 32. W. lat. 16. 45. N.

LUCIGNANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, 10 miles S. of Sienna. Lon. 11. 11. E. lat. 43. 0. N.

* **LUCKO**, a considerable town of Poland, and capital of Volhinia, with a citadel and a bishop's see; seated on the river Ster, 75 miles N. E. of Limburg, and 175 S. E. of Warsaw. Lon. 25. 30. E. lat. 51. 13. N.

* **LUCO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples; seated on the western bank of the lake Celano, in Farther Abruzzo.

LUCON, or LUZON, an episcopal town of France, in Poitou; seated in an unwholesome morass, 17 miles N. of Rochelle, and 50 S. of Nantes. Lon. 1. 5. W. lat. 46. 27. N.

LUCONIA, or MANILLA, the chief of the Philippine Islands, in Asia, lying in the South Sea; 400 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. It is well watered by large lakes and rivers, and the periodical rains, which lay all the plains under water. There are several volcanos in the mountains, which occasion earthquakes; and variety of hot baths. The produce of this island is, wax, cotton, wild cinnamon, sulphur, cocoa-nuts, rice, gold, horses, buffaloes, and game. The inhabitants are a mixture of several nations, besides Spaniards; and they all produce a mixed breed, distinct from any of the rest. The Spaniards send two large ships every year from hence to Acapulco in Mexico with merchandises, and return back with silver.

LUCRINE, LAKE. See **LICOLA**.

* **LUDERSBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Lawenburg; seated on the river Elbe, five miles above the town of Lawenburg.

LUDLOW, a town of Shropshire, England, with a market on Mondays, and five fairs, viz. on Tuesday before Easter, and Wednesday in Whitsun-week, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, and cloth; on August 21, September 28, and December 8, for the same, besides hops and fat hogs. It is seated on the river Tame, and is a corporate town, consisting of four wards, and sends 2 members of parliament. It is governed by 2 bailiffs, a recorder, 12 aldermen, and 24 matters. It is 29 miles S. of Shrewsbury, and 136 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 42. W. lat. 52. 23. N.

LUG, a river of S. Wales, which rises in

in Radnorshire, and running S. through Herefordshire, passes by Monmouth, and falls into the Severn at Chepstow.

LUGANO, a town of Switzerland, capital of a considerable bailiwick of the same name, conquered from the duke of Milan by the Swiss. It is seated on a lake of the same name, 17 miles N. W. of Como, and 27 S. W. of Chiavenna. Lon. 8. 43. E. lat. 45. 54. N.

* **LUGANO**, a bailiwick of Italy, and the first in order of the government of Switzerland. The bailiff has the title of captain-general of these governments; and he has a right to command the other bailiffs, when any unexpected war breaks out. The most considerable place is the town of the same name.

LUGGERSHAL, a town in Wiltshire, it has one fair, on July 25, for cattle, and sends two members of parliament. It is 15 miles N. of Salisbury, and 73 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 45. W. lat. 51. 17. N.

LUGO, an ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, with a bishop's see. There are springs in this city boiling hot. It is seated on the river Minho, 33 miles S. E. of Mondonedo, and 60 S. W. of Oviedo. Lon. 8. 52. W. lat. 42. 46. N.

* **LUGO**, a town of Italy in the state of the Church, and in the Ferrarese, between Ravenna and Bologna. It gives its name to the Selva, that is, the forests of Lugo, anciently called Litapia Sylva, famous for the defeat of the Romans, under Lucius Posthumus.

* **LUINS**, a town of France, in Tourain, with the title of a duchy. Lon. 9. 39. E. lat. 47. 29. N.

LULA, a town of Swedish Lapland; seated at the mouth of the river Lula, on the W. side of the gulph of Bothnia, 42 miles S. W. of Tornea. Lon. 22. 10. E. lat. 65. 29. N.

LULA LAPMARK, a province of Sweden; bounded by that of Tornea on the N. by the Bothnic gulph on the E. by Pithia Lapmark on the S. and Norway on the W.

LUMELLO, a village in Italy, which gives name to the Laumellin, a small district in the duchy of Milan. Lon. 8. 42. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

LUNDEN, a considerable town of Sweden, in Gothland, and capital of the territory of Schopen, with an archbishop's see, and an university; is 17 miles E. of Copenhagen, 225 S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 13. 26. E. lat. 55. 33. N.

LUNDEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, and in Ditmarse; seated near the river Eyder, eight miles S. E. of Toningen, and 36 N. N. W. of

Gluckstadt; subject to the duke of Holstein. Lon. 9. 20. E. lat. 54. 26. N.

LUNDY, an island in the mouth of the Bristol Channel, near the middle, between Devonshire and Pembrokeshire. Lon. 4. 13. W. lat. 51. 25. N.

* **LUNEGIANA**, a small territory of Italy, named from the town of Lyna, now in ruins. It lies to the E. of the river Magra, along its banks, and is divided into two parts; the western of which has Sarzana, and is the capital, and belongs to the Genoese; but the eastern makes part of the duchy of Massa.

* **LUNEL**, a town in France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Montpellier, near the river Vidourle, over which there is a bridge. It produces excellent muscadine wine. It is 16 miles E. of Montpellier. Lon. 4. 19. E. lat. 43. 38. N.

LUNENBURG, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, which, including Zell, is bounded by the river Elbe, which separates it from Holstein and Lauenburg on the N. by the marquisate of Brandenburg on the E. by the duchy of Brunswick on the S. and by the duchies of Bremen and Westphalia on the W. being about 100 miles long, and 70 broad. It is watered by the rivers Aller, Elbe, and Ilmenow; and part of it is full of heaths and forests; but, near the rivers, pretty fertile. It abounds with wild boars; for which reason the German nobility come to hunt here in the proper season. It belongs to the king of England, as elector of Hanover. Lunenburg is the capital town.

LUNENBURG, a town of Germany, and capital of a duchy of the same name. It is a large place and well fortified. Here is also a famous Benedictine convent, which hath a good school for the disciples of that order, and a college, whose professors are protestants. In the middle of the monastery is a church, famous for a golden table. It had a picture of massy gold, with figures in relievo, and adorned with all sorts of precious stones; but it was carried off by a band of robbers in 1698, who, however, left the table in its place. The salts springs near this place produce great quantities of salt, which bring in a good revenue to the sovereign, and chiefly employ the inhabitants. It is seated on the river Ilmenow, 31 miles S. E. of Hamburg, and 60 N. of Brunswick. Lon. 10. 31. E. lat. 53. 16. N.

* **LUNERA**, a mountain of Italy, in the Terra di Lavoro, between Naples and Puzzoli. It contains a great deal of sulphur and alum; and the springs that

that rise from it are excellent for curing wounds.

LUNEVILLE, an handsome town of Lorraine, with a magnificent castle, where the dukes formerly kept their court. It is seated on the rivers Vezoul and Meurt, 12 miles S. E. of Nanci, and 62 W. of Strasburg. Lon. 6. 35. E. lat. 46. 36. N.

* **LUPO GLAVO** a town of Iliria, seated near the mountains of Vena, 15 miles W. of St. Veit. It belongs to the house of Austria.

LURE, a town of France, in Champagne, seated on the river l'Onnon, 30 miles N. E. of Bezancon. Lon. 6. 33. E. lat. 47. 38. N.

** **LURGAN**, a post and fair town in the county Armagh, province of Ulster, 67 miles from Dublin; it is a flourishing town agreeably situated, in the midst of a much improved country; the inhabitants are extensively engaged in the linen manufacture. It stands on a gentle eminence, about two miles from Lough Neagh; of which it commands a most beautiful and extensive prospect. Fairs held 5 August 22 and 23 November. Lat. 54. 35. N. lon. 6. 31. W.

** **LURGANBUY**, a fair town in the county Leitrim, province of Conaught; fairs held 21 June and August, and 23 October.

** **LURGAN-GREEN**, a post and fair town in the county Louth, province of Leinster, 37 miles from Dublin; a mile beyond which, is a handsome seat of the Earl of Charlemont. Fairs held 21 May, 25 July, and 11 November.

* **LURI**, an ancient town of the island of Corfica, between the point of Cape Corfica, and the towns of Baltia and St. Fiorenzo.

LUSATIA, a province of Germany, in Saxony, bounded on the N. by Brandenburg, on the E. by Silesia, on the S. by Bohemia, and on the W. by Misnia and the duchy of Lower Saxony. It is divided into the Higher and Lower, and the former belongs to the elector of Saxony; but the latter is divided between the duke of Merseberg, the king of Prussia, the counts of Promnitz, Solms, and the elector of Saxony.

LUSIGNAN, a town of France, in Poitou; seated on the river Vienne, 12 miles S. W. of Poitiers, and 200 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 0. lat. 46. 30. N.

** **LUSH**, a village in the county Dublin, province of Leinster, 11 miles from the metropolis. Fairs held 4 May, 18 July, and 25 November.

* **LUSO**, a river of Italy, which rises in the confines of the duchy of Urbino, and after having crossed part of Romagna, falls into the gulf of Venice.

LUSUC. See **LUCKO**.

LUTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and duchy of Styria; seated on the river Meurt, 34 miles S. E. of Gratz. Lon. 16. 10. E. lat. 46. 46. N.

* **LUTKENBURG**, a town in Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, and the chief place in the great circle of Wagria; seated near the Baltic Sea, 10 miles from Ploen.

LUTON, a town in Bedfordshire, England, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on April 25, and October 18, for all kinds of cattle. It is 18 miles S. of Bedford, and 29 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 25. W. lat. 52. 27. N.

LUTTER, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick, eight miles N. W. of Goslar, and 13 S. E. of Hildesheim. Lon. 10. 25. E. lat. 52. 4. N.

* **LUTTERBURG**, a small territory of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Brunswick. It lies on the confines of the country of Hohenstein, and is now incorporated with the duchy of Grubenhagen. The principal places are Lutterburg and Osterode.

LUTTERWORTH, a town of Leicestershire, England, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs; viz. on April 2, for horses, cows, and sheep; and September 16, for the same and cheese. It is seated on the river Swift. Here the famous Wickliff, the first reformer, was rector, who died in 1385; but was dug up and burnt for an heretic 40 years afterwards. It is 14 miles S. of Leicester, and 84 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 10. W. lat. 52. 26. N.

** **LUTTRELL'S-TOWN**, the elegant seat of the Earl of Carhampton, situated within a small distance of Lucan, in the county of Dublin, and province of Leinster; it is beautifully diversified with wood and water, valleys and precipices. Fairs are held at Luttrell's-town on the 28 March, and 4 September.

LUTZEN, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, famous for a battle fought here in 1632, when Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, was killed. It is seated on the river Elller, 12 miles N. W. of Leipzig, and 9 S. E. of Merseberg. Lon. 12. 7. E. lat. 51. 24. N.

LUTZENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Lower Alsace, capital of a district of the same name. It has a strong castle, and is seated on a mountain, 30 miles N. W. of Strasburg. Lon. 7. 17. E. lat. 48. 55. N.

LUXEMBURG, a considerable and very strong town of the Austrian Netherlands, and capital of a duchy of the same name.

name. It is divided by the river Elbe into the upper and lower towns. It is 25 miles S. W. of Treves, and 100 W. of Mentz. Lon. 6. 17. E. lat. 49. 37. N.

LUXEMBURG, the duchy of, is one of the 17 provinces of the Netherlands; bounded E. by the archbishoprick of Treves; S. by Lorrain; W. partly by Champagne, and partly by the bishoprick of Liege, which likewise, with part of Limburg, bound it N. It lies in the forest of Ardenne, which is one of the most famous in Europe, and here are a great number of iron-mines. It belongs partly to the house of Austria, and partly to the French; and Thionville is the capital of the French part.

* **LUXFUIL**, a town of France, in the Franche-Comte, remarkable for its mineral waters. It is seated at the foot of mount Vosgue, 15 miles W. of Vesoul. Lon. 6. 24. E. lat. 47. 50. N.

LUZZARA, a town of Italy, seated on the confines of the duchies of Mantua and Guastalla, near the place where the river Crostolo falls into the Po, 10 miles S. of Mantua. Lon. 10. 50. E. lat. 45. 0. N.

* **LUZZI**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Hither Calabria, near the river Crate, three miles S. of Besigniano.

LYCAONIA, an ancient name of a province of Natolia, whose capital was Iconium, now called Cogni.

LYCHAM, or **LYTCHAM**, a town of Norfolk, England, has one fair, on November 1, for toys, is seated on a common, 24 miles W. of Norwich, and 92 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 50. E. lat. 52. 45. N.

LYCIA, an ancient name of a province of Natolia, on the Mediterranean Sea.

LYDIA, an ancient name of a province of Natolia, lying N. of Caria, in which was the city of Philadelphia.

LYESSE, a town of the French Netherlands, in Hainault, 15 miles E. of Landrecy, and 22 S. of Mons. Lon. 4. 10. E. lat. 50. 6. N.

LYME, a sea-port town of Dorsetshire, England, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on February 2, and September 21, for cattle; seated on the sea-shore, and has a good harbour, is a corporation town, and sends two members to parliament. It is 28 miles E. by S. of Exeter, and 144 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 0. W. lat. 50. 40. N.

** **LYN**, a market town of Essex county, and Massachusetts Proper, in New England, seated at the bottom of a Bay.

LYNN REGIS, a town of Norfolk, with two markets, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and a fair of six days, pro-

claimed February 14. It is a corporation town, and sends 2 members to parliament; is encompassed with a wall and a deep trench; and there are two small rivers that run through its streets; is governed by a mayor, recorder, high-steward, 12 aldermen, and 18 common-councilmen. It is 46 miles N. by E. of Cambridge, and 98 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 28. E. lat. 52. 45. N.

LYONNOIS, a large province of France, bounded N. by Burgundy; E. by Dauphiny, Bresse, and the principality of Dombes; S. by Vivarais and Velay; and W. by Auvergne, and a small part of Bourbonnois. It comprehends Lower Lyonnois, Beaujolois, and Forez; and produces corn, wine, fruits, and excellent chefnuts. The principal rivers are the Soane, the Rhone, and the Loire. Lyons is the capital town.

LYONS, a large, rich, handsome, ancient, and famous city of France, being the most considerable in the kingdom next to Paris, with an archbishop's see, an academy of sciences and belles lettres, and an academy of arts and sciences. It is seated in the centre of Europe, on the confluence of the rivers Rhone and Soan, and on the side of it are two high mountains. It contains above 150,000 inhabitants, and above 3000 houses; and it has six gates, and as many suburbs. The town-house, the arsenal, the amphitheatre, built by the ancient Romans, the hospital, and the numerous palaces, are worthy of a traveller's attention. The cathedral is a superb structure, and the canons that compose the chapter are all persons of distinction. There are four celebrated fairs every year, which are frequented by great numbers of people. It derives vast advantages from the rivers it stands upon; and is 15 miles N. of Vienna, 70 S. by W. of Geneva, 150 N. W. of Turin, and 220 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 55. E. lat. 45. 46. N.

* **LYPEZE**, or **LIPCH**, a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of the county of Lypeze. It is seated on the river Gran, five miles above Bittricz.

* **LYPEZE**, the county of, in Upper Hungary; lying between the counties of Arva, Turose, Bittricz, Gormar, Lepus, and mount Crapach, which separates it from Poland. Lypeze and Sastat are the principal towns.

M.

MAATEA, one of the Society Isles in the South Sea. See SOCIETY ISLES. Lon. 142. 1. W. lat. 17. 52. S.

* **MABRA**,

MAC

* **MABRA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, and province of Constantine; seated on the gulph of Bona, to the W. of the town of that name.

MACAO, a town of China, in the province of Canton, seated in an island at the mouth of the river Tae. The Portuguese have been in possession of the harbour 150 years; formerly they had a great trade here, but now they have only a fort, with a small garrison. Here is a Portuguese governor, and a Chinese mandarin, to take care of the town and the neighbouring country. Lon. -113. 51. E. lat. 22. 13. N.

* **MACASSER**, a considerable kingdom of Asia, in the E. Indies, and in the island of Celebes, under the Torrid Zone. In the mountains there are quarries of very fine stone, as well as mines of gold and copper. The soil is extremely fertile. The Macassers are large, robust, courageous, and greatly addicted to war. They are Mahometans, the flattest nosed women are the greatest beauties.

* **MACASSER**, a large, strong, and handsome town of the island of Celebes, and capital of the kingdom of the same name, where the king resides. The houses are all wood, and supported by thick posts. It is seated near the mouth of a large river, which runs through the kingdom from N. to S. Lon. 119. 54. E. lat. 5. 0. S.

* **MACASKA**, a town of Dalmatia, and capital of Primogria, with a pretty good harbour, and a bishop's see; seated on the gulph of Venice, 25 miles S. E. of Spalatro, and 27 N. W. of Nurenta. Lon. 18. 7. E. lat. 43. 49. N.

MACCLESFIELD, a town in Cheshire, England, with a market on Mondays, and five fairs; viz. May 6, June 22, July 11, October 4, and November 11, for cattle, wool, and cloth. It is seated at the edge of a forest of the same name, near the river Bollin. It has manufactures of mohair, twill, hatbands, buttons, and thread. It is 36 miles S. E. of Chester, and 151 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 17. W. lat. 53. 15. N.

MACEDONIA, a province of Turkey in Europe; bounded N. by Servia and Bulgaria; E. by Romania, and the Archipelago; S. by Livadia, and part of Albania; and W. by Albania. Salonichi is the capital town.

MACERATA, a considerable, handsome, and populous town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in the Marche of Ancona, with a bishop's see, and an university. It is 12 miles S. W. of Loreto, and 20 S. W. of Ancona. Lon. 13. 27. E. lat. 43. 20. N.

MAC

** **MAC-GILLY-CUDDY'S REEKS**, a range of high mountains in the county Kerry, province of Munster, in the parish of Knockane. The family of Mac-Gilly-Cuddy, has for some centuries resided in these parts, and retained a considerable estate here.

* **MACHECHOU**, a town of France, in Bretagne, seated on the river Temu, 20 miles from Nantz. Lon. 1. 11. W. lat. 47. 2. N.

MACHIAN, one of the Molucca islands in the E. Indian ocean, about 20 miles in circumference, and the most fertile of them all. It likewise produces the best cloves, and is in possession of the Dutch. Lon. 126. 55. E. lat. 0. 0.

MACHIAN, a promontory of Spain, in the Bay of Biscay.

MACHINLETH, a town of Montgomeryshire, in N. Wales, with a market on Mondays, and five fairs, on May 16, June 26, July 6, September 18, and November 5, for cattle. It is seated on the river Douay, 30 miles W. of Montgomery, and 183 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 45. W. lat. 52. 24. N.

MACKERAN, or **MACKRAN**, a province of Persia, bounded N. by Siguistan, E. by Tatta and Indostan, S. by the Ocean, and W. by the province of Kerman. The capital town is of the same name, and is 100 miles N. W. of Tatta. Lon. 66. 0. E. lat. 26. 0. N.

** **MACOCO**, a kingdom of Africa, in Ethiopia, E. of Congo, and S. of the equator. The Portuguese carry on a trade with the inhabitants for slaves, elephants teeth, and copper.

* **MACON**, an ancient town of France, in Burgundy, and capital of Maconnois, with a bishop's see; seated near the river Soane, 35 miles N. of Lyons, and 183 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 55. E. lat. 46. 20. N.

** **MAC QUE'S-CASTLE**, is situated on an island, in a large lake near Baron's-court, county Tyrone, province of Ulster; in which a chief of the name of Mac Que resided.

* **MACONNOIS**, a territory of France, in Burgundy, between Beaujolais, Calonneis, and Bresse; is fertile in good wine.

** **MACKREDDIN**, a fair town in the county Wicklow, province of Leinster; fairs, Whitsun-Monday, and 12 November.

* **MACRES**, a river of Africa, which runs across the kingdom of Tripoli, and falls into the Mediterranean Sea.

* **MACRI**, an ancient town of the island of Samo, in the Archipelago.

MACRO, or **MACRONISSE**, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Acaia, 20 miles E. of Setines.

** **MACROONP**,

**** MACROOMP, or MACROOM,** a town in the barony of Muskerry, county Cork, province of Munster, 142 miles from Dublin; it is situated amongst hills. The castle of Macroomp is very ancient, being first built in king John's reign; this castle is also noted for being the birth place of the famous admiral, Sir William Penn; within two miles of it are the ruins of Mashanglass Castle; and half a mile from Macroomp is a spa, that rises on the very brink of a bog; its waters are a mild chalybeate. Fairs are held here on 12 May, July, September, and November. Four miles N. W. of Macroomp are the remains of a Danish intrenchment.

**** MAC-SWINE'S-GUN.** See HORN-HEAD.

*** MACZUA,** a small island in the Red Sea, near the coast of Abex, and city of Ercoco, and Arkiko.

MADAGASCAR, an island on the eastern coast of Africa, about 800 miles long, 300 broad, and 20000 in circumference. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1492. The inhabitants are generally black, treacherous, savage, and cruel; and there are some likewise of a yellowish complexion, who have better features than the rest. It is a populous country, but they have no cities or towns, but a great number of villages a small distance from each other. Their houses are pitiful huts, they have neither windows nor chimneys; their furniture consists of a few baskets, to put their necessaries in. Those that are drest in the best manner have a piece of cotton-cloth, or silk, wrapt round their middle, but the common sort have scarce sufficient to hide their nakedness. Both men and women are fond of bracelets and necklaces, and they anoint their bodies with stinking grease or oil. There are a great many petty kings, whose riches consist in cattle and slaves, and they are always at war with each other. Here are locusts, crocodiles, camelions, and other animals common to Africa. They have corn and grapes, and several sorts of excellent honey; as also minerals and precious stones. The French have attempted to settle here but have always been driven from hence. Lat. from 12. 0. to 25. 0. S.

MADREIRA, an island of the Atlantic Ocean, in the form of a triangle, 240 miles N. by E. of Teneriff, 350 from Cape Cantin, on the coast of Africa, and 300 N. of the island of Ferro. It was discovered, according to Mr. Ovington, by an English gentleman, in 1344, and conquered by the Portuguese in 1431. They set fire to a forest with a design to warm themselves, which continued burning for

several years; and the ashes rendered the soil extremely fertile, especially in wine, which it now produces in great quantities, and keeps best in the hottest climate under the torrid zone: the Madeira wine that is brought to England is thought to be worth little, unless it has first been a voyage to the West Indies. The air is temperate, pure, and serene, and they have oranges, bananoes, and other southern fruits. They have also plenty of cattle and game, but they have no venomous creatures. This island is well watered and peopled, and the inhabitants are good-natured, but greatly addicted to pleasure. Fonchal or Funchall is the capital town. Lat. from 32. 0. to 33. 0. N.

*** MADIA, or MAGIA,** a valley of Switzerland, on the confines of the Milanese, and the Upper Valais. It is the fourth bailiwick of the Swiss in Italy, and has a town of the same name.

MADRASS. See GEORGE, ST.

MADRE DE POPA, a town and convent of S. America, and Terra Firma, seated on the river Grande, 20 miles E. of Carthagena. It is almost as much resorted to by pilgrims of America, as Loretto is in Europe. Lon. 76. 0. W. lat. 10. 40. N.

MADRID, the capital town of Spain, in New-Castile, and the place where the kings usually reside. It is very populous, and some pretend that the number of inhabitants amount to 300,000. There are above 100 towers or steeples, in different places, which contribute greatly to the embellishment of the city. It is seated in a large plain, surrounded with high mountains. The royal palace is built on an eminence, at the extremity of the city. The finest square in Madrid is the Plaza Mayor, which is surrounded with 300 houses 5 stories high, and of an equal height. However, it is observable, that the very finest houses have no glass windows, they being only lattices. When the inhabitants build a house, the first stage belongs to the king, who may either sell or let it, as he pleases. It is 265 miles N. E. of Lisbon, 590 S. by W. of London, 625 S. S. W. of Paris, and 750 W. of Rome. Lon. 3. 20. W. lat. 40. 25. N.

MADRIGAL, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated in a plain, fertile in excellent wine, 10 miles from Medinadel-Campo. Lon. 4. 19. W. lat. 41. 52. N.

MADRIGAL, a town of S. America, in the province of Popayan, subject to Spain. Lon. 75. 45. W. lat. 0. 50. N.

*** MADROGAN,** a large town of Africa, and capital of Monomotapa, with a spacious

spacious palace, where the king lodges. The upper part of the houses are in shape of bells. Lon. 31. 40. E. lat. 18. 0. S.

MADURA, a province of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges; bounded E. by Tanjour and Marava; S. E. by the sea; W. by the Balagate mountains, which separate it from Malabar; and N. by Visapour and Carnate. The places of most note on the sea-shore, are Manapar, where the Dutch have a factory, and Tutucory, which has a good harbour. The inhabitants are Gentoos, and of a thievish disposition, treating the women as slaves. It produces a great deal of rice and elephants teeth; the Dutch have a pearl fishery here. The natives are blacks with long hair.

* **MADURA**, a town of Asia, and capital of a province of the same name, in the E. Indies; 130 miles N. of Cape Comorin, and 300 S. W. of Fort St. George. Lon. 77. 23. E. lat. 10. 25. N.

* **MAELSTRAND**, a strong place in Norway, in the government of Bahus; seated on a rock, at the mouth of the river Wener, and belongs to Sweden. Lon. 11. 21. E. lat. 57. 58. N.

* **MAENCLOCHOG**, a village of Pembrokeshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on May 22, for sheep and a few cattle.

MAESE, or **MEUSE**, a large river which rises in France, and in Bassigni, near a village called Meuse, from whence it passes through Toul and Verdun, Champagne, Luxemburg, the county of Namur, the bishoprick of Liege, and the United Provinces, falling into the sea between Brille and Gravfande.

MASLAND-SLUYS, a town of the United Provinces in Holland, and in Deistland, 5 miles S. W. of Delft. Lon. 4. 18. E. lat. 51. 57. N.

MAESTRICHT, an ancient, large, and strong town of the Netherlands; about 4 miles in circumference, and strongly fortified. It is governed jointly by the Dutch and the bishop of Liege; the inhabitants are noted for making excellent fire-arms. Both Papists and Protestants are allowed the free exercise of their religion, and the magistrates are composed of both. It is seated on the river Maese, which separates it from Wyck, and with which it communicates by a handsome bridge. It is 15 miles N. of Liege, and 55 E. of Brussels. Lon. 5. 41. E. lat. 50. 52. N.

MARSYCK, a considerable town in the bishoprick of Liege, on the river Maese, 8 miles S. W. of Ruremond, and 30 N. of Liege. Lon. 5. 46. E. lat. 51. 5. N.

MAGADOXO, the capital town of a kingdom of the same name, in Africa,

and on the coast of Ajan; seated near the mouth of a river of the same name, defended by a citadel, and has a good harbour. The inhabitants are Mahometans. Lon. 44. 0. E. lat. 2. 30. N.

** **MAGDALEN CAPE**, a promontory in the centre of Canada, in which is a good iron mine.

** **MAGDALEN ISLES**, in the gulph of St. Laurence. Lon. 61. 30. lat. 47. 30.

* **MAGDALEN-HILL**, a place in Hampshire, near Winton, where there is one fair, on August 2, for cheese, leather, and horses.

* **MAGDALENE'S CAVE**, a cave of Germany, and in Carinthia, 10 miles E. of Gort. It appears like a chasm in a rock, and at the entrance torches are lighted to conduct travellers. It is divided into several apartments, or halls, with a vast number of pillars formed by nature, which give it a beautiful appearance, they being as white as snow, and almost transparent. The bottom is of the same substance, insomuch that a person may fancy himself to be walking among the ruins of an enchanted castle, surrounded with magnificent pillars, some entire, and others broken.

MAGDEBURG, a large, ancient, strong, handsome, and trading town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and capital of a duchy of the same name. The fortifications are by some thought to surpass those of most towns in the empire. There is a handsome palace, a fine arsenal, and a magnificent cathedral, which contains the superb mausoleum of Otho the Great. Among many other pretended reliques, they shew the ladder on which the cock was perched when Peter denied his Master, the Lanthorn of Judas when he betrayed Jesus Christ, a rib of the Whale which swallowed up Jonas, and four palm-tree branches which were used when Christ made his triumphal entry into Jerusalem. It is seated on the river Elbe, 40 miles W. of Brandenburg, and 125 S. E. of Hamburg. Lon. 11. 45. E. lat. 52. 11. N.

MAGDEBURG, the duchy of, a territory of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded N. by the Old Marche of Brandenburg, E. by the Middle Marche, S. by the provinces of Anhalt and Halberstadt, and W. by the duchy of Brunswick. It is about 60 miles long, and 30 broad, and belongs to the king of Prussia. The capital town is of the same name.

MAGDELENA, a large river of South America, which rises under the equator, and running N. through Terra Firma, unites with the Cance, and then is called

Rio-Grande, and falls into the N. Sea, below Madre-de-Popa.

* **MAGDELENA**, a river of N. America, in Louisiana. It had its source in the mountains which separates Louisiana from New-Mexico, and falls into the S. Sea.

* **MAGELLAN**, a famous Strait of South America, discovered in 1520 by one Magellan, a Portuguese in the service of Spain, since which time it has been sailed through by several navigators; but the passage being dangerous and troublesome, they have now found out another to the S. Sea, round Cape Horn. The Spaniards call the country to the N. of the strait Terra Magellanica, and reckon it a part of Chili. They had a fort and garrison upon this strait, but the men were all starved to death for want of provisions.

** **MAGGER**, an island on the N. E. coast of the county Antrim, province of Ulster; otherwise called **MAGEE**. On the N. side of Carrickfergus-bay, being 6 miles long, and 2 broad.

MAGGIORE, a lake in Italy, partly in the duchy of Milan, and partly in the country of the Grisons, 35 miles long, and 6 broad.

** **MAGH-CRU**, a palace situated in the province of Conaught; the name signifies "the field of murder."

** **MAGHERA**, situated in the county Londonderry, province of Ulster, 92 miles from Dublin. Where are fairs on 12 January, 13 June, 16 August, 12 October, and 15 November. Also a fair town of same name in the county Down, province of Ulster; fairs held here 26 April.

** **MAGHERACREGAN**, a fair town in the county Tyrone, province of Ulster. Fairs held, 6 May, 1 Thursday in June, 2 Thursday in August, 3 Thursday in October, 24 November, and 3 Thursday in December.

** **MAGHERAFELT**, a fair and post town in the county Londonderry, province of Ulster; 88 miles from Dublin. Fairs, 25 May; August, and 29 October.

** **MAGHERALIN**, situated in the county Armagh, province of Ulster, 67 miles from Dublin. This village is pleasantly situated on the river Lagan; and has a handsome church. Marble pits have been opened in this neighbourhood; and near it are several manufactures and bleach-yards, there being scarce a farmer hereabouts, who does not carry on some branch of the linen business.

** **MAGHERIES-BAY**, situated in the county Kerry, province of Munster, between Brandon-head and the islands called the Magheries.

** **MAGHERBINCH**, a feat in the county Down, province of Ulster; stand-

ing on an eminence, and having a beautiful prospect of wood, and the meanders of the river Lagan.

** **MAGHERRELIN**, situated in the county Down, province of Ulster, otherwise called **MARALIN**. A small but agreeable village, with a handsome church and steeple. This place carries on the linen manufacture extensively.

** **MAGHEREVOLY**, a fair town situated in the county Fermanagh, province of Ulster; fairs held 29 May and 2 October.

** **MAGHERY**, a fair town in the county Armagh, province of Ulster; fairs held 30 April, 24 June, and 31 October.

** **MAGHERYBEG**, situated in the county Kerry, province of Munster; barony of Corckaguiney, where is a saline spring which rises out of a clean white sand. Dr. Rutty calls it a Sainonitrous Spring: when properly applied, it proves antiscorbutic; and is a purgative of considerable strength.

** **MAGHERMORE**, a fair town in the county Donegal, province of Ulster; fairs, 2 June.

** **MAGILLA**, a fair town in the county Cork, province of Munster; fairs, 21 August.

** **MAGILLIGAN-POINT**, situated in the county Londonderry, province of Ulster; 118 miles from Dublin.

* **MAGHIAN**, a large town of Asia, in Happy Arabia. Lon. 44. 15. E. lat. 16. 3. N.

* **MAGLIANO**, a small but populous town of Italy in the territory of the Pope and district of Sabina; seated on a mountain, near the river Tiber, 30 miles S. W. of Spoleto, and 30 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 35. E. lat. 42. 25. N.

MAGNAVACCA, a small town of Italy, in the Ferrarese, with a fort, seated at the mouth of the lake Comachio, in the gulph of Venice, 18 miles N. of Ravenna. Lon. 12. 4. E. lat. 44. 52. N.

* **MAGNESIA**, a town of Asia, in Proper Natolia, with a bishop's see; seated on the Sarabat, 22 miles above the city of Smyrna, and was formerly the seat of the Ottoman empire. It is still large, populous, and rich, and stands on an eminence, which is commanded by another whereon a citadel is built. Lon. 27. 25. E. lat. 38. 50. N.

MAGNY, a town of France, in the French Vexin, on the road from Paris to Rouen; seated in a fertile plain, 32 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 54. E. lat. 49. 10. N.

* **MAGOR**, a village of Monmouthshire, with two fairs, on the two last Mondays in Lent; for horned cattle.

* **MAGRA**,

* **MAGRA**, a river of Italy, which rises in the Appenine mountains, and falls into the Mediterranean Sea.

* **MAGRA**, the valley of, in Italy, and in the grand duchy of Tuscany, being about 27 miles long, and 15 broad.

** **MAGEULON**, the most westerly of the three islands of St. Peter; lying off Newfoundland.

MAGURLONE, a lake of France, in Languedoc, near a town of the same name, which is seated on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, into which it discharges itself by a canal.

** **MAGUNHY**, the name of a barony in the county Kerry, province of Munster.

* **MAGWIRE'S-BRIDGE**, situated in the county Fermanagh, province of Ulster; 72 miles from Dublin. Fairs are held here on 17 January, Wednesday after Whit Sunday, 5 July, 2 October, and 1 Wednesday after 12 November.

* **MAHALEU**, a handsome and considerable town of Egypt, and capital of Garbia. It carries on a considerable trade in linen, cottons, and sal armoniac; and the inhabitants have ovens here to hatch chickens, as in other parts of this country. Lon. 30. 31. E. lat. 31. 30. N.

** **MAHALLAGH**, situated 5 miles E. of Macroom, in the county Cork, province of Munster; pleasantly seated on the S. bank of the river Lee.

** **MAHON-RIVER**, situated in the county Waterford, province of Munster; it rises out of Cummerragh mountain, and empties itself into Bunmahon-Bay.

** **MAIDENS, or WHILANS**, rocks so called, which lie between the mouths of Larne and Glenarm bays, in the county Down, province of Ulster.

* **MAIDEN-BRADLEY**, a village in Wiltshire, England, 7 miles S. W. of Warminster, with two fairs, on April 25, and September 21, for cattle, horses, pigs, and cheese.

MAIDENHEAD, a town in Berkshire, England, with a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs, on Whit-Wednesday, November 30, and September 29, for horses and cattle. It is seated on the river Thames, 12 miles E. by N. of Reading, and 28 W. by N. of London. Lon. 0. 40. W. lat. 51. 32. N.

MAIDSTONE, a town of Kent, England, with a market on Thursdays, and 4 four fairs, on February 13, May 12, June 20, and October 17, for horses, bullocks, and all sorts of commodities. It is seated on the river Medway, a branch of which runs through the town. It is a corporation, where the assizes are held for the county; has a free school; and sends two members to parliament. It is

20 miles W. of Canterbury, and 36 S. E. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 38. E. lat. 51. 16. N.

* **MAIENNE**, a considerable handsome, and populous town of France, in Maine, with the title of a duchy; seated on a river of the same name, 37 miles N. W. of Mans, and 55 N. of Angers. Lon. 0. 35. W. lat. 38. 18. N.

MAILLEZAIS, a town of France, in Poitou, seated in a morass, and in an island formed by the rivers Seure and Autize, 22 miles N. E. of Rochelle, and 210 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 40. W. lat. 46. 27. N.

* **MAINA**, a country of Turkey in Asia, in the Morea, lying between two chains of mountains which advance into the sea. The inhabitants could never yet be subdued by the Turks, on account of their valour and their mountains. Their greatest traffick consists in slaves, which they take indifferently from the Turks, and the Christians. They have a harbour and a town of the same name and their language is bad Greek.

MAINE, a river of France, in the county of Maine, which rises at Linieres, on the borders of Normandy, soon after which it receives the Sarte, and at length falls into the Loire.

MAINE, a province of France, with the title of a duchy; bounded N. by Normandy; E. by Perche, Dunois, and Vendomois; S. by Anjou and part of Touraine; and W. by Anjou and Bretagne. It is 88 miles long, and 50 broad. The principal rivers are the Maienne, the Huifne, the Sarte, and the Loire. It abounds in corn, wine, flax, and cattle; and there are mines of iron, quarries of marble, and mineral waters. Mans is the capital town.

MAINE, a river of Germany, which rises in the E. side of the circle of Franconia, and running westward, passes through the bishoprick of Bamberg into the electorate of Mentz, and falls into the Rhine at Mentz.

MAINE, a province of N. America, bounded by Nova Scotia N. E. by Massachusetts-bay S. and the province of New Hampshire S. W. and N. W.

MAINLAND, an island of Scotland, and principal of the Orkneys.

MAINTENON, a town of France, in Beauce, seated in a valley between two mountains, and on the river Eure, with a castle, a collegiate church, and a priory. It gave a title to the famous Madame de Maintenon. It is 5 miles from Chartres. Lon. 1. 36. E. lat. 48. 31. N.

* **MAINUNGEN**, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and capital of a small district belonging to the house of Saxe-Gotha;

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Gotha; 8 miles N. of Henneberg. Lon. 10. 39. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

MAJORCA, an island belonging to Spain, in the Mediterranean Sea, between Ivica and Minorca, about 80 miles S. of the Spanish coast. It is about 60 miles long, and 45 broad; is a mountainous country, produces good corn, olives and delicate wine. It has no rivers, though there are a great many fine fountains and wells. The inhabitants are robust, lively, and very good sailors. The capital town is of the same name, and is a large, rich, and strong town, with a bishop's see. The public square, the cathedral, and the royal palace, are very magnificent. There are about 6000 houses, built after the antique manner; and there is an university; it has 22 churches besides the cathedral, and the harbour is extremely good. It is seated on the S. W. side of the island. Lon. 2. 15. E. lat. 39. 30. N.

MAISSES STRAIT, between Staten Island, and Terra del Fuego.

**** MAISTEAN**, or the place of the assembly of the elders. It was situated on a gentle sloping hill, about 5 miles E. of Athy, in the county Kildare, province of Leinster; now distinguished by the Moat of Mullamast, or the moat of Decapitation; from the murder of a number of Irish gentlemen by several English adventurers in the 16th century. This hill exactly resembled that of Tara, in the county Meath, and was also called Carmen, or the inclosed place; having been the capital of the ancient Coulan, and the Naasteighan, where the states of the southern part of Leinster met; there are yet remaining on it, the rath and Laios in which the chiefs encamped; also the Labereigh or Areopagus, consisting of 16 conical mounds of earth, in a circle of 68 feet in diameter, on which the chiefs sat in council. Near this place was fought the celebrated battle of Carmen.

*** MAIXANT, ST.** an ancient town of France, in Poitou, carries on a great trade in corn, and is seated on the river Sevre, 26 miles S. W. of Poitiers, and 215 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 7. W. lat. 46. 24. N.

MALABAR, the name of the western part of the peninsula on this side the Ganges in Asia, divided among several petty princes and states, generally tributary to the Great Mogul; in general the inhabitants are all blacks, or, of a dark olive complexion, with long black hair, and tolerable features. In some places they are distinguished into tribes, all of which are brought up to the same employments as their parents. The vilest and most contemptible of these are

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the poulyats, who are despised by all the rest, inasmuch that it is looked upon as scandalous, even to approach them. They live in the fields where the rice grows.

MALACCA, a large peninsula in the East Indies, beyond the Ganges, and has a kingdom of the same name. It is bounded by the kingdom of Siam N. by the ocean E. and by the straits of Malacca, which separate it from Sumatra, S. W. being about 600 miles long, and 200 broad. It produces tin and elephants teeth; many excellent fruits and roots. The pine-apple is the best in the world. There is but little corn, and sheep and bullocks are scarce; but pork, poultry, and fish, are plentiful. The religion of the natives is a mixture of Mahometanism, and they are mightily addicted to juggling, which some mistake for conjuration. The inland inhabitants are a savage, barbarous people. The Dutch have a factory in the town of Malacca.

MALAGA, an ancient, rich, and strong town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, with two castles, a bishop's see, and a good harbour. It is frequented by the English and Dutch, who bring their vessels here to load them with fruits and wine. It is seated in the Mediterranean Sea, at the foot of a craggy mountain, 85 miles S. of Cordova, and 235 S. of Madrid. Lon. 4. 35. W. lat. 36. 35. N.

*** MALLAGUETA**, a part of the coast of Guinea, in Africa, so called on account of the spice sold there, which is not unlike pepper. It is divided into several territories.

**** MALAHIDE**, situated in the county of Dublin, province of Leinster; 6½ miles from the metropolis. Near it is the castle, or as it is usually stiled the Court of Malahide, the seat of the Talbot family.

**** MALAHIDERT**, situated in the county of Dublin, province of Leinster; about 4 miles from the metropolis. The church of which, formerly a large and beautiful fabrick, is now in ruins. Near it is a very handsome well, supplied with a remarkable fine spring of water, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary; whose statue in miniature is set up in a niche of the building, in form of a small house, round the well.

MALAMOCCHO, a small island and seaport town in the Lagunes of Venice, and Italy, five miles S. of that city.

*** MALATHIAN**, an ancient town of Turkey in Asia, and in Aladulia, capital of the Lesser Armenia, seated on the river Arzu, with an archbishop's see. Lon. 43. 25. E. lat. 39. 8. N.

**** MALBY**,

**** MALBY, or MOUNT-MALBY.** See SLIEVE-DONARD.

* **MALCHIN**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, in Lower Saxony; seated on the river Pene, in Vandalia, where it falls into the lake Camrow, 10 miles from Warren and 10 from Demmim. Lon. 13. 12. E. lat. 53. 0. N.

MALDA, a town of Asia, in Indostan, and in the kingdom of Bengal, seated on the river Ganges, 120 miles N. of Hugley. Lon. 88. 30. E. lat. 24. 30. N.

MALDEGHEM, a village of the Netherlands, in Flanders, 9 miles E. from Bruges.

MALDEN, a town of Essex, England, with a market on Saturdays, and 2 fairs, on Lady-day and September 8, eight days each, for toys. It is seated at the mouth of the river Chelmer, and is a very ancient place. Here are still to be seen immurements thrown up by the Danes, with the ruins of an old abbey and monastery; and several curiosities have been dug up here, ancient coins, Saxon armour, iron-cups, &c. The town-hall is an ancient edifice, and was formerly a castle, belonging to the king. Here was Cromwell's head-quarters, and several battles have been fought near this place. This town is governed by 2 bailiffs, 8 aldermen, and 18 common-council. It is 9 miles E. of Chelmsford, and 38 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 41. E. lat. 51. 46. N.

**** MALDEN**, a town in Middlesex county, Massachusetts-bay; about 5 miles N. of Charles-town.

MALDIVES. See **MOLDIVES.**

MALBETROIT, a town of France, in Bretagne, and in the diocese of Vannes; seated on the river Oult, 37 miles E. of Port-Louis. Lon. 2. 23. W. lat. 47. 45. N.

* **MALHAM**, a village in Yorkshire, England, with two fairs, on June 25, and October 4, for sheep.

* **MALICOLLO**, one of the largest of the Hebrides, in the South Sea, lying in 16. 15. S. lat. and 167. 45. E. lon. It is about 20 leagues long from N. to S. Its inland mountains are very high, and clad with forests. The soil is rich; its vegetable productions luxuriant, and in great variety; cocoa nut, bread fruit, bananas, sugar-canes, yams, eddoes, turmeric, and oranges. Hogs and common poultry are their domestic animals. The inhabitants are of a race totally distinct from those of the Friendly and Society Islands. They correspond in many particulars with the natives of New Guinea and Papua, particularly in their black colour and woolly hair. They

are of a slender make, have lively, but very irregular ugly features, and tie a rope so fast round their belly, as would be fatal to a person unaccustomed from his infancy to such a ligature. They use bows and arrows as their principal arms. The climate of Malicollo is very warm. Their keeping their bodies entirely free from punctures, is one particular, that remarkably distinguishes them from the other tribes of the South-Sea.

**** MALIN**, a fair town in the county Donegal, province of Ulster; fairs held Easter-Tuesday, 24 June, 1 August, and 31 October.

MALINES. See **MECHLIN.**

* **MALIO, or CAPO MALIO, or ST. ANGELO**, a cape of the Morea, at the S. entrance of the gulph of Napoli, 15 miles E. of Malvasia.

MALLING, a town in Kent, England; market on Saturdays, and three fairs, viz. on August 12, October 12, November 17, for bullocks, horses, and toys. It is seated near Compherst Wood, and had formerly a nunnery dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It is 6 miles W. of Maidstone, and 30 E. by S. of London. Lon. 0. 33. E. lat. 51. 20. N.

**** MALLOW**, a manor, and also a borough town in the county Cork, province of Munster; above 118 miles from Dublin; it returns two members to parliament; patronage in the Jephson family. It is pleasantly situated on the N. bank of the Blackwater, over which there is an excellent stone bridge. Here is also a good church, a market-house, and barrack for a troop of horse; and not far from the cattle is a fine spring, of a moderately tepid water, which bursts out of the bottom of a fine limestone rock, and approaches the nearest in all its qualities, to the hot-well waters of Bristol, of any that has been yet discovered in this kingdom, which brings a resort of good company there, frequently in the summer months, and has caused it to be called the Irish Bath. Fairs are held here on 1 January, day before Shrove-Tuesday, 11 May, 25 July, and 28 October. Mallow is a post town.

MALMEDY, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Liege, with an abbey; seated on the river Rechat, 9 miles S. of Limburg, and 40 N. of Luxemburg. Lon. 6. 2. E. lat. 50. 18. N.

* **MALMISTRA**, an ancient town of Asia, in Natolia, and in Aliduli, with an archbishop's see; seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, which divides it into the Old and New Town. It is 30 miles S. E. of Tarsus. Lon. 36. 15. E. lat. 36. 50. N.

MALMOE,

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MALMOE, a sea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, and territory of Shonen, seated on the strait called the Sound, with a large harbour, and a strong citadel; 10 miles S. E. of Lundin, and 15 S. E. of Copenhagen. Lon. 13. 7. E. lat. 53. 38. N.

MALMSBURY, a town in Wiltshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, viz. on March 17, April 7, and May 26, for cattle and horses. It is seated on the river Avon, which almost surrounds it, and over which it has six bridges. It is 26 miles E. by N. of Bristol, and 90 W. of London. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 51. 34. N.

MALO, St. a sea-port town of France, in Bretagne, with a bishop's see. It has a large, well-frequented harbour, but difficult of access, on account of the rocks that surround it; is a rich, trading place, of great importance, and defended by a strong castle. It is seated on an island united to the main land by a causeway; is chiefly inhabited by seafaring men. It is 17 miles N. W. of Dol, and 205 W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 57. W. lat. 48. 39. N.

MALORIA, a small island of Italy, on the coast of Tuscany, 10 miles W. of Leghorn. Lon. 10. 4. E. lat. 43. 34. N.

MALPARTIDO, a town of Spain, in the province of Estremadura. It is 14 miles S. of Placentia. Lon. 5. 30. W. lat. 39. 36. N.

MALPAS, a town of Cheshire, England, with a market on Mondays, and three fairs on March 25, July 25, and December 8, for cattle, linen, woollen-cloth, hard-ware, and pedler's-goods, seated on a high eminence not far from the river Dee. It is 15 miles S. E. of Chester, and 159 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 45. W. lat. 53. 2. N.

MALPLAQUET, a village of the Netherlands, in Hainault, famous for a battle fought here between the Allies and the French. See **BLAREGNIES**.

MALTA, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, between Africa and Sicily, 20 miles long, and 12 broad; formerly reckoned a part of Africa, but now belongs to Europe; anciently little else than a barren rock; but there has been brought from Africa such quantities of soil, that it is now become a fertile island. However, they sow but little corn, because they can purchase it cheap in Sicily; but they cultivate large quantities of lemon, cotton-trees, and vines, which produce excellent wine. The heat is so excessive, both day and night, that the water breeds great numbers of gnats, which are the plague of the country. The number of the inhabitants are said

to be about 90,000; and they are much such sort of people as those of Sicily. The common people speak Arabic, but the better sort Italian. After the taking of Rhodes, the emperor Charles V. gave this island to the grand master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, and it is extremely well fortified. It was attacked by the Turks in 1566, who were obliged to abandon the enterprize with the loss of 30,000 men. The knights of Malta formerly consisted of eight nations; but now they are but seven, because the English have forsaken them. They are obliged to suppress all pirates, and are at perpetual war with the Turks and other Mahometans. They are all under a vow of celibacy and chastity; and yet they make no scruple of taking Grecian women for mistresses. It is about 60 miles S. of Sicily, and 200 E. of Tunis in Africa.

MALTA, or rather **VALETTA**, an exceeding strong and very considerable town of the island of Malta, of which it is the capital, and well fortified. It is a bishop's see, is the residence of the grand master and knights of the order, and has a magnificent hospital. It is divided into three parts, which are so many peninsulas, consisting of solid rock, and separated from each other by channels, capable of receiving large fleets. The streets are spacious, and the houses built with white stone. The whole island contains 26 parishes, and between 30 and 40 villages. It is seated on the sea-side, facing Sicily. Lon. 14. 34. E. lat. 35. 54. N.

MALTON, a town in the N. Riding Yorkshire, England, with two markets, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and 3 fairs, viz. on the Saturday before Palm-Sunday, for horses and horned cattle; on Saturday before Whit-Sunday, for sheep, brags, and pewter; and on October 10, for pots and small ware. It is seated on the river Derwent, over which there is a stone-bridge, and composed of 2 towns, the New and the Old, each containing three churches. Sends two members to parliament. It is 20 miles N. E. of York, and 211 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 40. W. lat. 54. 9. N.

MALVA, a province of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul. Is very fertile; and Ratipoure is the capital town.

MALVASIA, a small island of Turkey in Europe, on the eastern coast of the Morea, and remarkable for its excellent wines. The capital is seated on the sea-side, at the foot of a rock, on the top of which there is a strong fort. The rich wine, called **Malmsey**, is brought

brought from hence. It is the see of a Greek archbishop; and is 50 miles S. E. of Mistra, and 75 S. of Setines, or Athens. Lon. 23. 22. E. lat. 36. 57. N. See NAPOLI DI MALVASIA.

MALVERN-HILLS, are mountains in Worcestershire, England.

MAMERS, an ancient town of France, in Main, seated on the river Dive. Lon. o. 26. E. lat. 48. 20. N.

MAN, an island in the Irish Sea, about 30 miles long, and 8 broad; contains 17 parishes, and the chief towns are Ruthen, Douglas, and Peel. The soil is good, and produces more corn than is sufficient to maintain the natives. The air is healthy, and the inhabitants live to a very old age, and are a mixture of English, Scots, and Irish. They have a bishop, called the bishop of Sodor and Man; but he is not a lord, nor has he a seat or voice in the British parliament. The commodities of this island are wool, hides, and tallow. It is 12 miles S. of Scotland, 30 N. of Anglesea in Wales, 35 W. of the coast of Cumberland, and 40 E. of the coast of Ireland.

* **MANACHIA**, an ancient and considerable town of Turkey, in Asia, and in Natolia, with a castle, handsome bazars, mosques, and hospitals, and was known to the ancients by the name of Magnesia. It is seated at the foot of a mountain. Lon. 27. 40. E. lat. 38. 45. N.

MANAR, an island of Asia, in the E. Indies, and on the eastern coast of the island of Ceylon; subject to the Dutch. Lon. 80. 45. E. lat. 9. 0. N.

* **MANAR**, a town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and in the peninsula beyond the Ganges. It is the capital of a small kingdom, and is seated on the river Menan, on the confines of Siam.

MANCHA, a territory of Spain, in the province of New Castile, lying between the river Guadiana and Andalusia. It is a mountainous country.

MANCHESTER, a town in Lancashire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and 3 fairs, viz. on Whit-Monday, September 21, and November 6, for horses, horned cattle, bedding, cloth, and toys. It is seated between the rivers Irk and Irwell; is a place of great antiquity, and now a large flourishing town, very populous, and has several curious manufactures, known by the name of Manchester goods. It sends no members to parliament; but it has the title of a duchy; is 67 miles W. S. W. of York, and 166 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 20. W. lat. 53. 36. N.

* **MANCHUP**, a town of Crim Tartary; seated on a mountain near the river Karbata, 20 miles W. of Bacielsky.

* **MANDERSCHUIT**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves, capital of a county of the same name. It is 24 miles N. of Treves. Lon. 6. 50. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

* **MANDRIA**, a small desert island, in the Archipelago; gives name to the sea near it.

MANFREDONIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and the Capitana, with a castle, a good harbour, and an archbishop's see; seated on a gulph of the same name, 50 miles N. of Cirenza, and 100 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 16. 12. E. lat. 41. 35. N.

** **MANG-RIVER**, situated in the county Kerry, province of Munster.

MANGALOR, a sea-port town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the coast of Malabar. It is one of the most considerable places in the kingdom of Canara, and has a most excellent road for the ships to anchor in, while the rainy season lasts; is seated on a rising ground, and inhabited by Gentoos and Mahometans. It is the greatest place for trade of any in the kingdom; and the Portuguese have a factory here for rice. The fields near this place bear two crops of corn in a year; and the higher grounds produce pepper, beetle-nuts, sandal wood, iron, and steel. The houses are meanly built along the sides of the rivers; and it has scarce any defence against an enemy. Lon. 75. 10. E. lat. 13. 0. N.

* **MANGEEA**, an island in the S. Seas, visited by Capt. Cook in the beginning of his last voyage; is about 5 leagues in circumference. Capt. Cook represents this as a very fine island; but the hostile appearance of its inhabitants obliged him to leave it without making any stay. Lon. 201. 53. E. lat. 21. 27. S.

** **MANGERTON-MOUNTAIN**, situated in the county Kerry, province of Munster; near the lake of Killarney; it is esteemed the highest mountain in Ireland.

* **MANHARZBERG**, the northern part of Lower Austria, in Germany, separated from the southern by the river Danube.

MANHEIM, a strong town of Germany in the Lower Palatinate, with a strong citadel, and a palace where the elector Palatine often resides. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Neckar and Rhine, 6 miles N. E. of Spire, and 10 W. of Heidelberg. Lon. 8. 31. E. lat. 49. 26. N.

** **MANHEIM**, a town in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, 9 miles W. of Lancaster.

* **MANIEL**, a mountain of N. America,

rica, in the island of Hispaniola, 20 miles in circumference, and so high and craggy, that it is almost inaccessible.

* **MANINGAPATAN**, a town of Asia in the E. Indies, and in the peninsula on this side the Ganges; seated near the sea-shore, 25 miles N. E. of Brampore, in the kingdom of Golconda.

MANILLA. See **LUCONIA**.

MANINGTREE, a town of Essex, England, with a market on Tuesdays, and one fair, on June 15, for toys; seated on the river Stour, 9 miles E. N. E. of Colchester, and 59 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 12. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

** **MAN-OF-WAR**, situated in the county Dublin, province of Leinster; near 13 miles from Dublin.

** **MANOR-CUNNINGHAM**, situated in the county Donegal, province of Ulster, 126 miles from Dublin; fairs held 7 July, and 6 November.

** **MANOR-HAMILTON**, situated in the county Leitrim, province of Conaught, 94 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 8 May, 1 July, 7 October, and 1 Thursday a. th. in November.

MANOSQUE, a town of France, in Provence, with a castle, a commandery of the order of Malta; seated on the river Durance, 10 miles S. of Forcalquier, and 350 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 55. E. lat. 43. 51. N.

MANRESA, an ancient town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the confluence of the rivers Cardenero and Llobregat, 20 miles N. W. of Barcelona, and 15 S. E. of Cardonna. Lon. 1. 56. E. lat. 41. 36. N.

MANS, a rich, populous, large, and ancient town of France, and the capital of Maine, with a bishop's see. Its wax and stuffs, are very famous. It is seated near the river Sarre, 20 miles S. of Alençon, and 75 W. by N. of Orleans. Lon. 0. 14. E. lat. 47. 58. N.

MANSFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of a county of the same name, 35 miles S. W. of Magdeburg, and 143 W. of Wittenberg. Lon. 12. 5. E. lat. 51. 41. N.

MANSFIELD, a town in Nottinghamshire, England, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs: viz. on June 29, for horned cattle and hogs; and on the second Thursday in October, for horses and cheese. It has the title of an earldom; is seated in the forest of Sherwood; drives a great trade, and is famous for malt. It is 12 miles N. of Nottingham, and 136 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 9. W. lat. 53. 10. N.

** **MANSFIELD ISLAND**, a small island in the mouth of Hudson's Bay.

** **MANSFIELD**, a town in Windham

county, Connecticut, America; seated on the river Williamant, 5 miles N. of Windham.

* **MANSILLA**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, 15 miles S. W. of the city of Leon. Lon. 4. 55. W. lat. 42. 30. N.

MANTE, a considerable town of France, in the Isle of France, and capital of the Mantois; seated on the river Seine, 27 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 51. E. lat. 49. 1. N.

** **MANTEVALIN**, an island in the Lake Huron, in Canada, 90 miles long, and about 15 broad.

MANTUA, the duchy of, a county of Italy, lying along the river Po, which divides it into two parts. It is bounded N. by the Veronese; S. by the duchies of Reggio, Modena, and Mirandola; E. by the Ferrarese; and W. by the Cremonese. It is 50 miles long, and 27 broad; fruitful in corn, pasture, flax, fruits, and excellent wine. The Mantuan comprehends the duchies of Mantua, Guastalla, and Sabioneta; the principalities of Castiglione, Solforina, and Bolognola; likewise the county of Novellera. The principal rivers are the Po, the Oglio, and the Minchio; and the principal town is of the same name; seated on an island in the middle of a lake. It is very large, having 8 gates, 21 parishes, 40 convents and nunneries, a quarter for the Jews to live in, and above 160,000 inhabitants. It is very strong by situation as well as by art, and there is no coming at it but by two causeways, which cross the lake; for which reason it is one of the most considerable fortresses in Europe; and the allies, in 1735, though their army was in the duchy, durst not undertake the siege. It was greatly noted for its silks, and silk manufactures, which are now much decayed. The air in the summer-time is very unwholesome. The famous poet, **VIRGIL**, was born at a village near this city. It is seated on the river Minchio, and is an archbishop's see, and an university; 35 miles N. E. of Parma, 22 S. W. of Verona, and 220 N. by W. of Rome. Lon. 10. 50. E. lat. 45. 10. N.

MARACAYBO, a rich and considerable town of S. America, and capital of the province of Venezuela. It carries on a great trade in skins and chocolate, which is the best in America; and they have likewise very fine tobacco. It was taken by the French buccaneers in 1666 and 1679. It is seated near a lake of the same name. Lon. 70. 45. E. lat. 10. 0. N.

MARACAYBO, a lake of S. America, is 100 miles in length, and 200 in breadth, and runs into the N. Sea. It is well defended.

defended by strong forts, which, however, did not hinder Sir Henry Morgan, a buccancer, from entering it, and plundering several Spanish towns seated on the coast. He also defeated a squadron sent out to take him.

* **MARAGNAN**, a province of South America, in Brazil, which comprehends a fertile populous island of 112 miles in circumference. It is little, but strong, and has a castle, a harbour, and a bishop's see. The climate is very agreeable and wholesome. Lon. 54. 55. W. lat. 1. 20. S.

* **MARANA**, a river of Italy, in the Campania of Rome, which passes by the town of Grotta-Ferrara, and then separates into two branches; one of which falls into the Tevereone, and the other into the Tiber near Rome.

MARANA. See **MAROGNA**.

MARAND, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and province of Friuli, with a strong citadel; seated in a marsh, at the bottom of the gulph of Venice. Lon. 13. 25. E. lat. 46. 6. N.

MARANS, a rich town of France, in the territory of Aunis, and diocese of Rochelle; seated among salt-marshes, near the river Sevre. It has great trade in corn; and it is 12 miles N. E. of Rochelle. Lon. 1. 1. W. lat. 46. 20. N.

MARANT, a town of Asia, in Persia, and in the province of Adinbasin; seated in a fertile and pleasant country. The inhabitants affirm that Noah and his wife were buried here.

* **MARASCH**, a town of Asia, in Natolia, encompassed by the mountains of Taurus, Anti-Taurus, and the Euphrates, Lon. 38. 25. E. lat. 38. 15. N.

* **MARATHONA**, a village of Greece in Livadia, formerly a city. It is famous for a victory obtained by Miltiades, with 10,000 Athenians, over 500,000 Persians, who lost above 100,000 men.

* **MARBACH**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg; seated on the river Neckar, 12 miles S. of Hailbron, and 13 N. of Stuttgart. Lon. 9. 25. E. lat. 48. 59. N.

* **MARBELLA**, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated at the mouth of the river Rio Verde; 30 miles N. E. of Gibraltar, and 28 S. W. of Malaga. Lon. 5. 55. W. lat. 36. 29. N.

* **MARBLEHEAD**, a town of Essex county in Massachusetts's Proper, New England, 4 miles S. of Salem; and has an extensive fishery.

* **MARCA**, a small island in the gulph of Venice, about 5 miles from Raguli, on which it depends.

* **MARCA TREVISANA**, a province of Italy in the republic of Venice, bound-

ed E. by Friuli and the gulph of Venice; S. by the sea, the Dogate, and Paduano; N. by the Feltino, and the Belunese; W. by the Vicentino. The soil produces corn, wine, and wood; and they have manufactures of silk and woollen-cloth. The principal town is Treviso.

* **MARCELLIN**, a town of France, in Dauphiny, and in the diocese of Vienne. It is 5 miles from St. Antoine, and 253 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 32. E. lat. 45. 14. N.

* **MARCELLINO**, a small river of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto.

MARCHE, a province of France, bounded N. by Berri; E. by Auvergne; W. by Angoumois; and S. by Limosin. It is about 55 miles long, and 25 broad; and fertile in corn and wine. Gueret is the capital town.

MARCHE, a town of France in Bastrois, which has given its name to a college in Paris. It is 20 miles S. of Neuf-Chatteau, and 40 S. by W. of Toul. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 48. 6. N.

* **MARCHENA**, an handsome, ancient, and considerable town of Spain, in Andalusia, with the title of a duchy, and a suburb as large as the town; seated in a plain, fertile in olives. It is 18 miles W. of Seville. Lon. 5. 44. W. lat. 37. 34. N.

MARCHIENNES, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the bishoprick of Liege, seated on both sides the river Sambre, 4 miles W. of Charleroy, and 22 S. W. of Namur. Lon. 4. 22. E. lat. 50. 20. N.

MARCHIENNES, a village of French Flanders, with an abbey, seated in a morass, on the river Scarpe, between Douay and St. Amand.

MARCHPURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and the duchy of Styria, with a strong castle seated on the river Drave, 18 miles W. of Pettau, and 25 S. W. of Gratz. Lon. 15. 9. E. lat. 46. 44. N.

* **MARCIGLIANO**, a town of Italy, in the Terra di Lavoro, seven miles E. of the city of Naples, between Nola and Acera. Lon. 14. 30. E. lat. 40. 51. N.

MARCK, a territory of Germany, in Westphalia; bounded N. by the bishoprick of Munster, E. by the duchy of Westphalia, and W. by that of Berg. It is pretty fertile, and belongs to the king of Prussia. Ham is the principal town.

* **MARCO. ST.** a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria, with a bishop's see; seated on the river Senito, 22 miles N. of the Coenza. Lon. 16. 20. E. lat. 39. 41. N.

* **MARDEN**, a village in Kent, England; fair, on October 10, for pedler's ware.

* **MARDIKK**, a sea-port town of French Flanders, 4 miles W. of Dunkirk. Lon. 2. 20. E. lat. 51. 0. N.

* **MARESFIELD**, a village in Suffolk, England, with a fair on September 4, for cattle and pedler's ware.

* **MARENNES**, a town of France, in Saintonge, remarkable for the green-finned oysters found near the coast. It is seated near the sea, 32 miles N. W. of Saintes, and 270 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 49. W. lat. 46. 15. N.

* **MARETIMO**, a small island of Italy, on the western coast of Sicily; has a castle, with a few farm-houses, and produces a great deal of honey. Lon. 12. 35. E. lat. 38. 5. N.

* **MARGARETTA**, an island of S. America, near Terra-Firma, and in New Andalusia, discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1498. It is about 40 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. The inhabitants are Mulattos, and the original natives. Lon. 63. 12. E. lat. 10. 46. N.

* **MARGATE**, a sea-port town of Kent, England, in the Isle of Thanet. It has neither markets nor fairs; but is much frequented in the summer-time for bathing in the salt-water. It is 14 miles N. of Deal, and 63 E. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 28. E. lat. 51. 24. N.

* **MARGENTHEIM**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, subject to the grand master of the Teutonic order; seated on the river Tauber, 16 miles S. W. of Wirtzberg. Lon. 8. 50. E. lat. 49. 30. N.

* **MARIANNES**. See **LADRONES**.

* **MARIA**, or **SANTA MARIA**, an island of the ocean, to the E. of Africa, 5 miles from Madagascar. It is 27 miles long, and 5 broad; surrounded by rocks, and inhabited by 5 or 600 negroes, but seldom visited by ships passing that way.

* **MARIA, ST.** a considerable town of S. America, in the audience of Panama, built by the Spaniards after they had discovered the gold mines that are near it, and soon after taken by the English. It is seated at the bottom of the gulph of St. Michael, at the mouth of a river of the same name. The Spaniards come here every year in the dry season to gather the gold-dust out of the sands of the neighbouring streams; and carry away great quantities. Lon. 78. 12. W. lat. 7. 43. N.

* **MARIA SANTA**, one of the Azores, or western islands.

* **MARIA, ST.** a handsome and considerable town of Spain, in Andalusia,

with a small castle; is seated at the Gadeleta 18 miles N. of Cadiz, and 10 S. W. of Xeres-de-la-Frontera. Lon. 6. 6. W. lat. 36. 39. N.

* **MARIE-AUX-MINES**, a town of France, in Lorraine, divided in two by the river Leber. It is famous for its silver mines, and is 25 miles N. W. of New Brisac. Lon. 7. 24. E. lat. 48. 16. N.

* **MARIENBERG**, a handsome town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and in Misnia, remarkable for its rich silver mines. It belongs to the elector of Saxony. It is seated among the mountains on the confines of Bohemia, 28 miles from Dresden. Lon. 13. 5. E. lat. 50. 49. N.

* **MARIENBURG**, an ancient and strong town of Poland, and in Regal Prussia, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle; seated on the river Nogot, 30 miles S. W. of Elbing, and 30 S. E. of Dantzick. Lon. 19. 15. E. lat. 54. 9. N. The palatinate of Marienburg is bounded N. by the Baltic Sea, Frischhoff, and Natangen; E. by Bartonina, and Galindia; S. by Heckerland; and W. by Pomerallia.

* **MARIENBURG**, a town of the French Netherlands in Hainault, It is 10 miles S. W. of Charlemont, and 7 S. E. of Philipville. Lon. 4. 28. E. lat. 50. 2. N.

* **MARIENSTADT**, a town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, seated on the Wener Lake, 35 miles S. E. of Carlstadt, and 162 S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 14. 25. E. lat. 58. 28. N.

* **MARIENTHAL**. See **MARGENTHEIM**.

* **MARIENWERDEN**, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, with a castle, and a magnificent church; seated on the river Nagot, Lon. 19. 15. E. lat. 53. 42. N.

* **MARI GALLANT**, an island of North America, and the least of the Caribbees. The French have a colony here. It produces sugar-canes, indigo, tobacco, and cotton, but is in want of water. Lon. 61. 6. E. lat. 15. 59. N.

* **MARIGNAN**. See **MARAGAN**.

* **MARIGNANO**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan; seated on the river Lambro, 10 miles S. E. of Milan, 12 N. E. of Pavia, and 12 N. E. of Lodi.

* **MARINO, ST.** a strong town of Italy, and capital of a small republic, surrounded by the duchy of Urbino, on the confines of Romania, under the protection of the Pope, with three castles. It is governed as a republic, and chooses its own officers and magistrates; is seated on a mountain, 10 miles S. E. of Rimmi, and 14 N. W. of Urbino. Lon. 12. 33. E. lat. 43. 54. N.

* **MARINO, SE.** a town of Italy, in the Campagna

Campagna di Roma, with a handsome cattle, 10 miles E. of Rome. Lon. 12. 46. E. at. 41. 54. N.

* **MARK**, a village in Somersetshire, England, with 2 fairs, on September 15, and Tuesday before Whit-Sunday, for horses and pedler's ware.

** **MARKET HILL**, situated in the county Antrim, province of Ulster, 58 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 6 May, 22 June, and 29 October. Near it is Gosford-Castle, the handsome seat of Lord Gosford.

MARKET-JEW, a town in Cornwall, England, with a market on Thursdays, and 2 fairs, 3 weeks before Easter-eve, and September 29, for cattle, cloth, and hops. It is seated on Mount's-bay, 3 miles E. of Penzance, and 287 W. by S. of London. Lon. 5. 30. W. lat. 50. 12. N.

MARLBOROUGH, a town of Wiltshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and 2 fairs, on July 10, and November 23, for cattle. It is seated on the river Kennet, is a corporation, sends 2 members to parliament, and has the title of a duchy. Once a parliament was held here; It contains two parishes; is governed by a mayor, &c. It is 43 miles E. of Bristol and 75 W. of London. Lon. 1. 26. W. lat. 51. 28. N.

MARLBOROUGH FORT, an English factory in Asia, on the W. coast of the island of Sumatra, 3 miles E. of Bencoolen, and 300 N. W. of Batavia. Lon. 102. 9. E. lat. 3. 49. S.

MARLOW, a town of Buckinghamshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and 1 fair, on October 20, for cattle, cheese, and hops; seated on the Thames, and sends 2 members to parliament. It is 17 miles S. of Aylesbury, and 31 W. of London. Lon. 0. 45. W. lat. 51. 35. N.

MARLY, a palace belonging to the king of France, between Versailles and St. Germain; seated in a valley, near a village and forest of the same name. It is noted for its fine gardens and water-works, there being a curious machine on the river Seine, which not only supplies them with water, but also those of Versailles. It is 10 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 11. E. lat. 48. 32. N.

MARMANDR, a town of France, in Guienne, and in Agennois. It carries on a great trade in corn and wine, and is seated on the river Garonne, 40 miles S. E. of Bourdeaux, and 320 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 15. E. lat. 44. 20. N.

MARMORA, the name of four islands in Asia, in the sea of the same name. The largest is about 30 miles in circumference, and the soil of them all pro-

duces corn, wine, and fruits. The sea of Marmora is a large gulph, which communicates both with the Archipelago and the Black Sea, by that of Constantinople, being 120 miles in length and 50 in breadth, and all ships must pass through it that sail to Constantinople from the Mediterranean. It was anciently called the Propontis.

MARNE, a river of France, which had its source in Bassigny, and runs N. W. through Champagne to Chalons, and from thence passes to Meaux, Lagny, and Charenton, and falls into the Seine a little below it.

* **MARNHAM**, a village in Nottinghamshire, with one fair, on September 1, for horned cattle, horses, hogs, and merchandize.

MARO, a small town of Italy, on the coast of Genoa, and in a valley of the same name, with the title of a marquisate; 8 miles N. W. of Oneglia, and 48 W. S. W. of Genoa. Lon. 7. 41. E. lat. 44. 55. N.

* **MAROGNA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, with a Greek archbishop's see; seated near the sea, 70 miles S. W. of Adrianople, and 150 S. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 25. 41. E. lat. 40. 39. N.

MAROSCH, or **MERISH**, a river which rises in the Carpathian mountains, runs S. through Transylvania, and afterwards turning W. passes into Hungary, and and falls into the river Teyse at Segedin.

* **MAROUTIER**, a town of France, in Lower Alsace, with a Benedictine abbey; 3 miles S. of Saverne, and 18 N. W. of Strasburg. Lon. 7. 33. E. lat. 48. 38. N.

MARPURG, a strong and considerable town of Germany, in the Upper Rhine, and in the landgraviate of Hesse-Cassel, with an university, a castle, a palace, a handsome square, and a magnificent town-house. It is seated on the river Lahn, 15 miles S. of Waldeck. Lon. 9. 0. E. lat. 50. 35. N.

* **MARPURG**, a handsome town of Germany, in Lower Styria, seated on the river Drave, 25 miles S. W. of Gratz. Lon. 15. 9. E. lat. 46. 44. N. See **MARCHPURG**.

* **MARQUERSAS**, a groupe of islands, in the South Sea, of which the most considerable are, St. Christina-la-Dominica, and St. Pedro. Captain Cook lay some time at the first of these, in his second voyage to the South Sea. It is situated in 9. 55. S. lat. and 139. 9. W. lon. The natives are a well-made, handsome people, of a tawny complexion. They go almost naked, having only a small piece of cloth, perfectly resembling that made

made by the people of Otaheite, round their waist and loins. Their beards and hair are of a fine jetty black, like those of the other natives of the torrid zone. The products of these and the other islands, are bread fruit, bananas, plantains, cocoa-nuts, scarlet beans, paper-mulberries, of the bark of which their cloth is made, casuarinas, with other tropical plants and trees, and with hogs and fowls. They have also plenty of fish. Their arms are clubs and spears, and their government, like that of the Society Islands, monarchical. The inhabitants of the Marquesas, Society, and Friendly islands, Easter Island, and New Zealand, seem to have all the same origin, their language, manners, customs, &c. bearing a great affinity in many respects.

MARR, a district of Scotland, bounded N. by Buchan and Barmff, E. by the German ocean, S. by the Merns, and W. by Badenoch, and Athol. The chief town is Aberdeen.

MARSAL, a town of France, in Lorraine, remarkable for its salt-works; seated in a marsh on the river Selle. It is 17 miles N. E. of Nanci. Lon. 6. 41. E. lat. 48. 49. N.

MARSALA, an ancient and strong town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara. It is well peopled, and built on the ruins of the ancient Lilybæum, 53 miles S. W. of Palermo. Lon. 12. 29. E. lat. 38. 4. N.

* **MARSAN**, or **MOUNT-MARSAN**, a town of France, in Gascony, and capital of a small territory of the same name, fertile in wine; seated on the river Miduse, 25 miles from Dax. Lon. 0. 23. W. lat. 43. 54. N.

MARSAQUIVER, or **MARSALQUIVER**, a strong and ancient town of Africa, on the coast of Barbary, and in the province of Beni-Arax, in the kingdom of Tremesen, with one of the best harbours in Africa. Is seated on a rock near a bay of the sea, 3 miles from Oran. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat. 36. 1. N.

MARSEILLES, a strong sea port town, and the most rich and trading place of Provence. Here is a good harbour, where the French galleys are stationed. It is divided into the Old Town and the New. They are separated by a street bordered by trees on each side, and is said to contain 100,000 inhabitants. It is one of the most trading towns in France, to which its harbour contributes, which has a chain across its mouth. It is a bishop's see, and there is a French academy: in the arsenal, there are arms for 40,000 men. The public buildings are very handsome, and the finest drugs are brought hither from all parts of the

world. It is seated on the shore of the Mediterranean, 15 miles S. of Aix, 13 N. W. of Toulon, and 362 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 27. E. lat. 43. 18. N.

MARSANDERAN, a province of Asia, in Persia, bounded N. by the Caspian Sea; W. by Khilan, S. by Irac Agemi; and E. by Astrabad. Farabad is the capital town.

* **MARSH**, a village of Cambridgeshire, England, in the isle of Ely, with 2 fairs, on Whit-Monday for household goods, and on October 27. for cheese.

** **MARSHBROOK**; situated in the King's county, province of Leinster, 56 miles from Dublin.

MARSHFIELD, a town of Gloucestershire, England, with a market on Tuesdays, and 2 fairs, on May 24, and October 24, for horned cattle, sheep, horses, and cheese. It is seated on the Cotswold hills, 12 miles E. of Bristol, and 103 W. of London. Lon. 2. W. lat. 51. 30. N.

* **MARSI**, the duchy of, a small territory of Italy, and in the Farther Abruzzo, which lies about the lake Celano.

MARSICO NUOVO, a small, rich, and handsome town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the Appenines, near the river Agri, and 73 miles S. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 49. E. lat. 40. 28. N.

MARSTRAND, an ancient staple town of Sweden, in Gothland, now gone to decay, it having but 20 burghers.

MARTA, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, and in the duchy of Castro; seated on a lake of the same name, 35 miles N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 40. E. lat. 42. 26. N.

MARTABAN, a province of Asia, in the kingdom of Pegu, on the gulph of Bengal. The soil is fertile in rice, fruits, and wines of all kinds; the capital town is of the same name, the whole country is ruined by the terrible wars between the kings of Pegu and Siam. It is 80 miles S. of Pegu. Lon. 96. 56. E. lat. 15. 30. N.

MARTEL, a town of France, in the province of Guienne, and in Querci; seated on the river Dordogne, 18 miles E. of Sarlat. Lon. 1. 44. E. lat. 44. 55. N.

MARTHA, ST. a province of S. America, on the coast of Terra Firma, bounded N. by the N. Sea, E. by Riodela-Hache, S. by New-Granada, and W. by Carthagena. It is 300 miles long, and 200 broad; is a mountainous country, and the land very high. Here the famous ridge of mountains begin, called

the Cordillera-de-los-Andes, which run the whole length of S. America, from N. to S. It abounds with fruits proper to the climate, and there are mines of gold and precious stones, as also salt-works. The Spaniards possess but one part of this province, in which they have built Martha, the capital. Lon. 74. 0. W. lat. 11. 27. N.

* **MARTHA, ST. or SIERRA NEVADA**, a very high mountain, in New-Spain. Some say it is 100 miles in circumference at the bottom, and five high. It is 370 miles distant from St. Domingo. Lon. 73. 55. W. lat. 8. 0. N.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, an island of N. America, near the coast of Massachusetts-bay, 80 miles S. of Boston. The inhabitants apply themselves chiefly to their fisheries, in which they have great success. Lon. 70. 22. W. lat. 41. 16. N.

MARTIGUES, a sea-port town of France, in Provence, with the title of a principality; seated near the lake 12 miles long, and 5 broad, which is navigable throughout, and from whence they get excellent salt. It is 20 miles N. W. of Marseilles. Lon. 5. 2. E. lat. 43. 19. N.

MARTIN, ST. a small but strong town of France, in the isle of Ree, with a harbour and a strong citadel. Lon. 1. 17. W. lat. 46. 10. N.

MARTIN, CAPE, a promontory of Valencia, in Spain, separates the gulph of Valencia from that of Alicant.

MARTIN, ST. an island of America, and one of the Caribbees, lying on the gulph of Mexico, to the N. W. of St. Bartholomew, and to the S. W. of Anguilla. It is 42 miles in circumference, has neither harbour nor river, but several salt-pits, it is in possession of the French and Dutch. Lon. 63. 0. W. lat. 18. 4. N.

MARTINICO, a considerable island of N. America, and one of the Caribbees, about 40 miles in length, and 100 in circumference, subject to the French. It produces sugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, chocolate, apes, pimento, plantains, and other tropical fruits; is extremely populous, and the governor general of the French Caribbee Islands resides here. It has several safe and commodious harbours, well fortified. The principal places are, Fort-Royal, Fort St. Peter, Fort-Trinity, and Fort-du-Mouillage. There are still some of the ancient inhabitants remaining. Fort-Royal is in lon. 61. 16. W. and lat. 14. 44. N.

* **MARTINSBERG**, a Benedictine abbey, and the most considerable in all Hungary. It stands upon a very high hill, and surrounded with a large heath, in the palatinate of Raab.

* **MARTIN'S TOWN**, a village in Dor-

setshire, England, with 1 fair, on November 22, for bullocks, sheep, and toys.

* **MARTOCK**, a village in Somersetshire, Eng. and, with 1 fair, on August 21, for hogs and pedler's ware.

MARTORANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria, with a bishop's see; 15 miles S. of Colenzo. Lon. 16. 20. E. lat. 39. 6. N.

MARTOREL, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, at the confluence of the rivers Noya and Lobragat, 18 miles N. W. of Barcelona. Lon. 1. 56. E. lat. 41. 36. N.

MARTOS, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, and in Cordova, with a fortress seated on a rock, 8 miles S. of Anduxar.

MARNESJOLLO, a handsome trading town of France, in Languedoc; seated on the river Colange, 300 miles S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 23. E. lat. 44. 36. N.

MARVILLE, a town of Lorraine, in the duchy of Bar; seated on the river Oshein, on the confines of Luxemburg.

** **MARYBOROUGH**, a borough, market and post town, and the assizes town of the Queen's county, province of Leinster; so called in honour of Mary, Queen of England, who reduced this part of the country to shire-ground, by act of parliament, 6th and 7th of Phillip and Mary. It is governed by a burgo-master and bailiffs, and has a barrack for 2 troops of horse. It returns 2 members to parliament; patronage in the family of Parnell. 'Tis distant from Dublin 40 miles. Fairs held 24 February, 12 May, 5 July, 4 September and December.

** **MARY-GERANE'S-HOUSE**, a name given to Dunmore-head, in the county Kerry, province of Munster; it is the most western point of all Europe; the Irish call it Ty Vorney Geerane; it is a point, as much celebrated by them, as John of Groat's-house, which is the utmost extremity of N. Britain.

* **MARY-HILL, ST.** a village of Glamorganshire, in S. Wales, with a fair on August 15, for cattle.

MARYLAND, one of the United and Independent Provinces of N. America, lying at the N. end of Chesapeak-bay, which divides it into two parts, called the eastern and western shores. It is bounded N. by Pennsylvania; E. by another part of Pennsylvania and the sea; S. by Virginia; and W. by the Allegany mountains. It is 140 miles long, and as much broad. It resembles Virginia in all things, and the planters live in houses dispersed about the country, and generally near the rivers, for the convenience of putting their hogheads of tobacco readily on board the ships.

MARZA,

MARZA, a place in Sicily, in the Valdi-Noto, having near it a pit full of salt-water, which being dried up in summer, leaves a great deal of salt, of which the inhabitants make considerable profit.

* **MARZA SIROCCO**, a small gulph on the S. side of the isle of Malta. With three forts, two at the entrance, and one on the point of land that advances into the middle of it.

* **MARZILLA**, an handsome town of Spain, in the kingdom of Navarre, seated near the river Aragon.

MASHATE, an island of Asia, and one of the Philippines, almost in the center of the rest. It is 75 miles in circumference, tributary to Spain. Lon. 122. 25. E. lat. 11. 36. N.

* **MASCALATE**, a town of Arabia Felix, capital of a province, 50 miles from the gulph of Balfora, and 125 E. of Labba.

MASCAREIGNE, or the **ISLE OF BOURBON**, an island of Africa, to the E. of Madagascar, 250 miles N. of the Cape of Good Hope. It is about 37 miles long, and 25 broad. It is the place where the ships of the East-India company stop to take in fresh water and provisions. The air is wholesome, the mountains full of game, and the rivers abound with fish. Hurricanes are frequent and violent. Lon. 55. 36. E. lat. 20. 52. S.

* **MASCATE**, a town of Asia, on the coast of Arabia Felix, with a castle seated on a rock. It is very strong both by nature and art. The cathedral built by the Portuguese is now the king's palace. The bazars or market-places are covered with the leaves of date-trees, laid on beams which reach from the house-tops on one side to those on the other. The horses, cattle, and sheep are used to eat roasted fish; notwithstanding which, the beef and mutton are both good. Their religion is Mahometanism. The men's garments are a pair of trousers and a loose-vest on their backs, with very large sleeves, which is fastened to their bodies by a sash, and they have a large turban, carelessly wreathed about their heads, with a dagger stuck in their girdles. In cold weather they use a sort of a loose cloak of camel's-wool. The women's dress is much the same. The product of the country is horses, dates, fine brimstone, coffee, and ruinosa, a root that dyes red. Lon. 57. 26. E. lat. 24. 0. N.

MASCON. See **MACON**.

* **MAS-D'ASIL**, a town of France, in the county of Foix, seated on the rivulet Rife, 8 miles from Pamiers, and 10 from

St. Lizier, with a rich Benedictine abbey.

* **MAS-DU-SOULIFF**, a town of France, in Rouergue, and in the diocess of Vabres, and election of Malhaud.

* **MAS-GARNIER**, a town of France in Gascony, and in Armagnac, near the river Garonne. with a Benedictine abbey.

* **MASHAM**, a village in Yorkshire, England, with one fair, on September 17 and 18, for horned cattle, sheep, and pedler's ware.

** **MASMANAGLASS**, a high tower, S. of Glen-Caum, leading to Macroom, in the county Cork, province of Munster.

* **MASKELYNE'S ISLES**, a group of small but beautiful islands, lying off the S. E. point of Mallicola, one of the New Hebrides. Lon. 167. 55. E. lat. 16. 32. S.

** **MASLASCANLANE**, a fair town in the co. Cork, province of Munster; fairs held 2 February, Saturday before Whitsunday, 15 August, and 8 December.

* **MASOX**, a valley in the county of the Grisons, which gives name to the eighth community of the Grison league.

MASSA, an ancient, populous, and handsome town of Italy, and capital of a small territory of the same name, with the title of a principality and a strong cattle. It is famous for its quarries of fine marble, and is seated on a plain 3 miles from the sea, and 55 W. by N. of Florence. Lon. 10. 0. E. lat. 44. 0. N.

* **MASSA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di Lavoro, with a bishop's see; seated near the sea, 20 miles S. of Naples. Lon. 14. 18. E. lat. 40. 31. N.

MASSA, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, with a bishop's see; seated on a mountain near the sea, 25 miles S. W. of Sienna. Lon. 10. 48. E. lat. 42. 40. N.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY, one of the Thirteen United and Independent States of N. America, bounded N. by New Hampshire, E. and S. by the Sea, and W. by Connecticut and New York, being about 100 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. It produces plenty of Indian corn, flax, and hemp; they have factories of leather, linen, and woollen-cloth, and plenty of beef, pork, fowls, and fish. They have also mines of copper and iron.

* **MASSAFRA**, a strong town of Italy, in Naples, and in the Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see; seated at the foot of the Apennines. Lon. 17. 20. E. lat. 40. 50. N.

MASSERANO, a town of Italy in Piedmont, and capital of a small territory

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ory of the same name with the title of a principality. The prince of this district holds it as a fief of the church. It is seated on a mountain 20 miles N. W. of Verceil, and 40 N. E. of Turin. Lon. 1. 4. E. lat. 45. 38. N.

* **MASSINGHAM**, a village in Norfolk, England, with two fairs, on the Thursday before Easter, and November 8, for horses.

** **MASSYTOWN**, a fair town in the county Cork, province of Munster; fairs held 14 and 15 June, 12 August, and October, 14 and 15 December

* **MASTICO**, or **CAPE MHSTICO**, a cape on the S. side of Scio, one of the islands of the Archipelago.

** **MASTUKOUT**, a small town of Maryland, in Prince George county.

MASTRICHT. See **MAESTRICHT**.

MASULAPATAN, a populous town of Asia in the East Indies, and on the coast of Coromandel, in the dominions of the Great Mogul. It carried on a great trade, and most nations in Europe had factories here, but the English had factories here, but the English have now left it, and even the Dutch themselves have not above a dozen people here to carry on the chintz trade. The inhabitants are Gentooes; and they had a famous manufacture of chintz, which is greatly decayed since the English left off buying. The Great Mogul has a customs-house here; and the adjacent countries abound in corn, tobacco, and timber for building. It is seated on the W. side of the bay of Bengal, 200 miles N. of Fort St. George. Lon. 81. 40. E. lat. 16. 30. N.

* **MATACA**, or **MANTAKA**, a commodious bay in America, on the N. coast of the island of Cuba. Here the galleons usually come to take in fresh water in their return to Spain. It is 35 miles from the Havannah. Lon. 81. 16. W. lat. 23. 12. N.

MATAGORDA, a fortress of Spain, seated at the entrance of the harbour of Cadiz.

* **MATALONA**, a town of Italy, in Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, with the title of a principality; 8 miles N. W. of Capua. Lon. 14. 14. E. lat. 41. 12. N.

MATAMAN, a country of Africa, bounded by Benguela N. by Monomotopa E. by Casraria S. and by the Atlantic Ocean W. There is no town in it, and the inhabitants live in miserable huts.

* **MATAN**, or **MACTAN**, an island of Asia, in the East-Indian sea, and one of the Philippines; and it was here that Magellan was killed in April 1521.

** **MOTANE**, a river of Canada which falls into the river St. Lawrence.

MATAPAN, **CAPE** the most southern

promontory of the Morea, between the gulph of Coran and that of Colo-China. Lon. 22. 40. E. lat. 36. 25. N.

MATARAM, a large town of Asia, formerly the capital of an empire of that name, in the island of Java. Lon. 111. 55. E. lat. 7. 15. S.

MATARO, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, remarkable for its glass-works; seated on the coast of the Mediterranean, 15 miles N. E. of Barcelona. Lon. 2. 29. E. lat. 41. 36. N.

* **MATCOWITZ**, a strong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Scepus; seated on a mountain. It was taken by the Imperialists in 1684.

* **MATRICIA**, an ancient town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in the Marche of Ancona, 15 miles S. of Jesi.

* **MATELLES**, a town of France in Lower Languedoc, and in the diocese of Montpellier.

MATERA, a considerable town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra D'Otranto, with a bishop's see, seated on the river Canapro, 27 miles S. W. of Bari. Lon. 16. 54. E. lat. 40. 59. N.

* **MATHRY**, a village of Pembroke-shire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on October 10, for cattle, horses, and pedler's ware.

** **MATHIAS**, **ST.** a small island on the coast of New Britain, North America.

* **MATTIBEO**, **ST.** a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, seated in a pleasant plain, 10 miles from the Mediterranean Sea, and 55 N. of Valencia. Lon. 0. 36. 12. lat. 40. 12. N.

MATTHEO, **ST.** an island of Africa, which is 420 miles distant from Cape Palmas on the coast of Guinea. It was formerly planted by the Portuguese, but is now deserted. Lon. 6. 10. W. lat. 1. 24. S.

* **MATUMAY**, a sea-port town of Asia, in Yesso, and capital of a province of the same name, tributary to Japan. Lon. 138. 55. E. lat. 42. 0. N.

MAUBEUGE, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, with an abbey of canonesses, who must be noble both by father and mother's side. It is seated on the river Sambre, 12 miles S. of Mons, and 40 S. W. of Brussels. Lon. 4. 5. E. lat. 50. 15. N.

* **MAUBIELLE**, a large river of North America, in Louisiana, rises in the mountains about it, and runs through a tract of land 500 miles.

MAULEON, a town of France in Gascony, and capital of the territory of Soule; 20 miles S. W. of Pau, and 40 S. E.

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* **MAULEON**, a town of France, in Poitou, and in the diocese of Rochelle, near the rivulet Oint, 52 miles N. E. of Rochelle, and 52 N. W. of Poitiers. Lon. o. 36. W. lat. 46. 54. N.

MAURA, ST. an island of the Mediterranean, near the coast of Albania, 15 miles N. E. of the island of Cephalonia. Lon. 20. 46. E. lat. 39. 2. N.

* **MAURE**, ST. an ancient town of France, in Touraine, and in the diocese of Tours, 17 miles from Tours, and 148 S. W. of Paris. Lon. o. 48. E. lat. 47. 9. N.

* **MAURIAC**, a town of France, in Upper Auvergne, a place of some trade, and the horses are the best in France. It is seated on the river Dordogne, 27 miles S. E. of Tulle, Lon. 2. 16. E. lat. 45. 15. N.

MAURICE, an island of Africa, 500 miles E. of Madagascar, about 37 miles in circumference, and has an excellent harbour. The coast abounds with fish, and there are both sea and land tortoises, extremely large. There are also cows, sea-calves, and one sort of fish so large, that, as they say, it is sufficient for a ship's company. There are birds of various kinds, very singular, and so tame they may be taken by the hand. The bats are as large as young fowls, and have heads like monkeys.

MAURIENNE, a valley of Savoy, about 50 miles in length, and reaches as far as Mount Cenis, which separates it from Piedmont. St. John is the capital town.

MAURITANIA, the ancient name of the coast of Barbary in Africa.

* **MAWARALNAHAR**, a name given to the country of the Usbec Tartars. It is very populous, and contains a great number of towns. Samarcand is the capital.

MAWS, ST. a town in Cornwall, England, without markets or fairs. It sends two members to parliament, and is seated on the E. side of Falmouth-haven, 265 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 56. W. lat. 50. 8. N.

** **MAWHAN**, situated in the county Armagh, province of Ulster, 56 miles from Dublin.

** **MAYNOOTH**, or **MANOOTH**, situated in the county Kildare, province of Leinster, near 12 miles from Dublin; it is a post town, and has fairs on 4 May, and 19 September. Within a mile of it is Carton House, the superb seat of the duke of Leinster.

MAXICO, a pretty good town in the island of Madeira. See **MADEIRA**.

MAXIMIMIN, a town of France, in Provence, and in the diocese of Aix;

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seated on the river Argens, 20 miles S. E. of Aix, and 20 N. of Toulon. Lon. 5. 57. E. lat. 43. 30. N.

MAY, a small island of Scotland, at the mouth of the Frith of Forth, near the coast of Fife.

MAYENCE. See **MENTZ**.

* **MAYFIELD**, a village in Suffex, England, with two fairs, viz. on May 30, and November 13, for cattle and pedler's wage.

MAYO, or the **ISLE OF MAY**, one of the Cape de Verd Islands, lying in the Atlantic Ocean, near 300 miles from Cape Verd in Africa, about 17 miles in circumference. The chief commodity is salt, with which many English ships are loaded in the summer-time. Pinosa is the principal town, and has two churches. The inhabitants are negroes, who speak the Portuguese language. Lon. 23 o. W. lat. 15. 10. N.

MAYO, a county in the province of Conaught, having Sligo and the sea N. and Roscommon S. Leirim and Roscommon E. and the Atlantic ocean W. It contains 724,640 Irish plantation acres, 73 parishes, 9 baronies, and one borough, and sends 4 members to parliament. It gives title of earl to the family of Bourke. This county takes its name from an ancient city, built in 664, the ruins of the cathedral, and some traces of the stone walls which encompassed the city, yet remain on the plains of Mayo. It was a university, founded for the education of such Saxon youths as were converted to the Christian faith: it was situated a little to the S. of Lough Conn, and is to this day frequently called Mayo of the Saxons, being celebrated for giving education to Alfred the great, king of England. Ballinrobe is now reckoned the chief town. It is about 57 miles long, and 48 broad; Castlebar is the assizes town.

** **MAYPOLE**, situated in the county Westmeath, province of Leinster, 44 miles from Dublin, within a mile of which is Kippatrick church.

MAZAGAN, a strong place of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and on the frontiers of the province of Duguela. It was fortified by the Portuguese, and besieged by the king of Morocco, with 200,000 men in 1562, but to no purpose. It is near the sea, 8 miles from Azamor, and 120 N. of Morocco. Lon. 8. 15. W. lat. 33. 12. N.

MAZARA, an ancient town of Sicily, and capital of a considerable valley of the same name; is a bishop's see, and has a good harbour; is seated on the sea-coast, 25 miles S. W. of Trapani, and 45 S. W. of Palermo. Lon. 12. 30. E. lat. 37. 53. N.

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MAZERES, a considerable town of France, in the county of Foix. Lon. 1. 42. E. lat. 43. 15. N.

MEACO, a large and celebrated town of the island of Nippon in Japan, of which it was formerly the capital. It is the great magazine of all the manufactures in Japan, and the principal place for trade. The inhabitants are said to be 600,000 in number. Lon. 134. 25. E. lat. 35. 30. N.

MEADIA, a town of Hungary, in the bannat of Temeswaer, on the N. side of the Danube, 15 miles E. of Belgrade. Lon. 12. 0. E. lat. 45. 0. N.

* **MEAO**, a small island of Asia, in the E. Indian Sea, and one of the Moluccas, with a good harbour. Lon. 127. 5. E. lat. 1. 12. N.

MEATH, EAST, a county in the province of Leinster, 36 miles in length, and 35 in breadth, bounded on the N. by Cavan and Lowth; on the E. by the Irish Channel; on the S. by Kildare and Dublin; and on the W. by Longford and West-Meath. It contains 14,277 houses, 139 parishes, 12 baronies, 6 boroughs, and sends 14 members to parliament. Chief town Trim. It gives title of earl to the noble family of Brabazon.

MEATH, WEST, a county in the province of Leinster; bounded on the N. by Longford and East-Meath; on the E. by the sea; on the S. by King's county; and on the W. by Roscommon. It is one of the most populous and fertile counties in Ireland; contains 9271 houses, 62 parishes, 12 baronies, 4 boroughs, and sends 10 members to parliament.

MEAUX, an ancient town of France, in Brie, with a bishop's see, seated on the river Marne; its trade consists in corn, wool, and cheese. It is 10 miles N. W. of Colomiers, and 25 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 58. E. lat. 48. 5. N.

MECCA, an ancient and very famous town of Asia, in Arabia the Happy; seated on a barren spot, in a valley, surrounded with little hills, about a day's journey from the Red Sea. It is a place of no strength, having neither walls nor gates, and the buildings are very mean. That which supports it is the resort of a great many thousand pilgrims annually, for the shops are scarcely open all the year besides. The inhabitants are poor, very thin, lean, and swarthy. The hills about the town are very numerous: on the top of one of them is a cave, where they pretend Mahomet usually retired to perform his devotions, and hither they affirm the greatest part of the Alcoran was brought him by the angel Gabriel. The town has plenty of water and several sorts of good fruits, as grapes, melons, water-melons,

and cucumbers; also plenty of sheep. It stands in a very hot climate, and the inhabitants usually sleep on the tops of their houses, for the sake of coolness. The temple of Mecca has 42 doors, and in form, resembles the Royal Exchange, London, but ten times as large. It is open in the middle, and the ground covered with gravel, except in two or three places that lead to the Beat-Alah through certain doors, and these are paved with short stones. There are cloisters all round, and in the sides are little cells for those who live a monastic life. The Beat-Alah stands in the middle of the temple, is a square structure, each side about 20 paces long, and 24 feet high; covered all over from top to bottom with a thick sort of silk and the middle embroidered with very large letters of gold. The door is covered with silver plates, and there is a curtain before it thick with gold embroidery. This Beat is the principal object of the pilgrims devotion, and is open but two days in six weeks; one for the men, and the next for the women. Within there are only two wooden pillars in the middle to support the roof, with a bar of iron fastened thereto, on which hang three or four silver lamps. The walls on the inside are marble, and covered with silk, unless when the pilgrims enter. About 12 paces from the Beat is the sepulchre of Abraham, as they pretend, and they affirm that he erected the Beat-Alah. The tomb is handsome enough, and not unlike those of people of fashion in England. When they have performed their devotions here, they repair to a gibet or hill, which however is not large enough to contain them all at once, for there are no less than 70,000 pilgrims every year. When certain ceremonies are over, they then receive the title of hadgies or saints, and the next morning they move to a place where they say Abraham went to offer up his son Isaac, two or three miles from Mecca; here they pitch their tents, and then throw seven small stones against a little square stone building. This, as they affirm, is performed in defiance of the devil; each then purchases a sheep, eating some of it themselves, and giving the rest to the poor who attend upon that occasion. One would imagine this was a very sanctified place; yet a renegade who went in pilgrimage thither, affirms there is as much debauchery practised here as in any part of the Turkish dominions. It is 25 miles from Jodda, the seaport town of Mecca, and 220 S. E. of Medina. Lon. 40. 55. E. lat. 21. 45. N.

MECHLENBURG, a duchy of Germany in Lower Saxony, bounded N. by the Baltic

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Baltic Sea; E. by Pomerania; S. by Brandenburg; and W. by the duchies of Holstein, Lunenburg, and Lauenburg; being about 100 miles long, and 60 broad. It is thought to be one of the most fruitful countries of Germany. It is very well seated on the Baltic for foreign trade. It is subject to a duke, who, by a decree of the Aulic council, is not permitted to tax his subjects above a certain sum. It takes its name from a town which was very flourishing formerly, but now is reduced to a little village.

MECHLIN, or **MALINES**, a handsome city of the Austrian Netherlands, and capital of a district of the same name, with an archbishop's see. It consists of several small islands made by artificial canals, over which there are a great many bridges. The cathedral church is a superb structure; there is a very large house, in which are brought up 800 or 1000 young girls. It is a place of great trade, and they make a great many cannons, mortars, and all sorts of arms. It is very famous for its fine lace; and they brew a sort of beer, with which they serve the neighbouring provinces. The territory of this town is a lordship, comprehending two small districts, containing nine towns of little consequence, and some villages; it is subject to France. It is 10 miles N. W. of Louvain, 10 N. E. of Brussels, and 15 S. E. of Antwerp. Lon. 4. 34. E. lat. 51. 2. N.

MECHOACHAN, a province of North America, in New Spain, bounded N. by Panuco; E. by Proper-Mexico; S. by the South Sea; and W. by New Galicia. It is about 200 miles in circumference, and is very rich; has mines of silver and copper, and great plenty of cocoa-nuts, besides a great deal of silk. Valladolid is the capital town.

MECON, a river of Asia, in the peninsula, beyond the Ganges, which, rising in the N. runs S. through the kingdoms of Laos and Cambodia, and falls into the ocean in lat. 10. 0. N.

* **MECRAN**, a province of Persia, on the confines of Indostan, very little known.

MEDELIN, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, seated in a fertile country, on the river Guadiana, 22 miles E. of Merida. Lon. 5. 38. E. lat. 38. 41. N.

MEDELPADIA, a maritime province of Sweden, on the gulph of Bothnia, full of mountains and forests. Sundevald is the capital town.

MEDEMBLICK, a town of the United Provinces, in W. Friesland, seated on the Zuider-Zee, with a good harbour. It has a house belonging to the East-India company, and sends deputies to the states of the province; is 9 miles N. of Hoorn,

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and 22 N. E. of Amsterdam. Lon. 5. 0. E. lat. 52. 47. N.

** **MEDFIELD**, a town in Suffolk county, Massachusetts's bay, America, near Charles river, about 18 miles from Cambridge.

** **MEDFORD**, a town in Middlesex county, Massachusetts's bay, America, near the head of Mysllick river, 9 miles from Wilmington.

MEDEWI, a famous medicinal spring of Sweden, in E. Gothland, in a pleasant situation, 3 miles from Wadstena.

MEDIA, formerly a kingdom of Asia, bounded E. by Hircania and Parthia; S. by Proper Persia and Susiana; W. by Assyria and Armenia; and N. by the Caspian Sea. Ecbarana was the capital town, which some take to be Tauris, and others Casbin. It is supposed to contain Shirvan, Aderbeitzan, and the western part of Irac-Agemi, provinces of Persia.

MEDINA-TALNARI, a famous town of Asia, in Arabia, between Arabia Deserta, and Arabia the Happy, celebrated for being the burial place of Mahomet. It is but a small, poor place, and yet is walled round, and has a large mosque, but nothing like the temple at Mecca. In one corner is a place 14 paces square, with great windows, and brass gates, and in the middle the tomb of Mahomet, enclosed with curtains like a bed. Some affirm there are 3000 lamps about it, but an eye-witness declares there are not 100. The tomb is only exposed to the eunuchs, who take care of it, and to light the lamps. The story of its being suspended in the air by a loadstone is a fable. It is called the city of the prophet, because here he was protected by the inhabitants when he fled from Mecca, and here he was first invested with regal power. The time of his death was in 637; but the Mahometan era begins in 622, from the time of his flight. It is seated on a plain, abounding in palm trees, 200 miles N. W. of Mecca. Lon. 39. 33. E. lat. 24. 20. N.

MEDINA-CELI, an ancient town of Spain, in Old Castile, and capital of a considerable duchy of the same name; seated near the river Xalong, 10 miles N. E. of Siguenza, and 75 S. W. of Saragossa. Lon. 2. 24. W. lat. 41. 12. N.

MEDINA-DE-LAS-TORRES, a very ancient town of Spain, in Estremadura, with an old castle, and the title of a duchy. It is seated on the confines of Andalusia, at the foot of a mountain near Bajadoz.

MEDINA-DEL-CAMPO, a large, rich, and ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon. The great square is very fine, and adorned with a superb fountain. It is a trading place, and enjoys great privileges.

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privileges, and is seated in a country abounding with corn and wine, 37 miles S. E. of Xamora, and 75 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 4. 24. W. lat. 41. 20. N.

MEDINA-DEL-RIO-SECCO, an ancient and rich town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, with the title of a duchy; seated on a plain, where there are fine pastures, 35 miles N. W. of Valladolid, and 50. S. E. of Leon. Lon. 4. 33. E. lat. 42. 6. N.

MEDINA-SIDONIA, a very ancient town of Spain, in Andalusia, with an old castle, 36 miles N. W. of Gibraltar, and 20 E. of Cadiz. Lon. 5. 36. E. lat. 36. 40. N.

MEDITERRANEAN SEA, the name of the sea between Asia, Africa, and Europe, communicating with the Ocean by the straits of Gibraltar; and with the Black Sea by those of the Dardanelles. No description of it can be so clear, as that gained by viewing the map thereof. There is no tide in it, or at least so small, that it is scarcely perceptible.

MEDNIKI, a town of Poland, in the province of Samogitia, with a bishop's see; seated on the river Warwitz, 40 miles E. of Memel. Lon. 22. 49. E. lat. 55. 42. N.

* **MEDOC**, a district of France, in Bourdeaux; lying on the river Garonne, famous for its oysters. It has a fort of the same name.

* **MEDUA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, seated in a rich country abounding in corn, fruits, and flocks of sheep. It is 175 miles S. W. of Algiers. Lon. 0. 13. E. lat. 34. 45. N.

** **MEDWAY**, a town in Middlesex county, Massachusetts Bay, near Charles River; 6 miles from Wrentham.

MEDWAY, a river which rises in Ashdown Forest, Suffex, England; and running N. E. passes by Penshurst, Tunbridge, Maidstone, and Rochester in Kent; beyond which it is divided into two branches by the Isle of Sheepy, and then falls into the mouth of the Thames. The eastern branch, called the Swale, runs to Milton and Feverham, where there are finest oysters in these parts. In the western branch, near Chatham, it is the station of the royal navy, where most of the first and second rate men of war are laid up.

* **MEDZIBOZ**, a town of Poland, in the south part of the palatinate of Volinia, seated on the north bank of the river Bog.

** **MERLICK**, situated in the county Clare, province of Munster; 57 miles from Dublin. From the heights beyond Merlick, may be seen Bunratty-castle,

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the ancient seat of the Earls of Thomond, situated near the side of the Shannon. There is also a fair town of this name in the county Galway; province of Connaught, where are the remains of an old monastery, near the river Shannon; fairs held 1 October.

* **MEEN**, ST. a town of France, in Bretagne, and in the diocese of St. Malo, with a rich Benedictine abbey.

* **MEGRA**, an ancient town of Greece, now inconsiderable, but has some fine remains of antiquity. It is 20 miles W. of Setines, or Athens. Lon. 23. 30. E. lat. 38. 6. N.

* **MEGRA**, a strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Gret; 5 miles from the sea.

MEGEN, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant; seated on the river Maese, 15 miles S. W. of Nimeguen. Lon. 5. 26. E. lat. 51. 49. N.

* **MEGESVAR**, a town of Transylvania, capital of a county of the same name, remarkable for its good wines; seated on the river Kotel. Lon. 25. 20. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

MEGIERS, a town of Transylvania, subject to Austria, 28 miles N. of Hermannstadt, Lon. 24. 41. E. lat. 46. 53. N.

MEHAIGN, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, which rises in the west part of the province of Namur, and running E. falls into the Maese, a little W. of Huy.

* **MEHUN-SUR-YEVRE**, an ancient town of France, in Berri, with the ruins of an old castle; seated in a fertile plain on the river Yvres, 10 miles from Bourges, and 105 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 17. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

* **MEHUN-SUR-LOIRE**, a town of France, in Orlannois, Lon. 1. 48. E. lat. 47. 50. N.

MEIN. See MAINE.

MEISSEN, a rich, populous, and considerable town of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony. The inhabitants are Lutherans. In this place there is a wooden bridge over the Elbe; and the famous manufacture of porcelain is settled here; 10 miles N. W. of Dresden, and 37 S. E. of Leipzick. Lon. 13. 33. E. lat. 51. 15. N.

MEISSEN, or **MISNIA**, a margravate of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, bounded on the N. by the duchy of Saxony, on the E. by Lusatia, on the S. by Bohemia, and on the W. by Thuringia, being about 100 miles long, and 80 broad. It is divided into five circles, viz. Meissen, Ertzgebürg, Voigtland, and Lustadt. It is a very fine country. The inhabitants are polite, hospitable,

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hospitable, and speak the purest language in Germany. The capital town is Dresden.

MELAZZO, an ancient town of Turkey in Asia, and in Natolia, where there remain curious monuments of antiquity, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a bay of the Archipelago, 60 miles S. of Smyrna. Lon. 27. 25. E. lat. 37. 28. N.

MELCK, a small but ancient town of Germany, in Lower Austria, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey, seated on a hill, and well fortified; 47 miles W. of Vienna. Lon. 15. 20. E. lat. 43. 11. N.

MELCOMB-REGIS, a town of Dorsetshire, England, with 2 markets, on Tuesdays and Fridays, but no fairs. Seated on an arm of the sea, and joined to Weymouth, they both being incorporated into one body. They are governed by a mayor, aldermen, and recorder; and each sends 2 members to parliament. It is 8 miles S. of Dorchester, and 132 W. S. W. of London. Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 50. 37. N.

MELCOMBE REGIS, otherwise Carraghreagh, situated in the county Mayo, barony of Carra, province of Conaught; fairs held 19 and 20 May, 29 and 30 June, 1 August, and 1 December.

MELNELA, a town of Italy in Romania, belonging to its own prince; 8 miles from Forlì, and 8 from Ravenna. Lon. 11. 48. E. lat. 44. 22. N.

MELDBERT, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, Brabant, 8 miles S. of Louvain. Lon. 4. 49. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

MELDORF, an ancient and considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holstein; near the river Milde, 15 miles S. of Tonningen. Lon. 9. 6. E. lat. 54. 10. N.

MELGAZO, a town of Portugal, lying on the frontiers of Galicia, between the river Minho, and the high mountains.

MELIAPORE, a town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, on the coast of Coromandel, and kingdom of Carnate. It is inhabited by Indians and Mahometans. It was subject to the Portuguese, but has been taken from them by the Moors and Dutch. It is 3 miles S. of Fort St. George. Lon. 80. 35. E. lat. 13. 0. N.

MELFI, an ancient and considerable town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Basilicata, with the title of a principality, and a bishop's see; 72 miles N. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 52. E. lat. 41. 2. N.

MELIDA, an island of Balmaria, in

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the gulph of Venice, and in the republic of Ragusa, 25 miles long. It abounds in fruits, wine, and fish. It has a Benedictine abbey, 6 villages, and several harbours.

MELILLA, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Garet. It is seated near the sea, 75 miles from Tremesen. Lon. 2. 57. W. lat. 34. 48. N.

MELINDA, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar. The capital town is of the same name, and seated at the mouth of the river Quilmanci, in an agreeable plain. It is a large, populous place, in which the Portuguese have 17 churches, 9 convents, and warehouses well provided with European goods. They exchange these for gold, slaves, elephants teeth, ostrich feathers, wax, aloes, sena, and other drugs. The country produces plenty of rice, sugar, coconuts, and other tropical fruits. Lon. 39. 40. E. lat. 3. 10. S.

MELITELLO, a town of Italy, in the island of Sicily, and in the Val-di-Noto, 8 miles W. of Leontini.

MELITO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Calabria, with a bishop's see; 40 miles N. of Reggio, and 40 S. of Cosenza. Lon. 16. 20. E. lat. 38. 40. N.

MELLE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishoprick of Osnabrug, 10 miles E. of Osnabrug. Lon. 1. 35. E. lat. 52. 25. N.

MELLE, a town of France, in Upper Poitou, has a manufactory of serges.

MELLER, a lake of Sweden, 80 miles long, and 30 broad, having a communication with the Baltic Sea.

MELLERAYE, a rich abbey of France, in the diocese of Nantz.

MELLI, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, which lies along the banks of a river that runs into the Niger. It is bounded upon the N. by Ghinea, on the S. by mountains and deserts, on the W. by large woods and forests reaching to the sea shore, and on the E. by Gago. They are said to be the most civilized of all the negroes.

MELLINGEN, a town of Switzerland, in the bailiwick, of Baden, which, since 1712, depends on the cantons of Zurich and Bern. It is seated in a fertile country on the river Rufs.

MELNICK, a town of Bohemia, seated at the confluence of the rivers Elbe and Muldau, subject to the house of Austria, and 18 miles N. of Prague. Lon. 14. 50. E. lat. 50. 22. N.

MELOU, a handsome town of Africa, in Upper Egypt; seated on the river Nile, from whence it makes an handsome

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handsome appearance, and has a remarkable mosque. Lon. 31. 55. E. lat. 27. 30. N.

MELREY, or **MELROSS**, a town of Scotland, in the county of Merse; seated on the river Tweed, 28 miles S. E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 42. W. lat. 55. 38. N.

* **MELRISCHTADT**, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and in the bishoprick of Wurtzburg. It is the capital of a bailiwick of the same name, seated on the river Strat.

* **MELROSS**, a village, seated on the banks of the Tweed, 6 miles from Kelso in Scotland.

MELTON MOWBRAY, a town of Leicestershire, England, with a market on Tuesdays, and 3 fairs, viz. on the first Tuesday after January 17, for horses and horned cattle; on Whit-Tuesday for the same and sheep; and on August 21, for the same and hogs. It is seated on the river Eye, 15 miles S. by E. of Nottingham, and 104 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 50. W. lat. 52. 48. N.

MELVIL, an handsome palace of Scotland, in Fifeshire, belonging to the earl of Leven.

MELUM, an ancient town of the Isle of France, and capital of Hurepoix; seated on the Seine, 25 miles S. E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 35. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

MEMBRILLO, a town of Spain, in Extremadura, 14 miles S. of Alcantara. Lon. 6. 0. W. lat. 39. 12. N.

MEMEL, a strong town and castle in Polish Prussia, with a good harbour; seated on the Baltic Sea, 120 miles N. E. of Dantzick, and 203 N. of Warsaw. Lon. 21. 40. E. lat. 55. 46. N.

MEMMINGEN, an handsome and strong town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, seated in a fertile plain, 24 miles S. E. of Ulm, and 35 S. W. of Augsburg. Lon. 10. 16. E. lat. 48. 3. N.

MEMPHIS, anciently the capital town of Egypt, seated on the river Nile. Cairo has been built out of its ruins.

MENAN, a large river of Asia, in the kingdom of Siam, which runs through it from N. to S. and falls into a bay of the sea below Bangkok.

* **MENANCABO**, a town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and in the island of Sumatra. It is capital of a small kingdom of the same name, and seated on the Sea coast.

* **MENAT**, a town of France, in Auvergne, and in the diocese of Clermont.

* **MENCHINOT**, a village in Cornwall, England, with two fairs, viz. on June 11, and July 28, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

MENCHON. See **MENCHOLD**.

* **MENDES**, an ancient town of France,

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and capital of the Gevaudan, with a bishop's see; seated on the river Lot, 35 miles S. W. of Puy, and 210 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 35. E. lat. 44. 31. N.

MENDELSHAM, a town of Suffolk, England, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on Holy-Thursday, for cattle. It is 18 miles E. of Bury, and 75 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 12. E. lat. 52. 24. N.

MENDIP-HILLS are in the county of Somerset, England, in the neighbourhood of Wells, and contains lead mines.

* **MENHOULD, ST.** an ancient and considerable town of France, in Champagne, and the chief of Argonne. It is seated on the river Aine, 110 miles E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 59. E. lat. 49. 2. N.

MENIN, a handsome town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, subject to the house of Austria, seated on the river Lys, 10 miles N. of Lille. Lon. 3. 9. E. lat. 50. 48. N.

* **MENLOUGH**, situated in the county Galway, province of Conaught, above 83 miles from Dublin; about a mile from it are the ruins of a castle.

* **MENTON**, a town of Italy, in the principality of Monaco, with a castle; seated near the sea, 5 miles from Monaco. Lon. 7. 35. E. lat. 43. 46. N.

MENTZ, a considerable town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and capital of the dominions of the elector of Mentz, with an university, and an archbishop's see. The archbishop is archchancellor of the empire, keeper of the archives, and director of the general and particular assemblies. He has also a right to convoke the electoral college. It is seated on the Rhine, over which there is a bridge of boats, 20 miles N. W. of Worms, 15 W. of Frankfurt, and 75 E. of Triers. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 49. 51. N.

MENTZ, the archbishoprick of, a country of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine; bounded N. by Watteravia and Hesse, S. by Franconia and the palatinate of the Rhine, and W. by the electorate of Triers; is about 50 miles long, and 20 broad, very fertile, and well peopled. We must not confound the archbishoprick of Mentz with the electorate; for this is much more extensive, and the greatest part of it lies about the Rhine, between the Palatinate and Triers. Mentz is the capital town.

MEOTIS PALUS, a sea in the Turkish dominions, now called Zabach.

MEPHEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, which depends on the bishop of Munster; seated on the river Ems, 15 miles N. of Lingen. Lon. 7. 36. E. lat. 52. 45. N.

MEQUINENZA,

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MEQUINENZA, an ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, seated at the confluence of the rivers Ebro and Segra, in a fertile and pleasant country, 18 miles N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 0. 29. E. lat. 41. 36. N.

MEQUINEZ, a city of Fez, in the empire of Morocco, 66 miles W. of Fez, seated in a delightful plain, the emperor chofes this place to reside in. It is now the capital of the whole empire. Close by Mequinez, on the N. W. side, stands a large negro town, which takes up as much ground as the city. The inhabitants are all blacks or of a dark tawny colour; and from thence the emperor recruits the soldiers for his court. The palace stands on the S. side, and is guarded by several hundreds of black eunuchs, cleanly dressed, and their knives and scymetars covered with wrought silver. The women live in the upper apartments, and often visit each other from the tops of the houses. Lon. 6. 6. W. lat. 33. 16. N.

MERAN, an handsome trading town of Germany, in the Tirol, and capital of Erschland; seated on the river Adige, 3 miles S. E. of Tirol, and 12 N. W. of Bolzano. Lon. 11. 18. E. lat. 46. 44. N.

MERE, a town of Wiltshire, England, with a market on Tuesdays, and 3 fairs, viz. on May 6, August 24, and September 29, for cattle, hogs, cheese, and pedler's ware; 28 miles W. of Salisbury, and 102 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 25. W. lat. 51. 6. N.

* **MERDIN**, a town of Asia, in Diarbeck, with a castle, and an archbishop's see. There are several handsome palaces; and the country about it produces a great deal of cotton. It belongs to the Turks, who have a bashaw, and a good garrison here. It is 45 miles S. E. of Diarbekir. Lon. 39. 59. E. lat. 36. 50. N.

MERECZ, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, seated at the confluence of the rivers Berezino and Merez, 30 miles N. of Grodno. Lon. 24. 30. E. lat. 54. 0. N.

MERIDA, a strong town of Spain, in Estremadura, built by the Romans before the birth of Christ. Here are fine remains of antiquity, particularly a triumphal arch. It is 47 miles E. of Elva, and 45 S. by E. of Alcantara. Lon. 6. 4. W. lat. 38. 42. N.

MERIDA, a town of N. America, in New-Spain, and capital of the province of Yucatan, where the bishop and the governor of the province reside. It is inhabited by Spaniards and native Americans; is 30 miles S. of the sea, and

120 N. E. of Campeachy. Lon. 89. 25. W. lat. 20. 15. N.

* **MERIDA**, a town of S. America, in the kingdom of New-Granada; seated in a country abounding with all kinds of fruits, 130 miles N. E. of Pampeluna. Lon. 71. 0. W. lat. 8. 30. N.

MERIONETHSHIRE, a county of N. Wales, 47 miles long, and 25 broad; bounded by Carnarvonshire and Denbighshire, N. by Montgomeryshire, S. E. and by the Irish Sea W. It contains 2990 houses, 17,100 inhabitants, 37 parishes, 5 market-towns, and sends but one member to parliament, who is for the county. It is watered by several rivers, the chief of which are the Dee and the Douay.

MERK, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, which rises in Brabant, and running N. by Breda, afterwards turns W. and falls into the sea, opposite to the island of Overflackee in Holland.

* **MERLOU**, or **MELLO**, a town of France, in the Isle of France, with a palace, or castle, and very superb stables. It belongs to the house of Luxemburg. Lon. 2. 25. E. lat. 49. 16. N.

MERNS, a county of Scotland, bounded by Mar N. by the German Ocean E. by Angus S. and by Gowry W. It is fruitful in corn and pastures.

MERO, a strong town of Asia, in the peninsula beyond the Ganges, and in the kingdom of Pegu; 140 miles S. W. of Pegu town. Lon. 93. 36. E. lat. 16. 0. N.

* **MEROU**, a town of Asia in Persia, and in Koratsen; seated in a delightful fertile country, 112 miles S. W. of Bokhara, and 270 N. E. of Nishabour. Lon. 64. 25. E. lat. 37. 40. N.

MERS, a county of Scotland; bounded N. by Lothian, E. by the German Ocean, S. by Northumberland and Tiviotdale, and W. by Tweeddale. The chief place is the town and castle of Duns.

MERSBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony; and in Misnia, with a Bishop's see. It belongs to the elector of Saxony, and has a Lutheran bishop. It is seated on the river Sala, 10 miles S. of Hall, and 56 N. W. of Dresden. Lon. 12. 6. E. lat. 51. 28. N.

* **MERSHAM**, a village in Kent, England, with one fair, on Friday in the Whitson-week, for horses, cattle, and pedler's ware.

MERSPURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and bishoprick of Constance, seated on the N. side of the lake Constance, and 11 miles from the town of that name. It is the usual place of residence of the bishop. Lon. 9. 26. E. lat. 47. 45. N.

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MERTOLA, a strong town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo; seated near the river Guadiana, 100 miles S. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 7. 40. W. lat. 37. 30. N.

* **MERU**, a town of France, in Picardy, and in the diocese of Beauvais, with a castle.

MERUE, a north branch of the river Maese, on which the city of Rotterdam, in Holland, is seated.

MERVILLE, a town of French Flanders, seated on the river Lis, 10 miles from Cassel. Lon. 2. 43. E. lat. 50. 57. N.

MESCHED, a considerable town of Asia, in Persia, and in the province of Korassan; fortified with several towers, and famous for the magnificent sepulchre of Iman Risa, or the family of Ali, to which the Persians pay a great devotion. It is seated on a mountain; 120 miles S. E. of the Caspian Sea. Lon. 61. 20. E. lat. 37. 12. N.

MESSEN, a sea-port town of Russia, and capital of the province of the same name, seated on the E. coast of the White Sea, 160 miles N. E. of Archangel. Lon. 44. 25. E. lat. 65. 50. N.

MESSEMBRIA, a town of Turkey, in Europe, seated on the Black Sea, between Stravico and Narna, with an archbishop's see.

* **MESKIRK**, an handsome town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the county of Furstenberg; 15 miles N. of Ueberlingen.

MESOPOTAMIA, the ancient name of Diarbee, a province of Turkey in Asia, supposed to be called Padan Aram, in scripture.

* **MESSA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Sus, composed of three fortified towns, which lie in a triangle, at a small distance from each other, and a temple built with large fish-bones, instead of timber. It is seated at the foot of Mount Atlas, near the ocean, in a country abounding with palm-trees; 40 miles W. of Sus. Lon. 8. 55. W. lat. 29. 20. N.

* **MESSIN**, a province of France, between the duchies of Luxemburg, Lorraine and Bar. It is fertile in wine, corn, and fruits, and watered by several rivers, the principal of which are the Moselle and the Sarte. Metz is the capital town.

MESSINA, an ancient, large, handsome, and strong city of Italy, in Sicily, and in the Val-di-Demona, with a citadel, several forts, a fine spacious harbour, and an archbishop's see. It is at present about 5 miles in circumference, and has 4 large suburbs. The public buildings and

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the monasteries, which are very numerous, are magnificent, and it contains about 60,000 inhabitants. The harbour, whose quay is above a mile in length, is one of the safest in the Mediterranean, and in the form of a half moon. It is 5 miles in circumference, and extremely deep. The viceroy of Sicily resides here 6 months in the year; and it is a place of great trade in silk, oil, fruit, corn, and excellent wine, especially since it has been declared a free port. This place, in the beginning of the year 1783, suffered most dreadfully by an earthquake, which shook great part of Calabria and Sicily to their foundations, overturned many rich and populous towns; and buried thousands in their ruins. It is seated on the sea-side, 110 miles E. of Palermo, 260 S. by E. of Rome, and 180 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 50. E. lat. 38. 10. N.

* **MESSINGHAM**, a village in Lincolnshire, England, with one fair, on Trinity-Monday, for merchandizing goods.

MESTRE, a town of Italy, in the dogado of Venice, 16 miles N. E. Padua. Lon. 12. 2. E. lat. 45. 26. N.

METELIN, an island of the Archipelago, anciently called Lesbos, to the N. of Scio, and almost at the entrance of the gulph of Guesfro. The soil of this island is very good; produces good wheat, excellent oil, and the best figs in the Archipelago; nor have their wines lost any thing of their ancient reputation. It is subject to the Turks, and Castro is the capital town, where a cadi has the civil administration.

METHWOLD, a town of Norfolk, England, with a market on Tuesdays, and one fair, on April 25, for cattle and toys. It is 15 miles N. W. of Thetford, and 79 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 40. E. lat. 52. 34. N.

METLING, a strong town and castle of Germany, in the circle of Austria and duchy of Carniola, seated on the river Kulp, 40 miles S. E. of Laubach. Lon. 15. 10. E. lat. 46. 2. N.

* **METRO**, a river of Italy, in the territory of the Church, that runs into the duchy of Urbino, washes Fossombrone, and falls into the gulph of Venice near Fano.

METZ, an ancient, large, and strong town of France, and capital of the territory of Meffin, with a citadel, a parliament, and a bishop's see, whose bishop assumes the title of a prince of the empire. The cathedral church is one of the finest in Europe. The sweetmeats they make here are in high esteem. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Moselle and Seille, 25 miles N. W. of Nanci. Lon. 6. 16. E. lat. 49. 7. N.

MEUDON,

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MEUDON, a handsome palace of the king of France, seated on the banks of the river Seine, 5 miles S. W. of Paris.

* **MEULAN**, an ancient town in the Isle of France, built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the river Seine, over which there are two handsome bridges, 20 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 57. E. lat. 49. 1. N.

MEURS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, seated on the river Rhine, 15 miles N. W. of Dusseldorp; subject to Prussia. Lon. 6. 41. E. lat. 51. 25. N.

MEUS. See **MAESE**.

* **MEWART**, a considerable town of Japan, in the island of Nippon, with a palace where the king sometimes resides.

** **NEW-ISLAND**, one of the Copland Islands, situated at the S. entrance of Carrickfergus bay, in the county Down, province of Ulster.

* **MEXAT-ALI**, a noted town of Asia, in Persia, and in Irac-Arabia, famous for the superb and rich mosque of Ali, to which the Persians go in pilgrimage from all parts. It is 100 miles S. W. of Bagdad. Lon. 42. 57. E. lat. 32. 0. N.

* **MEXAT-OCHEM**, a considerable town of Asia, in Persia, which takes its name from a mosque dedicated to Ochem, the son of Ali. It is seated in a fertile country, on the river Euphrates. Lon. 42. 57. E. lat. 33. 0. N.

MEXICO, a town of N. America, capital of New Spain. It was a flourishing place before the Spaniards entered the country, and seated on an island in a salt-water lake, to which there was no entrance, but by three causeways, above two miles in length each. It contained about 80,000 houses, with several large temples, full of rich idols, and three palaces, where the emperor of Mexico resided. It was taken by Ferdinando Cortez in 1521, after a siege of three months. As the Mexicans defended themselves from street to street, it was almost ruined, but afterwards rebuilt by the Spaniards. It now contains about 35,000 houses, built of stone and brick, to which they have added a suburb of 3000 houses, inhabited by the native Americans. It is a very handsome place, with large, clean, wide streets, in which are a great number of magnificent structures. It is the usual residence of the viceroy of New Spain, and has a royal audience, a tribunal of the inquisition, a mint, an archbishop's see, an university, and a printing-house. It carries on a great trade to Europe by St. John de Ulva, and to Asia by Acapulco. Mexico is supplied with sweet water by an aqueduct of three miles in length, supported by arches, under which people

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may walk. The Spaniards do not make a tenth part of the inhabitants, the other nine being Negroes, Mulattoes, native Americans, and a mixture of them all. It is 200 miles E. N. E. of St. John de Ulva, on the N. Sea, and 200 N. E. by N. of Acapulco on the S. Sea. Lon. 100. 0. W. lat. 19. 54. N.

MEXICO, a large country of North America, otherwise called New Spain; bounded N. by New Mexico, E. by the gulph of Mexico, and the N. Sea, and S. and W. by S. America and the S. Sea, being above 2000 miles in length, and from 60 to 600 in breadth. It is divided into 23 provinces, the principal of which is that of Mexico, and contains many mines of gold, silver, iron, and alum; besides vegetables proper to the climate. It is governed by a Spanish viceroy, who is changed every five years. It is a mountainous country, intermixed with many rich valleys; but the highest mountains are near the coast of the S. Sea, many of which are volcanoes. The revenue of the crown are vastly great, which arise from a fifth part of the gold and silver, and from the duties and customs, as well as the lands held of the crown.

MEXICO, NEW, otherwise called, The New kingdom of Granada, a large country of N. America, discovered by the Spaniards in 1598. It is bounded W. by the Vermeil Sea, S. by New Spain, E. by Florida, and N. by an unknown country. The air is very temperate, and the soil generally fertile. The principal of the Spanish colonies are those of St. Barbe and Santa Fe, the capital town.

* **MEXICO**, the gulph so called, is part of the sea of Mexico, and lies between the S. coast of Florida, and N. of the audience of Mexico, and the island of Cuba.

* **MEYENFIELD**, an handsome town in the country of the Grisons, in the league of the Ten Jurisdictions, and chief place of the Fifth Community. It is seated on the Rhine, in a pleasant country; 15 miles N. E. of Coire. Lon. 9. 36. E. lat. 47. 2. N.

MEZIERES, a town of France, in Champagne, with a citadel; seated on the river Meuse, partly on a hill, and partly on a valley, 12 miles N. W. of Sedan, and 127 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 43. E. lat. 49. 45. N.

* **MEZO**, a town of Asia, in Proper Natolia, which formerly was the see of a bishop; it is 25 miles E. of Malazzo.

* **MEZUMA**, a town of Africa, formerly in Cæsarion Mauritania, and is seated in the province of Tenez, between the city of that name and that of Mostagan.

MEZURADA,

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* **MEZURADA**, a cape of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, between Cape Palmas and Tagrin.

* **MEZURATA**, a cape of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoli, in Barbary, which lies W. of the gulph of Sidra, near Colbena.

* **MEZZAB**, a town of Biledulgerid, in Africa, and capital of a territory of the same name, which lies between Techort, Zeb, Tigorara, and the Saara, or Desert.

* **MEZZANO**, a small lake of Italy, in the duchy of Castro.

** **MIAMIS**, a savage nation of Canada, at the bottom of lake Michigan, where they have a village at Chicagow, residence of their chief.

** **MICHIGAN**, one of the 5 principal inland lakes of Canada.

** **MICHILLIMACKINAC**, a small island in lake Huron, Canada.

* **MICHA**, a cape of Dalmatia, which advances into the gulph of Venice, near the town of Zara.

* **MICHAEL, ST.** a strong town of the island of Malta; seated on a rock, and separated from the firm land by a ditch.

* **MICHAEL, ST.** a town of N. America, in New Spain, and in the province of Mechoacan. It is very populous, and 100 miles from Mexico. Lon. 102. 55. W. lat. 20. 35. N.

MICHAEL, ST. or **MITCHEL**, a borough-town of Cornwall, England, which has neither markets nor fairs, but sends 2 members to parliament. It is 3 miles S. W. of St. Columb, and 28 1/2 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 52. W. lat. 50. 23. N.

* **MICHAEL, ST.** one of the Azores, or Western Islands. It contains about 25,000 inhabitants, and is very fertile in wheat and flax. Its chief town is called Ponte de Gada. Lon. 25. 37. W. lat. 37. 47. N. See **AZORES**.

* **MARIA, SANTA**, one of the Azores, or Western Islands. It produces plenty of wheat, and has about 5000 inhabitants. Lon. 25. 0. W. lat. 37. 0. N. See **AZORES**.

* **MICHELONIA**, a country of Regal Prussia, part of the circle of Culm, and separated from the other part by the river Dribents.

MIDDLEBURG, a large, handsome, rich, and strong town of the Netherlands, capital of the Island of Walcheren, and of all Zealand. It has a communication with the sea by a large canal, which will bear the largest vessels. It is 20 miles N. E. of Bruges, 30 N. W. of Ghent, and 72 S. W. of Amsterdam. Lon. 3. 39. E. lat. 51. 32. N.

MIDDLEBURG, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, which belongs to the

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prince of Iffenghein. Lon. 3. 26. E. lat. 51. 15. N.

** **MIDDLE-DOWN**, a sand-bank in the Irish channel, which is visible even at high water.

MIDDLESEX, an English county, 20 miles long, and 14 broad; bounded N. by Hertfordshire; E. by Essex; S. by the river Thames, which separates it from Surry; and W. by Buckinghamshire. It is one of the least counties in England, but much the richest, and pays more taxes to the government than any ten besides. It contains 11,000 houses, 126 parishes, besides London, and 4 market-towns. It sends 8 members to parliament, 4 for London, 2 for Westminster, and 2 for the county. The air in general is healthy, and the soil fertile.

** **MIDDLESEX**, the most considerable county in the province of Massachusetts-Bay, N. America.

** **MIDDLESEX** county, in New E. Jersey, which has the provincial town of Perth-Amboy in its district.

** **MIDDLETHIRD**, a barony so called in the county Waterford, province of Munster.

** **MIDDLETON**, a fair town in the county Armagh, province of Ulster, 63 miles from Dublin. Fairs held, 5 February, 4 May, 8 August, 11 September, 3 and 28 November; also a borough and post-town in the county Cork, province of Munster, 122 miles from Dublin; it gives title of Viscount to the family of Brodrick, and returns 2 members to parliament; patron Lord Middleton. Lat. 51. 40. N. long. 8. 15. W. It is pleasantly situated on the N. W. angle of Cork harbour; contiguous to the town, there is a subterraneous river, and near it, is a large romantic cave. Fairs held 14 May, 5 July, 10 October, and 22 November.

** **MIDDLETON**, a town in Berks county, Pennsylvania, situated about 3 miles N. from Newman's-town, 7 E. from Tulpehocken, and 12 S. W. from Reading.

** **MIDDLETON**, a pretty good town of Monmouth, the most southern county of East-Jersey. It lies 26 miles S. of Piscataway.

** **MIDDLETOWN**, a town in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on the Great Swatawro creek, 2 miles from the Susquehannah river.

** **MIDDLETOWN**, a town in Hartford county, Connecticut, on the W. bank of Connecticut river, 14 miles S. of Hartford, and 9 N. of Hadham.

MIDDLEWICH, a town of Cheshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and 2 fairs, on July 25, and Holy-Thurs-
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day, for cattle. It is seated on the river Croke, and is chiefly noted for its salt-pits. It is 24 miles E. of Chester, and 156 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 30. W. lat. 53. 13. N.

MIDHURST, a town of Suffex, England, with a market on Thursdays, and 3 fairs, on May 25, Whit-Tuesday, and October 18, for horned cattle and horses. It is seated on a small river, and sends 2 members to parliament. It is 11 miles N. by E. of Chichester, and 52 W. by S. of London. Lon. 0. 46. W. lat. 51. 0. N.

MIDLAM, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Mondays, and a fair on November 6 and 7, for sheep; it is seated on the river Youre, 10 miles S. of Richmond, and 255 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 37. W. lat. 54. 17. N.

MID LOTHIAN, the same as the shire of Edinburgh, a county of Scotland which lies between E. and W. Lothian.

* **MIECHAU**, or **MIEZAVA**, a handsome town of Poland, in Cujavia, seated on the river Vistula, 10 miles from Thorn. Lon. 18. 46. E. lat. 52. 53. N.

* **MIEL**, ST. a considerable town of France, in the duchy of Bar, and capital of a district; seated on the river Maese, 20 miles N. E. of Bar, and 165 E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 38. E. lat. 43. 51. N.

* **MIES**, or **MYSA**, a town of Bohemia, on the frontiers of the Upper Palatinate. Lon. 13. 26. E. lat. 49. 46. N.

* **MIGUEL**, ST. a town of S. America, in Peru, and in the government of Quito. Seated at the mouth of the river Catamayo, 225 miles W. of Quito. Lon. 80. 50. W. lat. 5. 0. S.

* **MIGUEL**, ST. one of the western islands, about 50 miles in length, much subject to earthquakes. Punta del Gado is the capital town. Lon. 25. 37. W. lat. 37. 47. N.

* **MIGUEL**, ST. a town of N. America, in New Spain, and in the province of Guatimala, seated on a small river, 180 miles from Guatimala. Lon. 87. 45. W. lat. 12. 25. N.

MILAN, a city of Italy, and capital of a duchy of the same name. It is seated in a delightful plain, between the rivers Adia and Tesin, and from one to the other there are two canals cut, which render it a trading place. It is about 10 miles in circumference, and called by the Italians, Milan the Great. The chief inhabitants are rich; there are a great number of fine houses, and superb palaces, but that of the governor is the most magnificent. Milan has 25,000 inhabitants, 22 gates, 230 churches, 96 parishes, 90 religious houses, 100 fraterni-

ties, 120 schools, and 10 hospitals, which maintain 9000 poor or sick people, at the public expence, and there are often 4000 in the grand hospital. The cathedral church is the finest structure. Though it is not so large as St. Peter's at Rome, it far surpasses it in the number and excellence of its sculptures, and the beauty of its ornaments. It is cased both within and without with white marble. The roof, which is vastly high, is supported by 160 columns of white marble, so large, that three men can scarce fathom one of them. There are 600 statues, each of which cost above 1000 crowns, and the cross which adorns the great altar cost above 200,000 crowns. This church, which may be looked upon as the eighth wonder of the world, is dedicated to the Virgin Mary. and to St. Theklay. The college of St. Ambrose has 16 professors, who read lectures every day; and a fine library belongs thereto, which, besides a prodigious number of manuscripts, contains 45,000 printed books. Its superb gallery is adorned with rich paintings. The most considerable commerce of the inhabitants is in wine, corn, cheese, saudades, hard-ware, silk, and cotton-stuffs, all sorts of artificial flowers, paper, pens, silversmiths' work, and more particularly in cloths, and lace of gold and silver. Notwithstanding the largeness of the place, it is governed only by a president and 12 senators. It is the see of an archbishop, and is 35 miles N. W. of Cassel, 70 N. of Genoa, 72 N. E. of Turin, 145 N. W. of Florence, and 270 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 9. 16. E. lat. 45. 28. N.

* **MILAN**, THE DUCHY OF, a considerable country of Italy, bounded N. by the Swiss and Grisons; E. by the republic of Venice, and by the duchies of Parma and Mantua; S. by the duchy of Parma and the territory of Genoa; and W. by Piedmont and Montferrat; being 150 miles long, and 78 broad. The soil is every where fertile in corn, wine, fruits. The rivers are, the Secchia, the Tesin, the Adda, and the Oglio. There are likewise several lakes; they have cut, with much labour and charge, several canals, that the trade of Milan might be carried on more readily. The two principal are, Il Naviglio-Grande, which reaches to the river Tesin; and Il Naviglio Minore, which joins the Adda. The Milanese had dukes of their own, whose house is extinct above two centuries ago. There are as many provinces or districts as there are large towns. The names of them are, the Proper Milanese, the Pavese, the Lodisano, the Cremonese, the Cromaeco, the county of Anghiera, the Vallese, the Sesia, the Novarese, the Vigavense

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Vigavense, or the county of Vigavano, the Alexandrino, or Alessandrino, the Lomilino, the Tortonenso, and the territory of Bobbio.

MILAZZO, an handsome and strong town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, with a harbour. It is divided into the upper and lower town. The upper is very strong, and the lower has a fine square, with a superb fountain. It is seated on a rock, on the western banks of a bay of the same name, 13 miles W. of Messina, and 18 E. of Patta. Lon. 15. 34. E. lat. 38. 12. N.

MILBORN-PORT, a town of Somersetshire, England, which has no market, but two fairs, on June 5, and October 28, for a few cattle and toys. It is seated on a branch of the river Parret, on the confines of Dorsetshire, and sends two members to parliament; is 38 miles W. by S. of Salisbury, and 115 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 38. W. lat. 50. 53. N.

* **MILBOURN**, a village in Dorsetshire, England, with one fair, on December 30, for bullocks, horses, and cheese.

MILDENHALL, a town in Suffolk, England, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on October 10, for wool. It is seated on a branch of the river Ouse; 13 miles N. by E. from Newmarket, and 68 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 26. E. lat. 52. 29. N.

MILETO, an ancient town of Italy, in the Farther Calabria, with a bishop's see, five miles from the mouth of Metramno, and the city of Nicotera.

** **MILFORD**, a town in Newhaven county, Connecticut, N. America, situated on the W. side of a creek of its own name, that runs into Long-Island Sound. It is 4 miles E. from Stratford, and 6 W. from Newhaven.

** **MILFORD**, a fair town in the county Cork, province of Munster; fairs, 25 March, 20 May, 24 August, and 20 November.

MILFORD-HAVEN, a large, safe, and commodious harbour of S. Wales, lying on a bay of the Irish Sea, capable of containing commodiously above 1000 sail of ships at one time. It has 13 roads, 16 creeks, and 5 bays, each of which have their particular names.

* **MILIANE**, a large and ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tremesen, with a castle that commands it; seated in a country fertile in fruits, the best in all Barbary. Lon. 2. 35. E. lat. 35. 15. N.

* **MILKSHAM**, a village in Wiltshire, England, with one fair, on July 16, for horned cattle, sheep, and horses.

* **MILLAW**, or **MILAUD**, a town of

France, in Guienne, and capital of the Upper Marche of Rouergue; seated on the river Tarne, 50 miles N. W. of Montpellier. Lon. 3. 11. E. lat. 44. 3. N.

** **MILL-ISLES**, a group of rocks, about 2 miles S. of Donaghadee, county Down, province of Ulster.

** **MILLSTREET**, situated in the county Cork, province of Munster, 136 miles from Dublin; it is a small village, and has a barrack for two companies of foot; and has some manufactures of linen cloth. It is a post town, and has fairs on 1 March, June, September, and December.

** **MILLTOWN**, a post town situated in the county Kerry, province of Munster, 152 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 26 and 27 April, 24 June and August, 15 and 16 December. Also a post and fair town in the county Wexmeath, province of Leinster; fairs held day after Trinity-Sunday, and 2 October. Also a village of the same name in the county Dublin, province of Leinster, about 2½ miles from the metropolis.

** **MILTOWN CASTLE**, situated in the county Louth, province of Leinster.

** **MILTOWN-MALBAY**, situated in the county Clare, province of Munster; fairs, 1 February, 20 June, and 18 Oct.

** **MILTOWN-PASS**, situated in the county Roscommon, province of Connaught. Fairs, 1 May, 22 July and September, and 20 December.

MILLO, an island of the Archipelago, about 50 miles in circumference, with one of the best and largest harbours in the Mediterranean, and which serves as a retreat for all vessels that go to, or come from the Levant. It is 60 miles N. of Candia. Lon. 25. 6. E. lat. 36. 41. N.

** **MILPON**, a town in Suffolk county, Massachusetts-bay, situated on a river of the same name, that runs into Boston harbour. It is about 7 miles S. of Boston, 2 from Dorchester, and 6 N. W. from Brantree.

MILTENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and electorate of Mentz; seated on the river Main; 20 miles S. E. of Aschaffenberg. Lon. 9. 19. E. lat. 49. 46. N.

* **MILTHORP**, a village in Westmoreland, England, with one fair, on May 12, for horned cattle, sheep, and horses.

MILTON, a town in Dorsetshire, England, with a market on Tuesdays, but no fairs. It is an ancient place, and eminent for its abbey, now in ruins. It is 14 miles N. E. of Dorchester, and 117 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 32. W. lat. 50. 50. N.

MILTON, a town in Kent, England, with

With a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on July 24, for toys; seated on a creek of the Medway, near the Isle of Sheppey, and is of great note for its excellent oysters. It is 14 miles N. E. of Maidstone, and 40 E. of London. Lon. 0. 52. E. lat. 51. 22. N.

* **MILVERTON**, a town in Somersetshire, England, 13 miles E. of Dulverton, with three fairs, viz. on Tuesday in Easter-week, July 25, and October 10, for cattle.

** **MINARD CASTLE**, situated in the county Kerry, province of Munster; midway between the isthmus, called Inch-Island and Dingle, on the sea-coast.

MINCIO, a river of Italy, rising in the Lago de la Garda, which runs S. through the duchy of Mantua, and falls into the Po at Borgo Forte.

MINDANAO, a large island of Asia, in the E. Indies, and one of the Philippines; 180 miles in length, and 120 in breadth. It is a very mountainous country, and produces all sorts of fruits proper to the climate. The air is temperate; the winds are easterly one part of the year, and westerly the other; while the former blows it is fine weather; but while the latter, it is rainy, stormy, and tempestuous. The inhabitants are of a mean low stature, with small limbs, and little heads. Their faces are oval, with sharp foreheads, black small eyes, short low noses, and pretty large mouths. Their hair is black and straight, and their complexion tawney, but more inclined to yellow than that of other Indians. The chief trades are goldsmiths, blacksmiths, and carpenters, and they can build pretty good vessels for the sea. The sultan has a queen, besides 20 other women, and all the men have several wives; for their religion is Mahometanism. The principal town is of the same name, is pretty large, and is seated on the eastern coast.

MINDELHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in Algow, with a castle. It is capital of a small territory between the rivers Iller and Lech, subject to the house of Bavaria. It is 30 miles S. E. of Ulm. Lon. 10. 42. E. lat. 48. 3. N.

MINDELHEIM, a district of Germany, in Suabia, lying between the bishoprick of Augsberg and the abbacy of Kempten, which is 20 miles in length, and 16 in breadth.

MINDEN, a considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a territory of the same name; seated on the river Weser, which renders it a trading place. It belongs to the king of Prussia. It is 27 miles E. by S.

of Osnabrug, and 37 W. of Hanover. Lon. 9. 5. W. lat. 52. 22. N.

MINDEN, the principality of, in Germany, lies in the circle of Westphalia, to the N. of the county of Ravensberg, and along each side of the river Weser. It is about 22 miles square, and Minden and Petershagen are the principal places.

MINDORA, an island of Asia, in the East-Indies, and one of the Philippines, 50 miles in circumference, and separated from Luconia by a narrow channel. It is full of mountains which abound in palm-trees, and all sorts of fruits. The inhabitants are idolators, and pay tribute to the Spaniards, to whom this island belongs.

** **MINEGAHANE**, situated in the county Kerry, province of Munster, on the sea-coast; the most remarkable curiosity of this place, is a prodigious noise, made at certain seasons by the sea, somewhat like the firing of cannon, which may be heard at a great distance: this generally precedes a change of wind and weather, and frequently happens towards the approach of a storm.

** **MINOLA**, situated in the county Mayo, province of Conaught, 109 miles from Dublin; fairs, 3 June and November.

* **MINGAN ISLANDS**, at the N. side of the mouth of the river St. Laurence.

MINEHEAD, a sea-port town in Somersetshire, England, with a market on Wednesdays, and one fair, on Whit-Wednesday, for pedler's ware; seated on the sea-shore, and has a very good harbour for ships of large burden. It carries on some trade to Ireland, and sends two members to parliament; is 31 miles N. of Exeter, and 167 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 34. W. lat. 51. 12. N.

* **MINGRELIA**, a famous town of Asia, in the East-Indies, and in the kingdom of Visapour, 20 miles N. by E. of Goa. It is called by some Vingrelia, and is famous for the cardamoms which grow near it. The Dutch have a factory here; and there is a road where ships come to anchor near this place. Lon. 74. c. E. lat. 15. 50. N.

MINGRELIA, a province of Asia, which makes part of Georgia; bounded W. by the Black Sea; E. by Mount Caucasus and Immeretta; S. by a part of Georgia; and N. by Circassia. The rains are very frequent, and the air very unwholesome for strangers. There are plenty of vines that run up the trees, whose trunks are extremely thick, and the grapes make excellent wine. There are good pastures, which feed a great number of horses. The Mingrelians are well made, especially the women; they are

are great thieves, haughty, perfidious, cruel, drunkards, and shameless. They think it a charity to make away with new-born children, when the parents cannot maintain them. Their common business is hunting; and they think themselves rich if they have a horse, a good dog, and a falcon. Their religion has some relation to that of the Greeks, but is mixed with variety of superstitions. They have neither towns nor villages; but a prince who is tributary to the Persians.

MINNO, a river of Spain, rises in Galicia, near Castro del Rey, runs S. W. and passes by Lugo, Ortense, and Tey; after which it divides Galicia from Portugal, and falls into the Atlantic Sea, at Caminha.

MINIATO, ST. an episcopal town of Italy, in Tuscany, and in the Florentino; seated on the river Arno, 20 miles S. W. of Florence. Lon. 10. 45. E. lat. 43. 40. N.

* **MINOREINO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Bari, with a bishop's see, 26 miles N. of Cirenza. Lon. 16. 19. E. lat. 41. 8. N.

MINORCA, a considerable island of the Mediterranean Sea; 50 miles N. E. of Majorca. It is about 30 miles long, and 12 broad. It is a mountainous country, with some fruitful vallies, where there are excellent mules. Citadella is the capital, besides which there are Port-Mahon, Lahor, and Mercadel. It was taken by the English in 1708, from them by the French in 1756, restored to the English by the peace of 1763, and retaken by the Spaniards in the American war.

* **MINORI**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the gulph of Salerno.

* **MINSINGEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg, with a handsome castle. Lon. 9. 35. E. lat. 48. 32. N.

MINSKI, a town of Poland in Lithuania, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, with two citadels. It is 55 miles S. E. of Wilna. Lon. 26. 43. E. lat. 54. 11. N.

* **MINSKI**, the palatinate of, a territory of Poland, in Lithuania; between the duchies of Novogrodeck, Wilna, Witepsk, Misseislaw, and the territory of Rohaczow; is pretty fertile, and there are forests containing vast numbers of bees, whose honey makes part of the riches of the country.

* **MIOLANS**, a fortress of France, in the duchy of Savoy, and valley of Barce-

lonetta; seated on a craggy rock, six miles N. E. of Montmelian. Lon. 6. 20. E. lat. 45. 35. N.

MIQUELETS, a name given to the Spaniards who inhabit the Pyrenean mountains on the frontiers of Catalonia and Arragon, and live by robbing.

* **MIQUELON**, a small desert island to the S. W. of Cape May, in Newfoundland, ceded to the French by the peace of 1763, for drying and curing their fish. Lon. 56. 10. W. lat. 46. 42. N.

MIRANDA-DE-EBRO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a strong castle seated on both sides of the river Ebro. It is 34 miles S. of Bilboa, and 160 N. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 10. W. lat. 42. 49. N.

* **MIRANDE**, a town of France, in Gascony, and capital of the county of Astarac; seated on a mountain near the river Baese, 15 miles S. W. of Auch, and 340 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 26. E. lat. 43. 30. N.

MIRANDO-DE-DOURO, or **DUERO**, a strong town of Portugal, and capital of a province of Tra-los-Montes, with a bishop's see; seated near the confluence of the rivers Douro and Freina, 37 miles N. W. of Salamanca, and 208 N. by E. of Lisbon. Lon. 6. 0. W. lat. 41. 40. N.

MIRANDOLA, a town of Italy, and capital of a duchy of the same name, between the duchies of Mantua and Modena. It is a pretty large place and well fortified. It is 20 miles N. E. of Modena, 22 S. E. of Mantua. Lon. 11. 19. E. lat. 44. 52. N.

* **MIREBEAU**, a town of France, in Poitou, and capital of a small district, 175 miles S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 19. E. lat. 46. 46. N.

MIRECOURT, a considerable town of France, in Lorraine, and capital of the bailiwick of Volge, famous for its violins and fine laces. It is seated on the river Maidon, 27 miles S. of Nanci, and 30 S. E. of Toul. Lon. 6. 14. E. lat. 48. 15. N.

* **MIREMONT**, a town of France, in Perigord, near the river Vizere, about 15 miles E. of Bergerac. Near it is a remarkable cave or cavern, called Cluseau, very famous in this country.

MIREPOIX, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, with a bishop's see, and title of a marquise; seated on the river Gers, 15 miles N. E. of Foix, and 40 S. E. of Toulouse. Lon. 1. 56. E. lat. 43. 7. N.

MIROS. See **GARRY**.

MISENO, a cape of Italy, near Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, between Puzzolo and Cuma. On it are the ruins of the ancient Misenum, which was a bishop's see.

* **MISITRA**,

M O A

* **MISITRA**, a very ancient and celebrated town of Greece, capital of the Morea, with a Greek archbishop's see, and a castle which passes for impregnable. It is divided into four parts, the castle, the town, and two large suburbs. The church is one of the finest in the world, and the Turks have turned it into a superb mosque, near which is a magnificent hospital. It is seated on the Vahlipotamo, 100 miles S. W. of Setines, and 90 S. by E. of Lepanto. Lon. 22. 30. E. lat. 37. 6. N.

** **MISSEN-HEAD**, (the Notium of Ptolemy) it is the most S. point of Ireland, situated in the county Cork, province of Munster. Lat. 51. 14. N. lon. 9. 35. W.

MISNIA. See **MEISSEN**.

* **MISSILIMAKINAC**, an isthmus of N. America, in Louisiana, about 300 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, where the French had a settlement. It is a mile from the lake Illinois.

MISSISSIPPI, a large river of N. America, whose source is unknown: It passes S. through Louisiana, a delightful country inhabited by savages, and runs above 2000 miles, till it falls into the gulph of Florida.

* **MISSOURI**, a large river of N. America, and the most rapid yet known; it falls into the Mississippi, and the savages who inhabit its banks are called Missourians by the French.

** **MITCHEL'S FORT**, situated in the county Cork, province of Munster; fairs, 28 April and October.

** **MITCHEL'S TOWN**, a post and fair town in the county Cork, province of Munster, 102 miles from Dublin. Here is a college for the support of 12 decayed gentlemen and 12 decayed gentlewomen, who have 40l. yearly, and handsome apartments, and a chaplain at 100l. per year, with a house; divine services is daily performed in a neat chapel, belonging to the college; the whole was founded by the late earl of Kingston; here is a most magnificent seat of lord Kingsborough; and about a mile and half from this town, are the ruins of Cahidrinny castle. Fairs, 30 July, and 12 November.

MITTAU, a strong town of Poland, in the duchy of Courland. It is seated on the river Balderau, 45 miles E. of Goldingen, and 270 N. N. E. of Warsaw. Lon. 23. 55 E. lat. 56. 40. N.

MOAB. See **MOUAB**.

** **MOAT**, a fair and post town, in the county Westmeath, province of Leinster, 52 miles from Dublin; it is otherwise called 'Moatagrenoge. Fairs, 25 April, 22 June, 2 October, and 15 December.

M O G

** **MOAT OF MULLAMAST**. See **MAISTEAN**.

MOBILE, a river of Canada, which falls into the Mississippi.

MOCHA, or **MOKHA**, a considerable town of Asia, in Arabia-Felix; surrounded with walls; has no ditch, but several towers, with guns mounted on some of them. This town carries on a great trade, especially in coffee; and the number of inhabitants are reckoned at 10,000, without comprehending the poor Armenians or the Jews, which inhabit the suburbs. It is seated in a sandy country, near the straits of Bab-el-Mandel, 500 miles S. of Mecca. Lon. 44. 25. E. lat. 14. 0. N.

** **MOCURRY**, a fair town in the county Wexford, province of Leinster; fairs, Thursday after Trinity-Sunday, 26 October, and 7 November.

MOLBURY, a town in Devonshire, England, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, on April 23, for horned cattle, cloth, and shoes. It is 36 miles S. W. of Exeter, and 203 W. by S. of London.

MODENA, an ancient and strong town of Italy, and capital of the Modenese, with a strong citadel, and a bishop's see. It is seated between the rivers Secchia and Panaro, and is a large handsome place, and pretty well fortified. It is seated on a canal, 22 miles N. W. of Bologna. Lon. 11. 18. E. lat. 44. 34. N.

MODENESE, or the territory of Modena, is bounded W. by the duchy of Parma, N. by the duchies of Mantua and Mirandola, E. by the Bolognese, and a part of the Ferrarese, and S. by part of Tuscany, and the republic of Lucca. It is about 50 miles long, and 40 broad; and the soil is very fertile. It also feeds a great number of cattle.

MODICA, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto, seated on a river of the same name, 25 miles S. W. of Syracuse. Lon. 15. 9. E. lat. 36. 48. N.

MODON, an ancient, handsome, and strong town of Greece, in the Morea, with a very safe and commodious harbour, and a bishop's see. It is seated on a promontory, advanced into the sea of Sapienza, 15 miles from Coron. Lon. 21. 35. E. lat. 36. 56. N.

* **MODZIN**, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, capital of a district of the same name; seated on the river Przpeic. Lon. 21. 35. E. lat. 52. 5. N.

* **MOGADOR**, an island and castle of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, near Cape Ozem. There are mines of gold and silver in one of the mountains. Lon. 9. 55. W. lat. 31. 38. N.

* **MOGUL**,

* **MOGUL, GREAT**, the dominions of, a large empire of Asia, bounded N. by the mountains of Imaus, which separate it from Great Tartary, E. by the river Aracan; S. by the gulph of Bengal, the peninsula of Malabar, and Coromandel; and W. by Persia and Candahar. This is commonly called Indostan, besides which, he has several kingdoms and territories in the above-mentioned peninsula. Tamerlane was the founder of it; but of all his conquests there remains nothing to the family but Indostan, which is at least 2500 miles in length, and immensely rich and fertile, all kinds of merchandize, which come from the E. Indies, are to be met with here. The Great Mogul is an absolute monarch, enjoying a vast revenue, and keeping on foot an army of 200,000 men, with 500 elephants, magnificently harnessed.

MOHATZ, a town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Baraniwar, famous for two battles fought near it in 1526 and 1687. It is seated on the confluence of the rivers Danube and Corasse, 17 miles N. W. of Essek, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 19. 56. E. lat. 45. 46. N.

MOHAWK COUNTRY, belongs to one of the five nations of the Iroquois. It lies in N. America, between the Lake of Ontario and New York.

MOHILA, or **MORLIA**, one of the Comora islands, in the sea between the N. end of the island of Madagascar, and the continent of Africa. The people are blacks, and go naked. Their skins are tattooed, some of the inhabitants are Mahometants. Lon. 45. 0. E. lat. 11. 55. S.

MOHILOR, a large and strong town of Poland, in Lithuania, and in the palatinate of Miskislow. It is populous, strong, well built, and has a considerable trade. It is seated on the river Nieper, 35 miles S. of Orsa. Lon. 30. 0. E. lat. 54. 10. N.

** **MOIRA**, (sometimes written Moyra,) situated in the county Down, province of Ulster, 69 miles from Dublin; noted for its linen manufacture, and monthly market for vending the same. It gives title of Earl to the family of Rawdon. See **BALLYNATRAY**.

* **MOISSAC**, an ancient town of France, in Querci, with a secular abbey; agreeably seated on the river Tarn, near the Garonne. Lon. 1. 17. E. lat. 44. 6. N.

MOLA, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavoro. It is seated on the gulph of Venice, 14 miles E. of Bari. Lon. 17. 26. E. lat. 41. 25. N.

* **MOLLE**, a town of Flintshire, in N.

Wales, 5 miles S. of Flint, with 5 fairs; on February 13, March 21, May 12, August 2, and November 22, for cattle.

MOLDAVIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded N. by the river Niester, which separates it from Podolia, S. by the Danube, which divides it from Bulgaria; W. by Black Russia, Transilvania, and Walachia; and E. by Bessarabia, being 270 miles long, and 210 broad. The principal rivers are the Pruth, and Moïda, and the Bardalach. The soil is rich, and feeds a great number of horses, oxen, and sheep; it also produces corn, pulse, honey, wax, many European fruits, with plenty of game, fish, and fowls. The inhabitants are Christians of the Greek church, and Jassy is the principal town.

* **MOLDAW**, a river of Turkey in Europe, which has its source in Transilvania, and running on the confines of Proper Walachia and Moldavia, falls into the Seret at Targorod.

MOLDIVIA ISLANDS, are a cluster of small isles S. W. of the island of Ceylon in the E. Indies. They lie from lat. 7. 20. N. to 1. 0. S. and are all low, sandy, and barren, bearing only a few coconuts. The seas about these islands produce abundance of fish; but their chief trade is in couries, a small shell-fish, whose shells serve instead of money. The inhabitants are Pagans and Mahometans. The inhabitants are very poor, and generally go naked.

MOLLE, a river in Surry, England, which runs under ground from Boxhill, near Dorking, till it comes near Leatherhead, where it appears again.

* **MOLFETTA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Bari, with a bishop's see, and the title of a duchy. It is seated on the gulph of Venice, 10 miles N. W. of Bari, and 8 E. of Tranj. Lon. 16. 52. E. lat. 41. 28. N.

MOLINA, a strong town of Spain, in New-Castile, seated on the river Gallo, in a territory abounding in pastures, 35 miles S. E. of Siguenza, and 88 E. N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 1. 53. W. lat. 40. 50. N.

* **MOLISE**, a territory of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, lying between the Terra-di-Lavora, Hither Abruzzo, the Capitinata, and the Farther Principato. It is in the form of a triangle, whose sides are 39 miles in length; is a mountainous country, but fertile in corn, wine, saffron, and silk. The capital town is of the same name, and 50 miles N. of Naples. Lon. 14. 43. E. lat. 41. 36. N.

MOLEN, a strong town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Lawenburg.

Lawenburg: It belongs to the city of Lubeck, and is seated on the river Stekinels, 12 miles N. of Lawenburg. Lon. 10. 50. E. lat. 53. 38. N.

* **MOLSHEIM**, a town of France, in Alsace, seated on the river Bruch, 10 miles from Strasburg. It is 228 miles E. of Paris. Lon. 7. 35. E. lat. 48. 32. N.

MOLUCCA ISLANDS, lie in the E. Indian Sea under the line, of which there are five principal, namely, Ternate, Tydor, Machian, Matyr, and Bachian. The largest of them are hardly 30 miles in circumference. They are remarkable for spices, especially cloves. At present they have three kings; and the Dutch, who are very strong there, keep out all other European nations.

MOLWITZ, a town of Silesia, in the province of Grotka, remarkable for a battle which the Prussians gained over the Austrians in April 1741. It is 40 miles S. of Breslaw. Lon. 17. 14. E. lat. 50. 23. N.

MOMBASA, or **MONBASA**, a town of Africa, in an island of the same name, with a castle and a fort; seated on the eastern coast, opposite to the country of Monbaza in Zanguebar, 70 miles S. of Melinda, and subject to Portugal. Lon. 39. 0. E. lat. 2. 0. N.

MOMBASA, a country of Africa, in Zanguebar, subject to the Portuguese, from whence they export slaves, gold, ivory, rice, and provisions, with which they supply the settlements in Brazil.

MONA, an island of Denmark, in the Baltick-Sea, seated to the S. W. of the isle of Zealand, from whence it is separated by a narrow channel. Lon. 12. 30. E. lat. 55. 20. N.

** **MONA**, a small island, one of the antilles in the West-Indies.

MONACO, a small, handsome and strong town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a castle, a citadel, and a good harbour. Has its own prince under the protection of France, who keep a garrison here, so that they may be said to be masters of it; is 8 miles S. W. of Ventimiglia; and 12 N. E. of Nice. Lon. 7. 36. E. lat. 43. 43. N.

MONAGHAN, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 32 miles in length, and 22 in breadth; bounded N. by Tyrone; E. by Armagh; S. by Cavan and Louth; and W. by Fermanagh. It is full of woods and bogs, and a third part of it is taken up by Lough Erne. It contains 24 parishes, 5 baronies, and one borough, and sends 4 members to parliament. The principal town is of the same name.

** **MONAGHAN**, a post, fair and market town, and the principal in the county of that name, province of Ulster;

distant 62 miles from Dublin; it is a borough, and returns 2 members to parliament, patron Lord Clermont; it gives title of Baron to the family of Blayney. Fairs Easter-Tuesday, 28 May, 12 July, 13 August, 1 Tuesday October, and 21 November.

** **MONAMULTINA**, a fair town in the county Wexford, province of Leinster; fairs held 28 June.

* **MONASTER**, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, pleasantly seated near the sea, 70 miles S. E. of Tunis. Lon. 11. 6. E. lat. 35. 50. N.

** **MONASTERBOYCE**, situated in the county Louth, province of Leinster, 3 miles from Drogheda.

** **MONASTEREVAN**, a post and fair town in the county Kildare, province of Leinster, 30 miles from Dublin; here is Moor-abbey, the elegant seat of the Earl of Drogheda. It is seated on the River Barrow; and the Grand Canal has been carried up to this town from Dublin, since which, it has been much improved and enlarged, with several new buildings; this is a market town, and also holds fairs on 28 March, 29 May, 31 July, and 6 December.

** **MONATONY**, a village in Middlesex county, Massachusetts Bay, America, 4 miles N. W. of Cambridge.

MONCALLIER, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, seated on the river Po, 5 miles S. E. of Turin, and subject to the king of Sardinia. Lon. 7. 48. E. lat. 45. 2. N.

MONCALVO, a small but strong town of Italy, in Monterrat, 12 miles S. W. of Castel. Lon. 7. 19. E. lat. 45. 10. N.

* **MONCAON**, or **MONZON**, a strong town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Deuro-e-Minho; seated 8 miles S. E. of Tuy, and 26 N. of Braga. Lon. 3. 28. W. lat. 42. 8. N.

MONCON, or **MONZON**, a strong town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon; seated at the confluence of the rivers Sosa and Cinca, 6 miles S. of Balbastro, and 50 N. E. of Saragoissa. Lon. 0. 28. E. lat. 42. 2. N.

* **MONCONTOUR**, a town of France, in Bretagne, 39 miles S. W. of St. Malo. Lon. 2. 36. E. lat. 48. 15. N.

MONCONTOUR, a town of France, in Poitou, and in the Mirebalais; seated on the river Dio, 165 miles S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 2. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

* **MONCORNET**, a town of France, in Laonnois, seated on the river Sene, 25 miles N. of Rheims.

MONDEGO, a river of Portugal, which has its source near Guarda, and, crossing

the province of Beira, passes by Coimbra, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, near a cape of the same name.

MONDONEDO, a town of Spain, in Galicia, with a bishop's see; seated in a fertile country, upon a small river, 60 miles N. E. of Compostella. Lon. 7. 10. W. lat. 43. 30. N.

* **MONDOUBLEAU**, a town of France, in Maine, and in the election of Chateaudu-Loir, with the title of a barony.

MONDOVI, a considerable town of Italy, in Piedmont, with a citadel, an university, and a bishop's see; seated on a mountain near the river Elero, 35 miles S. E. of Turin. Lon. 8. 6. E. lat. 44. 33. N.

** **MONEA**, a fair town in the county Fermanagh, province of Ulster; fairs held Whitson-Monday, 26 August, and 12 November.

MONEEMUCI, a kingdom of Africa, in Lower Ethiopia; bounded S. by Monomotapa; N. by Abyssinia; and E. by Zanguebar. It produces gold, silver, copper, and elephants teeth, which the inhabitants bring to Monbaza and Quiloa, to trade with.

** **MONEYGALL**, situated in King's county, province of Leinster, 66 miles from Dublin.

** **MONEYHORE**, a fair town in the county Wexford province of Leinster; fairs held 24 February, 26 May, 18 July, 2 October, and 6 December.

** **MONEYMORE**, situated in the county London-Derry, province of Ulster, 83 miles from Dublin; it is a post and fair town; fairs held 4 January, and 8 May.

* **MONFORTA**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, 30 miles N. by E. of Portalegre. Lon. 7. 21. W. lat. 39. 32. N.

MONFORTE, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 20 miles S. of Portalegre. Lon. 7. 31. W. lat. 38. 47. N.

* **MONGHAM**, a village in Kent, England, with one fair, on October 29, for cattle and pedler's ware.

MONJUICE, or **MONTJOY**, a castle of Spain, in Catalonia, a mile W. of Barcelona, and was taken by the English in 1705.

* **MONGULS**, or **MUNGALS**, a people who inhabit a country to the N. of China. They are of the same origin as those who accompanied Tamerlane in the conquest of India, Persia, and other countries, and called in most histories Moguls. The country is very little known, except that part of it which the caravans pass through in travelling from Muscovy to China. They are generally of a middle size, but strongly made, with

large faces, flat noses, their eyes black and large, their complexion tawny, their hair black and coarse. They have very little beard, and wear large shirts, and calico drawers. There are two sorts of these people, whose language, religion, and customs, are very different. Those of the East have fixed habitations, but they have little or no religion. Those of the West wear garments of sheep-skins, which they fasten about their loins with leather girdles. The women wear the same sort of garments, and are fairer than the men. They dwell in tents, or little moveable houses, and live entirely on the produce of their cattle, which are horses, camels, cows, and sheep. They change their commodities for rice, sugar, bohea tea, tobacco, cotton-cloth, and several sorts of household utensils, they not having the use of money. The religion of the Monguls of the West is that of Dali-Lami, which is full of ceremonies.

** **MONHEGAN ISLAND**, near the coast of Lincoln county, in New Hampshire, N. America, from the W. point of Penobscot Harbour.

* **MONHEIM**, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, 10 miles from Weissenburg, and 8 from Donawert. Lon. 11. 12. E. lat. 48. 58. N.

MONIKEDAM, a town of the United Provinces, in N. Holland, seated on the Zuyder Zee, 8 miles N. E. of Amsterdam, and sends a deputy to the states. Lon. 4. 56. E. lat. 52. 29. N.

** **MONIVEA**, situated in the county Galway, province of Connaught, 89 miles from Dublin; fairs held 12 May and October.

* **MONKTON**, a village in Kent, England, with 2 fairs, on July 22, for hogs, and on October 11, for toys.

MONLUZON, a town of France, in Lyonnais, and in the duchy of Bourbon, 48 miles S. of Bourges, and 150 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 41. E. lat. 46. 27. N.

* **MONMORILLON**, a town of France, in Poitou, seated on the river Cartempe, over which there is a handsome bridge. It is 28 miles S. E. of Poitiers. Lon. 0. 59. E. lat. 46. 28. N.

** **MONMOUTH**, a county of New E. Jersey, N. America, chief town is Freehold.

MONMOUTH, the county-town of Monmouthshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and 3 fairs, on Whit-Tuesday and September 4, for horned cattle, and on November 22, for horned cattle, fat hogs, and cheese. It is pleasantly seated at the confluence of the rivers Wye and Munow, which almost surround it, and over each of which there is a bridge. It sends only 1 member to parliament,

parliament, and is 21 miles W. of Gloucester, and 127 W. by N. of London. Lon. 2. 46. W. lat. 51. 49. N.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, an English county, 33 miles long, and 22 broad, bounded N. E. by Herefordshire; S. E. by the river Severn, which separates it from Gloucestershire and Somersetshire; and W. by the shires of Brecknock and Glamorgan. It contains 6490 houses, 38,840 inhabitants, 127 parishes, and 7 market-towns. It sends only 3 members to parliament, 1 for Monmouth, and 2 for the county. The principal rivers are the Rimuy, the Ebwith, the Usk, and the great river Wye. The air is healthy and temperate, and the soil fruitful, especially in the vallies, and hills feed cattle, sheep, and goats. Monmouth is the principal town.

MONOMOTAPA, a kingdom of Africa, bounded N. by Monoemugi, and on the other sides by unknown countries. It is watered by several rivers, of which Zambeira is the chief. The air is temperate, and the soil fertile in rice and sugar-canes, which last grow without cultivation. There are a great many ostriches and elephants, with several mines of gold and silver. The houses are built of wood, and covered with plaister, but they have very few towns, of which Monomotapa is the chief. The inhabitants are negroes, and their religion is Paganism. The army of the king consists only of foot, for they have no horses in the country. It lies on the sea-shore, in the southern part of Africa, between 15 and 23 degrees of S. lat.

MONOPOLI, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples and Terra di Bari; seated on the gulph of Venice, 28 miles S. E. of Bari, and 8 E. of Polignano; Lon. 17. 37. E. lat. 41. 20. N.

*** MONPOX**, a city of New Spain, in the province of Carthagena, seated on the river Magdalena, has a considerable trade.

MONS, an ancient, large, handsome, rich, and very strong city of the Austrian Netherlands, in Hainault. There is a chapter, consisting of 30 ladies of distinction, who have the liberty of leaving the community when they intend to marry. They have several manufactures, and a good trade. It stands partly on a hill, and partly on a plain, in a marshy soil, on the rivers Elaine and Trouille, by which the country about it may be overflowed when they please. It is 17 miles N. E. of Tournay, and 37 W. of Namur. Lon. 4. 3. E. lat. 50. 27. N.

MONSANTO, a frontier town of Spain, in Estremadura, strongly fortified. It was invested by the confederates in 1704,

who on that occasion gained a considerable victory over the Spaniards. Lon. 6. 20. W. lat. 39. 40. N.

MONSARAZ, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, 25 miles S. W. of Elvas. Lon. 7. 34. W. lat. 38. 26. N.

*** MONSTRBERG**, or **MUNSTERBERG**, a town of Lower Silesia, in a province of the same name, 20 miles N. E. of Glatz, and 27 S. of Breslaw. Lon. 17. 16. E. lat. 50. 37. N.

MONSTEIR. See **MOUTIER**.

*** MONTABOUR**, a small fortified town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, between Coblentz and Limpurg. Lon. 7. 50. E. lat. 30. N.

*** MONTACUTE**, a village in Somersetshire, England, with one fair, on April 25, for leather.

*** MONTAGNIAC**, a considerable town of Asia, in Natolia, and in the province of Bec-Sangil, on the sea of Marmora. It carries on a great trade in fruits, and is seated on a bay of the same name, 60 miles S. E. of Constantinople. Lon. 29. 40. E. lat. 40. 20. N.

*** MONTAGUE ISLAND**, one of the Hebrides, in the S. Sea, near Sandwich Island. Lon. 168. 37. E. lat. 17. 25. S.

*** MONT-ALBAN**, a strong town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon; seated on the river Riomartin, 44 miles S. of Saragossa. Lon. 0. 30. W. lat. 41. 9. N.

*** MONTALCINO**, a small, populous town of Italy, in Tuscany, and in the territory of Sienna, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, 17 miles S. E. of Sienna, and 44 S. E. of Florence. Lon. 11. 30. E. lat. 43. 7. N.

MONT-ALTO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the Marca of Ancona; seated on the river Monacio, 10 miles N. of Ascoli, and 45 S. of Ancona. Lon. 13. 30. E. lat. 42. 54. N.

**** MONTANAGRE**, a fair town in the county Kerry, province of Munster; fairs, 19 July, 22 September, and 1 December.

MONTARGIS, a considerable town of France, in the Orleanois, and capital of the Gatinois; seated on the river Loir, 62 miles S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 36. E. lat. 48. 1. N.

MONTAUBAN, a considerable town of France, in Guienne, and territory of Quercy, with a bishop's see, and an academy. It is seated on the river Tarn, 20 miles N. of Toulouse, and 30 S. of Cahors. Lon. 1. 27. E. lat. 43. 56. N.

*** MONTBAZON**, a town of France, in Touraine, with the title of a duchy, 135 miles S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 45. E. lat. 47. 17. N.

MONTBELLIARD

MON

MONTBELLIARD, a handsome and strong town of France, capital of a province of the same name, between Alsace and the Franche Comte. The prince of Montbelliard has a voice and seat in the college of the princes of the empire. It is seated near the rivers Alaine and Doux, 33 miles W. of Basle, and 45 N. E. of Bezançon. Lon. 6. 50. E. lat. 47. 31. N.

MONTBLANC, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, 15 miles N. of Tarragon. Lon. 1. 5. E. lat. 41. 10. N.

* **MONTBRISON**, a considerable town of France, and capital of Forez, seated on the river Veziza, 40 miles W. of Vienne, and 250 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 27. E. lat. 45. 32. N.

* **MONT-CASSINO**, a mountain of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, on the top of which is a celebrated abbey of the order of St. Benedict. Lon. 13. 44. E. lat. 41. 39. N.

* **MONT-DAUPHIN**, a town of France, in Dauphiny, 8 miles from Embrun, seated on a craggy mountain, almost surrounded by the river Durance. Lon. 6. 45. E. lat. 44. 40. N.

MONT-DIDIER, an ancient town of France, in Picardy, where the kings of France formerly had a palace and kept their court. It is seated on a mountain, 58 miles N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 34. W. lat. 49. 39. N.

* **MONTECCHIO**, a considerable town of Italy, in the duchy of Reggio, 10 miles S. E. of Parma, and 8 N. W. of Reggio. Lon. 15. 54. E. lat. 38. 8. N.

MONTE-FALCO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church and duchy of Spalatto; seated on a mountain near the river Clitunno, 12 miles W. of Spalatto. Lon. 12. 40. E. lat. 42. 58. N.

MONTE-FALCONE, a town of Italy, in Friuli, with a castle. It belongs to the Venetians, and is near the river Ponzano, 10 miles N. W. of Aquileia, and 12 N. W. of Trielte. Lon. 15. 6. E. lat. 46. 4. N.

MONTE-FIASCONE, a small but populous town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, with a bishop's see; seated on a mountain, near the lake Bolsena; 45 miles N. W. of Rome. Lon. 12. 4. E. lat. 42. 26. N.

* **MONTÉLIMAR**, a town of France, in the duchy of Valentinois, with an ancient citadel; 325 miles S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 55. E. lat. 44. 33. N.

* **MONTE-MARANO**, a populous town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples and in the Farther Principato; seated on the river Calore, 18 miles S. of Benevento. Lon. 15. 0. E. lat. 40. 48. N.

* **MONTE-MOX-O-NOVO**, or **MONTE-**

MON

MAJOR-EL-NOVO, a considerable town of Portugal, on the road from Lisbon to Badajoz. Lon. 9. 35. W. lat. 38. 42. N.

* **MONTE-MOR-O-VELHO**, or **MONTE-MAJOR-EL-VELHO**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, 83 miles N. of Lisbon. Lon. 8. 9. W. lat. 40. 5. N.

MONTE-PELOSO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Basilicata; seated on a mountain, near the river Basiento, 14 miles E. of Cirenza. Lon. 16. 28. E. lat. 40. 46. N.

MONTE-PULSIANO, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, with a bishop's see; seated on a high mountain, near the river Chiana, 50 miles S. by E. of Florence. Lon. 11. 49. E. lat. 43. 10. N.

MONTEREAU-FAUT-YONNE, a town of France, in Champagne; seated at the confluence of the rivers Yonne and Seine, 37 miles S. W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 59. E. lat. 48. 23. N.

* **MONTESA**, a very strong town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia. It is the seat of an order of knighthood of the same name; and is 5 miles from Xativa. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat. 39. 0. N.

MONTE-SANCTO, formerly called Mount Athos, a mountain of Turkey in Europe, on the gulph of Contessa. It is called Monte-Sancto, or the Holy Mount, because there are 22 monasteries thereon, in which are 4000 monks, who never suffer a woman to come near them. It is 17 miles S. of Salonichi. Lon. 24. 39. E. lat. 40. 27. N.

MONTE-VERDE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Principato, with a bishop's see; 60 miles E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 42. E. lat. 40. 51. N.

MONTFERRAT, a province of Italy, with the title of a duchy; bounded on the E. by the duchy of Milan, and part of the territory of Genoa; on the N. by the Vercellese and Canavese; on the W. by Piedmont properly so called; and on the S. by the territory of Genoa, from whence it is separated by the Apennine mountains. It contains 200 towns and castles, is very fertile and well cultivated, abounding in corn, wine, oil, and silk, and belongs to the king of Sardinia. Casal is the capital town.

* **MONTFORT**, a town of France, in Upper Bretagne, seated on the river Men, 12 miles from Rennes. Lon. 1. 58. W. lat. 48. 8. N.

* **MONTFORT**, an handsome and strong town in the Netherlands, in the United Provinces, with an ancient castle; seated on the river Yssel, 7 miles from Utrecht.

Utrecht. Lon. 5. 0. E. lat. 52. 4. N.

MONTFORT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, on the confines of Tirol, 16 miles S. of Lindow, and the lake Constance. It is capital of a county of the same name. Lon. 9. 51. E. lat. 47. 22. N.

MONTFORTE-DE-LEMOs, an ancient town of Spain, in Galicia, with a castle, where the Comarca of Lemos resides; 25 miles N. E. of Orensa. Lon. 7. 9. W. lat. 42. 28. N.

* **MONFORT-L'AMULY**, a town in the Isle of France, with the title of a duchy, 25 miles from Paris. Lon. 2. 50. E. lat. 48. 45. N.

MONTGATZ, a town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Perezcas, with a fortress on a craggy rock, art and nature have rendered it almost impregnable.

MONTGOMERY, the county-town of Montgomeryshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Tuesdays, and four fairs; viz. on March 26, June 7, September 4, and November 14, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses, sends one member to parliament, and has the title of an earldom. It is 26 miles S. W. by W. of Hereford, and 158 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 5. W. lat. 52. 26. N.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE, a county of N. Wales, 35 miles long, and 34 broad; bounded N. by Merionethshire and Denbighshire; E. by Shropshire; S. by Radnor and Cardigan shires; and W. by Merionethshire. It contains 5660 houses, 33,960 inhabitants, 68 parishes, and 6 market-towns. It sends two members to parliament, viz. one for the county, and the other for Montgomery, which is the capital town.

* **MONTIGNY**, a town of France, in Burgundy, and in the Auxois, seated on the river Armanzon. Lon. 3. 55. E. lat. 47. 40. N.

* **MONTIVILLIERS**, a town of France, in Normandy, 95 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 20. W. lat. 49. 35. N.

* **MONT-LHERI**, a town of the Isle of France, 15 miles from Paris. Lon. 2. 0. E. lat. 48. 38. N.

* **MONT-LOUIS**, a small but strong town of France, in the Pyrenees, with a strong citadel; seated on an eminence, 430 miles S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 5. E. lat. 42. 30. N.

* **MONT-LUEL**, a town of France, in Bresse, and capital of the territory of Valbonne; seated on the river Seraine, 205 miles S. E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 8. E. lat. 45. 49. N.

* **MONT-LUZON**, a town of France, in Bourbonnois; seated on the river Cher, 150 miles S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 45. E. lat. 46. 22. N.

MONTMARIANO. See MONTE MARIANO.

MONTMEDI, a small but strong town of France, in Luxemburg, seated on the river Chire, which divides it into the upper and lower towns, 135 miles N. E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 23. E. lat. 49. 32. N.

MONTMELIAN, a dismantled town of Savoy, 27 miles N. E. of Grenoble. Lon. 6. 15. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

MONTMORENCI, a town of the Isle of France, with the title of a duchy, remarkable for the tombs of the ancient dukes; 10 miles from Paris. Lon. 2. 24. E. lat. 48. 59. N.

MONTPELIER, one of the handsomest towns of France, and the most considerable in Languedoc, except Toulouse, with a citadel, a bishop's see, and a famous university, a royal academy of sciences, and a mint. The town-house is remarkable for its halls, which are embellished with fine paintings. The number of inhabitants is computed at 30,000; among whom are a great number of physicians, and 200 apothecaries, who are famous for their medicinal compositions, which are distributed all over Europe; particularly Hungary water, oil of lavender, syrup of Capillaire, essences, and perfumes. The air is extremely healthy, and a great number of persons flock thither from all parts to recover their health. It is seated on the river Merdanson, which passes into several parts of the town through subterranean vaults. It is 27 miles S. W. of Nismes, 47 N. E. of Narbonne, and 180 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 3. 58. E. lat. 43. 37. N.

MONTPENSIER, a town of France, in Lower Auvergne, with the title of a duchy; seated on hill, 29 miles N. E. of Clermont, and 210 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 14. E. lat. 46. 4. N.

* **MONT-REAL**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, with a castle; seated on the river Xiloca, 25 miles N. W. of Tervil, and 40 S. E. of Calataud. Lon. 1. 2. W. lat. 41. 9. N.

MONT-REAL, an isle of N. America, in the river of St. Lawrence, about 28 miles long, and 4 broad. The soil is very fertile, and the air wholesome. It did belong to the French, but it was taken by the generals Amherst and Murray, on the 8th of September, 1760, without firing a gun. It is built on the side of the river, from whence there is a gradual ascent to what is called the Upper Town. The inhabitants have carried on a trade with the savages in skins and furs. It is 120 miles S. W. of Quebec, and 110 N. of Albany. Lon. 71. 20. W. lat. 45. 55. E.

MONT-REAL, a town of Italy, in Sicily,

city, and an archb.

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city, and in the valley of Mazara, with an archbishop's see; seated on a rivulet. 5 miles W. of Palermo. Lon. 13. 31. E. lat. 38. 14. N.

MONT-REAL, or MOUNT-ROYAL, a fortress of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Triers; seated on the river Moselle, 22 miles N. E. of Triers. Lon. 7. 6. E. lat. 49. 59. N.

MONTREUIL, a strong and considerable town of France, in Lower Picardy, seated near the river Chance, 117 miles N. of Paris. Lon. 1. 52. E. lat. 50. 27. N.

* **MONTREUIL-BELLAY**, a town of France, in Anjou, seated on the river Touet, 155 miles from Paris. Lon. 0. 9. W. lat. 47. 6. N.

MONTROSE, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Angus, seated at the mouth of the river Esk, on the German Ocean. It is a trading place, and has a harbour and an hospital. It has the title of a duchy, and is 48 miles N. E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 32. W. lat. 56. 40. N.

* **MONTSAUJEON**, a town of France, in Champagne, capital of a small district of the same name, and 145 miles from Paris. Lon. 5. 16. E. lat. 47. 36. N.

MONT-SERRAT, an high mountain of Spain, in Catalonia, on which is a famous monastery and chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It is inhabited by monks of several nations who entertain all that come out of devotion or curiosity, for three days, gratis. This mountain is said to be 10 miles in circumference, and 5 high, from the top of which there is a view of the country to the distance of 150 miles. It is 25 miles N. W. of Barcelona. Lon. 2. 26. E. lat. 41. 40. N.

MONT-SERRAT, an island of America, and one of the smallest of the Caribbees. It is 8 miles long, and as many broad; and the mountains covered with cedar and other trees. It belongs to the English, and is 30 miles S. W. of Antigua. Lon. 64. 34. W. lat. 16. 54. N.

* **MONT ST. ANDRE**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, two miles N. of Ramillies, and 11 N. of Namur. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 50. 40. N.

* **MONT ST. MICHAEL**, a strong town of France, on the confines of Normandy, with a castle; 10 miles S. W. of Avranches, and 180 W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 48. 37. N.

* **MONT-TRICHARD**, a town of France, in Touraine, with a castle; seated on a high mountain near the river Cher; 112 miles S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 22. E. lat. 47. 22. N.

MOR

* **MONT-VALLERIEN**, a mountain of France, near Paris.

* **MONZA**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, seated on the river Lambro, 8 miles N. E. of Milan; and 20 S. W. of Bergamo. Lon. 9. 20. E. lat. 45. 33. N.

** **MOON, or MOUN**, a fair town in the county Kildare, province of Leinster, 3 miles from Castledermot; fairs 12 August, and 28 October.

* **MOOR-KIRK**, a village in Yorkshire, England, with one fair, on June 24, for leathern ware.

* **MOOR-LINCH**, a village in Somersetshire, England, with one fair, on August 20, for all sorts of cattle.

** **MOOSE RIVER FACTORY**, an English settlement in New S. Wales, erected since 1740.

MORA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 18 miles S. E. of Toledo. Lon. 3. 4. W. lat. 39. 36. N.

MORANT-POINT, the most easterly point or promontory of the Island of Jamaica, in America. Lon. 75. 56. W. lat. 17. 56. N.

MORAT, or MURTEN, a rich, trading, and considerable town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, belonging to the cantons of Bern and Friburg; it is seated on the lake Morat, 10 miles W. of Bern. Lon. 6. 53. E. lat. 46. 52. N.

MORAVIA, a river of Turkey in Europe, which rises in Bulgaria, runs N. through Servia by Nitza, and falls into the Danube, at Semendria, to the eastward of Belgrade.

MORAVIA, the marquisate of, is a province annexed to the kingdom of Bohemia, and is bounded N. by Bohemia and Silesia, E. by Mount Krapack, and S. by Hungary and Austria. It is a mountainous country, and watered by a great number of rivers and brooks. It takes its name from the rivers Morava, or Moraw, which runs through it; is very fertile and populous; and hence the sect of Christians, called Moravians, take their name, their doctrines having been first broached here. Olmutz was the capital town, but now Brinn claims that honour.

MORAW, or MORAVA, a large river of Germany, which has its source on the confines of Bohemia and Silesia. It crosses all Moravia, where it waters Olmutz and Hradisch, and receiving the Taya from the confines of Lower Hungary, and Upper Austria, separates these two countries as far as the Danube into which it falls.

MORBACH, or MURBACH, a town of France, in Alsace, 42 miles S. E. of Strasburgh.

Straßburg. Lon. 8. 25. E. lat. 48. 0. N.

MORBATH, a village in Devonshire, England, with one fair, on Monday after August 24, for cattle.

* **MORBEGNO**, a handsome town of the country of the Grisons, in the Valtelline, where the governor and the Regency reside. It is seated on the river Adda, 12 miles S. E. of Chiavenna, and 20 N. E. of Lecco. Lon. 9. 31. E. lat. 46. 10. N.

MOREA, formerly called **PELOPONNESUS**, a peninsula on the southern part of Greece, to which it is joined by the isthmus of Corinth, lying between the gulphs of Lepanto and Engia. It is 180 miles long, and 130 broad. The air is temperate, and the soil fertile; it is watered by several rivers; and divided into three provinces, called Scania, Belvedere and the Brazzo-di-Maina. The fangiack of the Morea resides at Modon.

MORELLA, a town of Spain in Valencia, seated on the frontiers of Arragon, among high mountains.

MORET, an ancient town in the Isle of France, with a castle; seated on the river Loire, 35 miles S. E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 52. E. lat. 48. 25. N.

MORETAN, a town of Devonshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, noted for yarn; and 3 fairs, on the first Saturday in June, July 18, and November 30 for cattle. It is 14 miles S. W. of Exeter, and 179 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 46. W. lat. 50. 39. N.

MORETON, a town in Gloucestershire, England; has two fairs, on April 5, and October 10, for cattle; 83 miles W. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 36. W. lat. 52. 0. N.

* **MORGES**, a handsome and rich town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern and capital of a bailiwick; it is seated on the lake of Geneva, 5 miles from Lausanne. Lon. 6. 42. E. lat. 49. 29. N.

* **MORHANGE**, a town of Germany, in Lorrain, whose lord has the title of Rhinegrave, and depends on the empire. It is 24 miles N. E. of Nanci, and 200 E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 42. E. lat. 43. 51. N.

MORLACHIA, a province of Venice, between the gulph of Venice, Croatia, and Bosnia, having Dalmatia S. Seng, or Segna is the capital town. The natives are prodigiously strong, and travellers affirm that four of them will carry a man on horseback 20 or 30 paces together, over the most dangerous passes in the mountains.

MORLAIX, a considerable sea-port

town of France, in Bretagne, with a castle and a harbour. The church of Notre-Dame is of a singular structure, and the hospital very handsome. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade. It is seated on a river of the same name, 30 miles N. E. of Brest, and 45 W. of St. Brieux. Lon. 3. 46. W. lat. 48. 53. N.

* **MORSHEIM**, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and in Hanenkam; seated on the river Seyet. It belongs to the bishop of Aichstadt. Lon. 10. 37. E. lat. 49. 16. N.

MOROCCO, a large empire of Africa, in the western part of Barbary. It comprehends the kingdom of Morocco, Fez, Tafilet, Sus, and the large province of Dara. Morocco Proper is a part of the ancient Mauritania Tingitana. Mount Atlas, which runs through the whole length of Barbary, from East to West, passes through Morocco, and terminates at the Atlantic Ocean. The principal rivers are, the Omnarabi, the Tensif, the Sus, and the Gualdelhabi, besides which there are several streams. It is about 250 in length along the sea-coast, and 140 broad. In the fields are above 30,000 tents of the Arabs, who lodge there with their camels, beeves, and sheep; from 15 and upwards they pay a tenth part of all their goods to the king, and compose a great number of adours, or moveable villages, each of which has its marabout, or Mahometan priest, and its chief, whom they elect among themselves. The empire of Morocco is 625 miles long from N. to S. and 650 from E. to W. It is bounded N. by the Mediterranean Sea, S. by Teflet, and E. by Segelmessa and the kingdom of Algiers. The air of this country is very pure, and pretty temperate, especially to the N. of mount Atlas. The soil, though sandy and dry in some places, is so fertile in others, and the fruits so good, as well as the p. flures, that it would be a delightful country, if properly cultivated. The inhabitants are Mahometans, of a tawney complexion robust, and very skilful in managing a horse, and wielding a lance. However, they are unpolished, jealous, shameless liars, superstitious hypocrites, cheats, and of a cruel disposition. There are two sorts of inhabitants, the Arabs who dwell in moveable villages, composed of about 100 tents each, and Bereberies, who are the ancient inhabitants of the country, and who dwell in towns and cities. There are a great number of Christian slaves, and some merchants upon the coasts, besides a multitude of Jews, who carry on almost all the trade, especially by land, with the Negroes, to whom they send large caravans, who travel over vast de-

serts, almost destitute of water. They carry with them woollen manufactures, silk, salt, and other things; and, in return, have slaves, gold, and elephants teeth. Out of the slaves the emperor recruits his cavalry. They also send large caravans to Mecca every year, partly out of devotion, and partly for trade, consisting of several thousand camels, horses, and mules. Their commodities are woollen manufactures, leather, indigo, cochineal, and ostrich feathers, in return for which they have silks, muslins, calicoes, coffee, and drugs. In the deserts there are lions, tygers, leopards, and serpents of several kinds. They have flax and hemp, but little timber. The naval force consists chiefly of rovers, who now and then take large prizes, especially those belonging to Sallee. The emperor is absolute, his will being a law, and he often exercises very great cruelties. His usual taxes are, one tenth of the goods of his Mahometan subjects, and six crowns a year of the Jews; but the emperor often breaks through these rules, and seizes what he pleases. He can bring 100,000 men into the field, half of which are foot and half horse, but they are poorly armed, and know little of the art of war.

MOROCCH, the capital city of the kingdom of Morocco, in Barbary; seated in a very large plain, on the river M. 115, 250 miles S. by W. of Fez, 125 N. W. of Sus, and 15 from mount Atlas. The number of houses were reckoned formerly to be 100,000, all with flat roofs; but are now greatly diminished, and the greater part of the city is unpeopled. The irruptions and robberies of the Arabs hinder them from cultivating the lands about it. A late traveller affirms, that the inhabitants now are not above 25,000, and that the houses go to ruin every day, without being rebuilt. This may happen partly from the removal of the court, which is now at Mequinez. Lon. 6. 45. W. lat. 31. 12. N.

MORON, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated in a pleasant fertile plain, and in the neighbourhood is a mine of precious stones. It is 30 miles S. E. of Seville. Lon. 5. 10. W. lat. 37. 10. N.

* **MORNTOI**, one of the Sandwich Isles, at the distance of two leagues and a half to the W. N. W. of Mowee. Lon. 242. 46. E. lat. 21. 10. N.

MORPETH, a town of Northumberland, England, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday se'nnight before Whit-Sunday, and on Wednesday before July 22, for cattle. It is seated on the river Wenspeck, and sends 2 mem-

bers to parliament. The market is very large for corn, cattle, and provisions. It is 28 miles N. of Durham, and 291 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 28. W. lat. 55. 15. N.

** **MORRIS**, a county of New Jersey, N. America, bounded E. by Hudson's river, and W. by the Delaware; the chief town is of the same name.

* **MORS**, a town and castle of Germany, in Westphalia, seated near the Rhine, and belonging to the duchy of Cleves, 15 miles N. W. of Dusseldorp. Lon. 6. 41. E. lat. 51. 25. N. See **MEURS**.

MORTAGNE, a town of France, in Orleanois, and the largest in Perche, having considerable manufactories of coarse linen-cloth. It is 19 miles E. of Sees, and 70 W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 40. E. lat. 48. 33. N. There is another town of this name in Poitou. Lon. 0. 50. W. lat. 47. 0. N.

* **MORTAIGN**, a town of France, in Flanders, and in Tournelais, seated at the confluence of the rivers Scarpe and Scheld, 8 miles from Tournay. Lon. 3. 30. E. lat. 30. 29. N.

MORAIN, a town of France, in Normandy, on the confines of Maine; seated on the rivulet Lances, almost surrounded with craggy rocks, 20 miles E. of Avranches. Lon. 0. 54. W. lat. 48. 36. N.

MORTARA, a strong town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and in the Loumelino, subject to the king of Sardinia; 15 miles N. E. of Casal, and 22 S. W. of Milan. Lon. 8. 42. E. lat. 45. 22. N.

* **MORTEMAR**, a town of France, in Poitou, with the title of a duchy. Lon. 1. 5. E. lat. 45. 59. N.

* **MORTIMER**, a village in Berkshire, England, with one fair, on October 25, for horses and Welsh cattle.

MORTLACK, a pleasant village in Surry, England, seated on the river Thames, six miles W. of London.

* **MORVAN**, a territory of France, in Burgundy, lying along the river Yonne.

MORVEDRO, an ancient town of Spain, in Valencia, built on the site of the ancient Saguntum. There are still the ruins of a Roman amphitheatre to be seen. It is seated on a river of the same name, 15 miles N. of Valencia. Lon. 0. 10. E. lat. 39. 38. N.

* **MOSA**, a town of Asia, in Arabia Felix, 25 miles N. E. of Mocha.

MOSAMBIQUE, a kingdom of Africa, lying on the coast of Zanguebar, and the most considerable thereon, belongs to Portugal. It is bounded N. by Quiloa, E. by the ocean, S. by the river Zambeze, and W. by Moneemugi. The king, who is a Mahometan, still supports his dignity,

dignity, though he has lost his capital. The air of this country is very unwholesome, whence it is but thin of people; and the Portuguese themselves would not stay there, if the trade was not very large.

MOSAMBIQUE, the capital town of a kingdom of the same name, lying on the eastern coast of Africa, in Zanguebar. It is seated on a small island about 3 miles long, and half as much broad, a large handsome, rich, and well fortified town, having a strong citadel which defends the harbour. It is same to the Portuguese as the Cape of Good Hope is to the Dutch; for which reason there is generally a good garrison. Their ships always call here in going to the E. Indies. Lon. 40. 10. E. lat. 15. 5. S.

MOSBACH, a handsome town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine; with an elegant castle; seated on the river Necker, 26 miles E. of Heidelberg. Lon. 9. 21. E. lat. 49. 28. N.

* **MOSBURG**, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, seated at the confluence of the river Her and Amberg, 9 miles W. of Landshut. Lon. 11. 55. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

MOSOVY, the empire of. See **RUSSIA**.

MOSCOW, the duchy of, a province of the western part of the Russian empire; bounded N. by the province of Tweer, E. by Nise Novogorod, S. by Rezan, and W. by Smolensko. It takes its name from the principal town.

Moscow, a large city of the Russian empire, and capital of the duchy of Moscow. It is divided into four parts, of which that in the middle is call Kitaigorod, and surrounded with a strong wall of red stones, containing the royal palace. The military school, the printing-house, the library, the mint, and the apothecary's magazine, belonging to the emperor, wherein the drugs are kept in fine vessels of porcelain or crystal. The second part, called Czargorod, is in the form of a half-moon, and surrounded by a wall of white stone. Here the people of distinction have their palaces; here are likewise a foundery of great guns. The third is named Zemlergorod, and surrounded with ramparts. Here the meaner sort of people live, where they expose to sale wooden houses, which may be transported from one place to another. The fourth part is called Strelitza-Slaboda. Besides these, there is a large suburb, where the German soldiers lodge; and there are many rich inhabitants, who have handsome houses, insomuch that the suburb makes a better appearance than the city. In general, Moscow contains 2000 churches,

two of which are for the Lutherans, and one for the Calvinists. The ordinary houses are but one story high, and wretchedly furnished. This city is now going to decay. There is such a crowd of beggars and vagabonds here, that there is no going out in the night without a guard. Peter the Great has cut a canal from Moscow to Petersburg. It is 440 miles N. of Cassa, 460 S. E. of Petersburg, 800 E. of Stockholm, 900 N. E. of Constantinople, 2100 N. E. of Vienna, and 2400 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 37. 51. E. lat. 55. 45. N.

Moscow, a river of the Russian empire, which has its source in the duchy of Moscow, and running E. through that province, passes the city of Moscow, and falls into the river Oeka, at Kalumma.

MOSELLE, a large river, which has its source in the mountains of Vague, on the confines of Alsace; and having crossed Lorrain, and one part of Luxemburg, and the archbishoprick of Trier, or Treves, falls into the Rhine at Coblenz.

** **MOSKITO ISLAND**, one of the smaller Virgin Islands, in the West Indies.

MOSKITO-COUNTRY lies in N. America, between 13 and 15 degrees of N. latitude; bounded N. and E. by the N. sea, S. by Nicaragua, and W. by Honduras. The natives are tall, well-made, raw-boned, lusty, strong, and nimble of foot, with long faces, straight coarse black hair, stern looks, hard features, and dark copper complexions. They are very dexterous in throwing all sorts of darts, and they never go abroad without lances. Their chief employment is to strike fish, turtles, and manatees, insomuch that one or two of these in a ship are able to maintain 100 men.

** **MOSGROVE**, situated in the county Cork, province of Munster; fairs held 17 March, Thursday after Trinity-Sunday, 21 September, and 8 December.

** **MOSA-SIDE**, situated in the county Antrim, province of Ulster, 123 miles from Dublin; fairs held 21 May, 21 July, and 23 November.

* **MOSTAGAN**, an ancient and strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, with a castle, a handsome mosque, and a good harbour, 50 miles N. E. of Oran. Lon. 0. 30. E. lat. 36. 20. N.

* **MOSTAR**, a considerable town of Dalmatia, in Herzegovine, with a Greek archbishop's see. It belongs to the Turks, and is 20 miles N. E. of Narenta. Lon. 18. 37. E. lat. 43. 48. N.

MOSUL. See **MOUSUL**.

MOTALA, a town of Italy, in Naples, and in the Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's

bishop's see; 5 miles N. W. of Massatra. Lon. 17. 14. E. lat. 40. 46. N.

MOTIR, an island of Asia, and one of the Moluccas, of great value to the Dutch, on account of its spices. Lon. 128. 20. E. lat. 0. 10. S.

MOTRIL, a sea-port town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, with a good harbour, and a rich fishery. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 37 miles S. E. of Granada. Lon. 3. 28. W. lat. 36. 32. N.

* **MOUAB**, a new town of Asia, in Arabia Felix, and capital of the kingdom of Yemen, between Danar and Sanaa. It is the usual residence of the king of Yemen, and is seated in a fertile country. The Jews are forced to lie in the suburbs every night. Lon. 46. 35. E. lat. 15. 20. N.

* **MOUDON**, an ancient town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne and country of Vaud, capital of a bailiwick of the same name. It is noted for its fairs, for horses and other cattle, and is 12 miles N. of Lauzan. Lon. 6. 58. E. lat. 46. 41. N.

MOULINS, a town of France, and capital of Bourbonnois. It carries on a considerable trade in cutlery ware, and is seated on the river Allier, 30 miles S. of Nevers, and 55 N. of Clermont. Lon. 3. 25. E. lat. 46. 34. N.

** **MOUNTAIN-CASTLE**, situated in the county Waterford, province of Munster; fairs held 1 May, 24 June, 29 September, and 30 November. See **MODEL-LIGO**.

** **MOUNT-CHARLES**, situated in the county Donegal, province of Ulster, 114 miles from Dublin; fairs held 17 March, 9 June, 22 September, and 18 November.

MOUNT-CASSEL, a town of French Flanders, 15 miles S. W. of Ypres. Lon. 2. 26. E. lat. 50. 50. N.

** **MOUNT-DESART**, a small island at the mouth of Penobscot Bay, New Hampshire, New England.

** **MOUNT-EAGLE**, a name given to a high mountain in the barony of Morristh, in the county Mayo, province of Connaught, otherwise called Croagh Patrick.

MOUNT-EDGECUMBE, a prodigious high peak, at the entrance of Cook's Strait, in New Zealand, on the W. side. Its height is supposed not to be much inferior to that of the peak of Teneriff.

** **MOUNT-GABRIEL**, a high conical hill, in the county Cork, province of Munster; on the top of it is a remarkable deep lough, which has been sounded from the N. E. with a hundred fathom line, and yet the hole was deeper.

** **MOUNT-GARRET**, a village in the county Wexford, province of Leinster, which gives title of Viscount to a branch of the family of Butler.

** **MOUNT-HAMILTON**, situated in the county Tyrone, province of Ulster, 106 miles from Dublin, otherwise called Grange; fairs held 4 January, 3 March, 4 June and October.

** **MOUNT-HILL**, situated in the county Antrim, province of Ulster; where fairs are held 1 July and October.

** **MOUNTMELICK**, a post town, situated in the Queen's county, province of Leinster, 41 miles S. W. of Dublin; it is much inhabited by the people called Quakers, and has fairs on 17 March, Thursday after Trinity-Sunday, 26 August, 29 September, 1 November, and 11 December.

MOUNT ST. MICHAEL. See **MICHAEL'S, ST.**

MOUNT'S BAY, in Cornwall, England, and is so called from the high mountains of St. Michael in that neighbourhood.

** **MOUNT-NUGENT**, situated in the county Cavan, province of Ulster; where fairs are held on 1 June and 21 October.

** **MOUNT-PELIER**, a fair town in the county Limerick, province of Munster; fairs held 8 May, 10 June, 8 July, 7 September, 19 October, and 8 December.

** **MOUNTRATH**, situated in the Queen's county, province of Leinster, 46 miles from Dublin; it is a post and fair town, and gives title of Earl to the family of Coote. Fairs held 17 February, 2 Thursday in May, 39 September, Thursday before 12 November.

MOUNT SORREL, a town in Leicestershire, England, so named from a high mount, or solid rock, adjoining to the town, of a dusky red, or sorrel-coloured stone, extremely hard. It has a market on Mondays, and a fair on July 10, for pleasure and toys. It is seated on the river Sour, over which there is a bridge, 20 miles S. E. by S. of Derby, and 104 N. W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 9. W. lat. 52. 45. N.

** **MOUNT-TALBOT**, situated in the county Roscommon, province of Connaught; where are fairs on 8 May, 14 June, 1 November, and 21 December.

* **MOURA**, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with an old castle; seated at the confluence of the rivers Ardita and Guadiana, 87 miles S. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 5. 59. W. lat. 38. 0. N.

** **MOURNE**, a barony in the county Down, province of Ulster, remarkable for a ridge of very high mountains.

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MOUSEL, or **MOSUL**, a town of Turkey in Asia, and in Diarbeck, seated on the western bank of the river Tygris, nearly opposite to the place where Nineveh formerly stood. It has a strong castle and a citadel. It is a place of great trade, particularly in cloth and all sorts of cottons and silks. At some distance from Mosul is a mosque, in which they pretend the prophet Jonah lies. The inhabitants are Mahometants, and Nestorian Christians, who deny the doctrine of the Trinity. It is 130 miles S. E. of Diarbekar, and 190 N. W. of Bagdad. Lon. 41. 15. E. lat. 35. 40. N.

MOUTIER, or **MONSTIER**, a town of Savoy, capital of Tarentaise, with a handsome palace, where the archbishop resides, and subj^d to the king of Sardinia. It is seated on the river Ilier, 15 miles N. E. of St. John, and 62 N. W. of Turin. Lon. 6. 23. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

MOUZON, an ancient town of France, in Champagne, on the river Meuse, 8 miles S. E. of Sedan, and 120 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 10. E. lat. 49. 37. N.

* **MOWEE**, one of the Sandwich Islands, discovered by Capt. Cook, and is 162 miles in circumference. The number of inhabitants are computed at about 65,000. Lon. 204. 4. E. lat. 20. 50. N.

** **MOY**, situated in the county Tyrone, province of Ulster; fairs on 12 March July, and 22 November.

** **MOYALLEN**, situated in the county Down, province of Ulster, 63 miles from Dublin, and 3 from Portadown.

* **MOYENVIC**, a town of France, in the territory of Meffin, 3 miles from Vic. It is remarkable for its salt pits. Lon. 6. 37. E. lat. 48. 45. N.

** **MOYNALTY**, situated in the county Meath, province of Leinster, 35 miles from Dublin.

** **MOYNE**, a fair town in the county Mayo, province of Conaught; fairs held 25 July, and 14 October.

** **MOYVORE**, situated in the county Westmeath, province of Leinster, 48 miles from Dublin; fairs held 4 May, 20 August, and 5 December.

MOZAMBIQUE. See **MOSAMBIQUE**.

MOZCISLAW, a strong town of Poland, in Lithuania and capital of a palatinate of the same name, seated on the river Soz, 22 miles S. of Smolensko. Lon. 31. 26. E. lat. 54. 28. N.

** **MUCRUSS**, situated in the county Kerry, province of Munster, 140 miles from Dublin; it is a handsome seat, near which is the lake of Killarney.

MUER, or **MURRAW**, a considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and duchy of Styria, on the river

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MUER, 15 miles N. W. of Gratz, and 40 S. W. of Newstadt. Lon. 15. 4. E. lat. 47. 16. N.

MUER, a great river of Germany, which has its source in the archbishoprick of Salizburg, crosses all Styria, passes by Judenburg, Luben, Muier, Gratz, and Backleburg, and falling into the river Drave, at Legrad, near Kanisha, in Hungary.

** **MUFFY**, situated in the county London-Derry, province of Ulster, 120 miles from Dublin; where are fairs on Thursday in February, May, August, and November. Likewise a fair town in the county Donegal, province of Ulster; fair days 4 May, 5 August, 25 October, and 11 December.

* **MUGGIA**, or **MUGLIA**, a town of Italy, in Istria, with a castle, seated on a gulph of the same name. It belongs to the Venetians, and is 5 miles S. E. of Trieste, and 5 N. W. of Capo d'Istria. Lon. 14. 2. E. lat. 45. 52. N.

** **MULAHISH**, situated in the county Kerry, province of Munster; fairs held 26 May, 17 August, and 20 September.

** **MULAHUFFE**, or **MULLAHAFFE**, a fair town in the Kerry, province of Munster; fairs are held 26 and 27 May, 21 August, and 18 September.

MULL OF CANTIRE, a cape or promontory in the W. of Scotland, and the county of Argyle.

MULL OF GALLOWAY, the most southern cape of all Scotland, in the Irish Sea, in the county of Galloway.

* **MULL**, one of the western islands of Scotland.

MULDAW, a river of Bohemia, which rises on the confines of Moravia, and falls into the Elbe at Melnick.

MULDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbishoprick of Saltzburg; 37 miles N. W. of Saltzburg, 40 E. of Munich, and seated on the river Inn. Lon. 12. 35. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

MULHAUSEN, an imperial and Han- siatic town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and in Thuringia, under the protection of the elector of Saxony; seated in a fertile country, on the river Un- tiruth, 15 miles N. E. of Eisenach, and 45 E. by S. of Cassel. Lon. 10. 49. E. lat. 51. 13. N.

MULHAUSEN, a considerable town of Germany, in Alsace, and capital of a republic in alliance with the Swiss, 19 miles N. W. of Basle, and 20 E. of Besort. Lon. 7. 24. E. lat. 47. 48. N.

* **MULHRIM**, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, seated near the river Rhine. Lon. 7. 10. E. lat. 50. 59. N.

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MULLEGHOREW, a fair town in the county Louth, province of Leinster; fairs held 2 February, 17 March, Easter-Monday and Tuesday, 1 May, 17 June, 26 July, 15 August, 8 September, 18 October, 16 November, and 21 December.

MULLERAS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the middle Marche of Brandenburg; seated on a canal cut between the rivers Spree and Oder, 40 miles S. E. of Berlin. Lon. 14. 31. E. lat. 52. 14. N.

MULLINAHONE, situated in the county Tipperary, province of Munster, 70 miles from Dublin; fairs held 1 May, 1 Thursday in July, 14 September, and 1 Thursday in December.

MULLINAHOW, situated in the county Kilkenny, province of Leinster; fairs, 25 September.

MULLINAVAT, situated in the county Kilkenny, province of Leinster, 68 miles from Dublin; fairs, Easter-Tuesday and 3 October.

MULLINGAR, a borough, post, and fair town, in the county Westmeath, province of Leinster, 38 miles from Dublin; it is the shire town of that county, and has a barrack for two troops of horse, it returns two members to parliament, patron, the earl of Granard. This town is situated on the river Foyle; it holds a great wool fair, and is a place of good trade. Fairs held 6 April, 4 and 5 July, 29 August, and 11 November.

MULLITS, or **MULLRTS**, a cluster of islands situated on the N.W. point of the county Mayo, province of Connaught; the largest being about 10 miles in length, in which was a barrack for a foot company.

MULLOGH, a fair town in the county Tipperary, province of Munster, fairs, 12 February.

MULTAN, a strong town of Asia, in Indostan, and capital of a province of the same name, subject to the Great Mogul. The inhabitants are chiefly Bangers. It is seated on the river Sind, or Indus, 300 miles N. W. of Agra. Lon. 72. 45. E. lat. 30. 10. N.

MULTIFARNHAM, a fair town in the county Westmeath, province of Leinster; fairs, 4 March, 13 May, and 1 September.

MULPHEDDER, a fair town in the county Meath, province of Leinster; fairs, 23 May, and 13 November.

MULVIA, a large river of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez. It has its source in Mount Atlas, and crossing the province of Chaufe, separates that of Gareta from the kingdom of Algiers, and falls into the Mediterranean Sea.

MUNDA, an ancient town of Spain,

in the kingdom of Granada, 28 miles from Malaga. Lon. 4. 28. W. lat. 36. 50. N.

MUNDINGORS, the name of a people who live on the sides of the river Gamoa in Africa, and who are of a jet black colour, strong and well-made. They have a priest sent over every year from one of the Cape de Verd islands, to christen and marry.

MUNDERKINGEN, a town of Germany, in Suabia, seated on the river Danube, 25 miles S. W. of Ulm. Lon. 9. 43. E. lat. 48. 15. N.

MUNGATS, or **MUNKATS**, a town of Upper Hungary, with a bishop's see, and an impregnable castle, seated on a high rock, 50 miles N. E. of Tockay. Lon. 22. 0. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

MUNIA, or **MENIE**, an ancient and considerable town of Africa, in Egypt, seated on the river Nile, 140 miles S. of Cairo. Lon. 31. 20. E. lat. 27. 45. N.

MUNICH, a strong town of Germany, and capital of the electorate and duchy of Bavaria, where the elector commonly resides. The electoral palace is seated at the extremity of the town, and contains 2060 windows, 20 large halls, 11 courts, 9 galleries, 16 kitchens, and 12 cellars. It is thought to be one of the most magnificent and commodious palaces in Europe. The cabinet of curiosities, the library, the arsenal, and the elector's gardens, deserve the attention of a traveller. It is seated on the river Isar, 15 miles S. E. of Augsburg, 62 S. of Ratibon, and 90 S. of Nuremburg. Lon. 11. 36. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

MUNSTER, the bishoprick of, lies in the circle of Germany, and is very considerable. The river Ems runs through the middle of it, from E. to W. It is bounded N. by the counties of Bentheim and Steinfurt; E. by the bishopricks of Osnabrug and Paderborn; S. by the county Mark; and W. by the duchies of Cleves and Zutphen. The capital town is of the same name.

MUNSTER, a large, rich, strong, populous, and famous city of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, capital of the bishoprick of the same name, whose bishop is one of the sovereign princes of the empire. It is seated on the river Aa, 70 miles N. by E. of Cologne, 77 S. by W. of Bremen, and 77 N. W. of Cassel. Lon. 7. 49. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

MUNSTER, a town of Germany, in Alsace, with a rich Benedictine abbey, 30 miles S. W. of Strasburg; subject to France. Lon. 7. 5. E. lat. 48. 8. N.

MUNSTER, one of the four provinces of Ireland; bounded on the E. and S. E. by the province of Leinster; on the W. by

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by the Western Ocean; on the N. by the province of Conaught, from which it is separated by the river Shannon; and on the S. and S. W. by the Ocean. It is about 135 miles in length, and 120 in breadth. The chief rivers are the Sure, the Audluffe, the Lee, the Bande, the Leane, and the Cashon. There are a great many bays and harbours, and many rich towns, and the air is mild and temperate. Some places are mountainous, but the vallies below are embellished with corn-fields. The most general commodities are corn, cattle, wool, and fish. It contains five counties, namely, Tipperary, Waterford, Cork, Limerick, and Kerry; as also 1 archbishoprick, 5 bishopricks, 109,743 houses, 740 parishes, 63 baronies, and 26 boroughs. The principal town is Cork.

MUNSTERBERG, a town of Silesia, and capital of a duchy of the same name, 27 miles S. of Breslaw. Lon. 17. 16. E. lat. 50. 37. N. See **MONSTERBERG**.

MUNSTER-MEINFELT, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the electorate of Treves, or Triers, 12 miles S. W. of Coblenz. Lon. 7. 18. E. lat. 50. 19. N.

* **MURANO**, an island of Italy, with a town of the same name, which they call a second Venice, and which the Venetians frequent for pleasure. It is only a quarter of a mile from Venice. Lon. 12. 5. E. lat. 45. 26. N.

MURCIA, a kingdom of Spain; bounded N. by New Castile; E. by the kingdom of Valencia; W. by Andalusia and Granada; and S. by the Mediterranean Sea. It is about 62 miles long, and 58 broad, and its principal street is Segura. It produces plenty of oranges, citrons, lemons, olives, almonds, mulberries, rice, pulse, sugar, and silk. The principal town is of the same name, and is large, handsome populous, and a bishop's see. It contains 6 parishes, and a superb cathedral, the stairs of whose steeple are so contrived, that a man may ride up to the top either on horseback or in a coach. It is seated on the river Segura, 27 miles N. of Carthagera, and 212 S. E. of Madrid. Lon. 0. 36. W. lat. 38. 2. N.

MURET, a town of France, in Gascony, and in the county of Comminges; seated on the river Garonne, 10 miles S. of Toulouse. Lon. 1. 18. E. lat. 43. 26. N.

MURO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Basilicata, seated at the foot of the Appenines, 12 miles S. E. of Conza, and 21 S. W. of Cirenza. Lon. 15. 45. E. lat. 40. 46. N.

MURRAY, a county of Scotland,

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bounded N. by the German Ocean, E. by Bamff, S. by Mar and Badenoch, and W. by Inverness. The climate and soil of this country is the best in all the N. of Scotland. The chief town is Elgin. The rivers abound with fish, particularly salmon.

* **MURRHART**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg, with a Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the river Mur, 8 miles from Hall. Lon. 9. 51. E. lat. 49. 14. N.

** **MUSGRY**, a barony in the county Cork, province of Munster.

** **MUSKERRY**, situated in the county Cork, province of Munster; it gives title of baron to the present Sir Robert Tilson Dean, bart.

* **MUSIDAN**, a town of France, in Upper Perigord. Lon. 0. 20. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

MUSSELEBOROUGH, a sea-port town of Scotland, in the shire of Mid Lothian, seated on the Frith of Forth, at the mouth of the river Elk; 6 miles E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 5. W. lat. 56. 0. N.

MUSTAGAM, a sea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, with a good castle and harbour, 140 miles W. of the city of Algiers. Lon. 0. 3. W. lat. 36. 30. N.

* **MUURAS**, a village of Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on August 21, for cattle, sheep, and pedler's ware.

MUZACRA, a sea-port town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, with a strong castle, seated on a mountain; 27 miles N. E. of Almeri, and 62 S. W. of Carthagera. Lon. 1. 36. W. lat. 37. 11. N.

MUYDEN, a town of Holland, seated on the river Vecht, on the S. coast of the Zuyder-Zee, 7 miles N. of Amsterdam. Lon. 5. 1. E. lat. 52. 22. N.

MYCENE, formerly the capital town of a famous kingdom of Morea, which is now reduced to a small village.

MYCONE, an island of the Archipelago, about 30 miles in circumference. The inhabitants lose their hair soon after 20 years. In this island are plenty of partridges, quails, woodcocks, turtle-doves, rabbits, wheat-ears, besides excellent grapes and delicious figs. Almost all the inhabitants are Greeks. Two or three European nations have consuls here, and yet very few ships frequent it. Lon. 25. 51. E. lat. 37. 28. N.

* **MYDRIM**, a village of Carmarthenshire, in South Wales, with one fair, on March 12, for cattle, horses, and flannel.

** **MYRTLE ISLAND**, in Nassau Bay, Florida.

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MYRIA, formerly a country of Asia Minor, now called Natolia, which had Troas W. Phrygia E. and the Propontis N.

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NAAS a borough and post town in the county Kildare, province of Leinster; it is the shire town of that county, and alternately with Athy the assizes town. Distant above 15 miles S. W. of Dublin. It sends two members to parliament; patron, Lord Mayo. It gives title of Viscount to the family of Burke. Fairs are held here 17 March, Ascension-day, Whit Monday, 10 August and 22 November. Within half a mile of Naas, are the ruins of Jiggin's-town-house, began (but never finished) by Lord Strafford, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in the reign of king Charles I.

NAB, a river of Germany, which rises in the mountains of Franconia, crosses the palatinate of Bavaria and the land-gravate of Luthenburg, passes by the town of that name, and falls into the Danube, a mile above Ratibon.

* **NABAON**, a river of Portugal, in Estremadura, which runs by Tomer, and falls into the Zara.

NABURG, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of Bavaria, seated W. of the river Nab, 10 miles S. E. of Amberg. Lon. 12. 13. E. lat. 49. 23. N.

* **NACHSHAB**, or **NASAPH**, a town of Asia, in Great Tartary, in Mawanalnahar. Lon. 70. 25. E. lat. 39. 50. N.

** **NADRID**, a fair town in the county Cork, province of Munster; fairs held 1 January, and 10 October.

* **NADRAVIA**, a territory of Ducal Prussia, and in the circle of Smaland. This country is covered with wood, except about Pregal, and Labaiou is the capital town.

NAERDER, a very strong town of Holland, at the head of the canals of the province, and capital of Gayland; seated on the Zuyder-Zee, 14 miles E. of Amsterdam, and 15 N. of Utrecht. Lon. 5. 9. E. lat. 52. 20. N.

* **NAGERA**, or **NAGARA**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, and territory of Rioja, with a fort, and the title of a duchy. It is seated in a fruitful soil three miles N. W. of Calahorra, and 138 N. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 10. W. lat. 42. 14. N.

* **NAGIBANIA**, a town of Transylvania, on the confines of Upper Hungary, and seated on the river Zazurd, 14 miles

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from Zatmarbania, near which there are silver mines.

** **NAGLE-MOUNTAINS**, situated towards the south of the county Cork, province of Munster.

* **NAGOLD**, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the duchy of Wirtenburg, 10 miles W. of Tubingen, with a strong castle.

NAGRAEUT, a town of Asia, in Indottan, and in the dominions of the Great Mogul, with a rich temple, to which the Indians go in pilgrimage. It is seated on the river Ravi, 300 miles N. of Agra. Lon. 76. 5. E. lat. 32. 0. N.

* **NAHAR**, **MELEX**, a town of Asia, in Irac-Arabi, seated near the Euphrates, 20 miles from Kufah. Lon. 45. 40. E. lat. 31. 20. N.

* **NAHARVAN**, a town of Asia, in Irac-Arabi, seated on a branch of the Euphrates, 5 miles from Kufah. Lon. 45. 37. E. lat. 31. 25. N.

NAIRNE, a borough and sea-port town of Scotland, in the shire of Nairne; seated at the entrance of the frith of Murray, 10 miles E. of Inverness, and 104 N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 51. W. lat. 57. 33. N.

NAIRNE, a shire of Scotland, which sends one member to parliament.

NAKSIVAN, a celebrated town of Asia, in Armenia, and capital of a province of the same name, with an archbishop's see. It has three bazars, or market-places, where they sell all kinds of merchandizes, and is so old, that the Armenians believe it was the residence of Noah. It is seated between the towns of Erivan and Tauris. Lon. 45. 30. E. lat. 38. 40. N.

* **NAMARI**, a mountain of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, between Messina, Taormina, and Melazzo.

NAMPTWICH, a town of Cheshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and 3 fairs, on March 26, September 4, and December 15, for cattle, horses, cloaths, flannel, bedding, hard-ware, and pewter. It is seated on the river Wever. It is 26 miles S. E. of Chester, and 162 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 25. W. lat. 53. 6. N.

NAMUR, a large, rich, and very strong town of the Netherlands capital of the county of Namur, with a strong castle, several forts, and a bishop's see. It was besieged by king William in 1695, who took it in the sight of an army of 100,000 French, though there were 60,000 men in garrison. Namur is now a barrier town, and has a Dutch garrison. It is seated between two mountains, at the confluence of the rivers Maese and Sambre, 12 miles S. W. of Huy. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 50. 29. N.

NAMUZ,

NAMUR, the county of, a province of the Netherlands lying between the rivers Sanibre and Maele; bounded N. by Brabant E. and S. by the bishoprick of Liege, and W. by Hainault. It is pretty fertile, and has several forests, marble quarries, and mines of iron, lead, and pit-coal.

NANCI, a town of France, in Lorraine, seated on the river Meuse, in the centre of Lorraine, of which it is the capital. It is divided into the old town and the new; the first, though irregularly built, is very populous, and contains the ducal palace. The two towns are separated by a canal. It was ceded to France by the treaty of Vienna, in 1735, to enjoy it after the death of king Stanislaus. It is 10 miles E. of Toul. Lon. 6. 17. E. lat. 48. 41. N.

NANFIO, an island of the Archipelago, a little to the N. of the island of Santorino, 16 miles in circumference, but has no harbour. The inhabitants are all Greeks. The ruins of the temple of Apollo are yet to be seen, and consists chiefly of marble columns. Lon. 26. 10. E. lat. 36. 15. N.

NANCASACKI, a large and famous town of Japan, in the island of Ximofisen, with a well-frequented harbour. Lon. 128. 52. E. lat. 32. 32. N.

NANKING, a city of China, and capital of the province of Kiangan. It is the largest in China, being 17 miles in circumference, and about 3 miles distant from the great river Yang-rise-Chiang, from which there are canals cut, so large that vessels may enter the town. This place is greatly fallen from its ancient splendor. The streets are narrow, but handsome and on each side are shops, neatly furnished. The public buildings are mean, except, a few temples, the city gates, and a tower of porcelain 200 feet high. They have several manufactures in silk and wool. The number of the inhabitants are said to be 1,000,000, without comprehending the garrison of 40,000 men; here the physicians have their principal academy. It is 500 miles S. S. E. of Peking. Lon. 119. 25. E. lat. 32. 46. N.

NANSAMUND, a county of N. America, in Virginia, so called from a river of that name which runs through it.

NANTENANE, a fair town in the county Limerick, province of Munster; fairs held 10 July, 5 August and 12 November.

NANTES, an ancient, rich, and very considerable town of France, in Bretagne, with a bishop's see, an university, and a mint. It is one of the most considerable places in the kingdom, and contains the

richest merchants; was formerly the residence of the dukes of Bretagne. There are several fine bridges over the river Loire, which is navigable. The Spaniards trade here with wine, wool, iron, silk, oil, oranges, and lemons; and they carry back cloth, stuffs, corn, and hard-ware. The Dutch send salt-fish, and all sorts of spices; and in return have wine and brandy. The Swedes bring copper, and the English lead, tin, and pit coal. It was in this place that Henry IV. promulgated the famous edict of Nantes, in 1598, and which was revoked in 1685. It is 217 miles S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 28. W. lat. 47. 13. N.

*** NANTGLIN**, a village of Denbighshire, in N. Wales, with two fairs, on May 6, and October 27, for cattle.

NANTUA, a town of France, in Bugey, seated on a large lake of the same name, 22 miles S. E. of Bourg en Bresse.

NANTUCKET, an island of N. America, in the province of Massachusetts-Bay, whose inhabitants chiefly apply themselves to the whale fishery. It is 80 miles S. of Boston. Lon. 70. 30. W. lat. 41. 0. N.

*** NAOPURA**, a town of Asia, in Indostan, and in the kingdom of Decan, seated on the river Tapti. Its territory produces the best rice in all the E. Indies. Lon. 71. 55. E. lat. 21. 20. N.

NAPLES, an ancient, large, rich, and trading city of Italy, and one of the finest in the world, being capital of a kingdom of the same name, with an archbishop's see, an university, and four castles. It is seated on the sea-coast, surrounded with thick walls, regular bastions, strong towers, deep ditches, and several fortified castles. It is 15 miles in circumference, and has 7 large suburbs, in which, and the city, they reckon 300,000 inhabitants. There are a great many palaces, on account of the nobility who chuse to reside here. That of the king is extremely large, and magnificently furnished. The convents and churches are surprisingly rich. Here they make excellent soap, fine cloths, and all sorts of stuffs; and their wine and oil are excellent, and in great plenty; it would be a perfect paradise, if they were not liable to frequent earthquakes. It is 208 miles S. E. of Rome. Lon. 14. 20. E. lat. 40. 51. N.

NAPLES, a kingdom in the S. part of Italy, which has undergone a great many changes. The Normans became masters of it in the eleventh century; and the sovereigns were called counts, then dukes, and afterwards kings of Puglia: but in 1282, Peter III. king of Arragon, caused all the Normans to be massacred; and

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this massacre was called the Sicilian Vespers. After this Puglia was joined to Sicily, whence the sovereigns have had the title of The King of the Two Sicilies, for about 260 years past. It has been called the kingdom of Naples, from the city of that name, which is the capital. The French entered it again in 1504, but were driven away, and then it came under the dominion of Spain; but the archduke Charles, afterwards the emperor Charles V. got possession of it in 1506. In 1736 it was given to Don Carlos, by the treaty of Vienna, who was lately in possession of it, but is now king of Spain, and was succeeded by his second son. This kingdom is a fief of the church, and the king pays to the pope every year a purse of 70,000 crowns of gold, and a white hackney. The kingdom is a sort of a peninsula, and is bounded on three sides by the Mediterranean sea, and on the N. by the territory of the church. It is about 250 miles in length, and 70 in breadth. The Apennine mountains cross the whole country from E. to W. and divide it into two parts, like two amphitheatres. The soil contains a great mixture of sulphur, of which there are a great many mines, and several volcanos. The heat of the country is greatly owing to this; and for the same reason the fruits become perfectly ripe. These are oranges, lemons, citrons, pomegranates, almonds, dates, capers, bay-berries, and figs. Besides these they have sugar, anniseed, pepper, and manna. The wine produced here is excellent; and the best of this is called Lachryma Christi. This country is not less rich in flax, hemp, cotton, oil-olive, honey, wax, iron, and alum; likewise deer, fish, and fowls, are very common. The Neapolitan horses are in high esteem. As this kingdom has been peopled by different nations, one may readily conclude, that this mixture has produced strange effects; for the Neapolitans have not only the vices of the original natives, but those of several other foreign nations. Those who live in the country are greatly addicted to hunting, and very fond of horses; but those in the cities pass their time in going to shows and spectacles. The ladies are greatly addicted to gallantry; and though their husbands are jealous, they find means to deceive them. The common people are so inclined to knavery and theft, that in Calabria one would think the seventh commandment was quite forgotten. There was a time when Italy swarmed with vagabonds, called banditti, who made robbing a business. Some of these companies were so bold and formidable, that if they intended to murder

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any one, he seldom escaped. This was carried so far, that not only travellers were assassinated in their inns, but they sent letters to persons of quality, requiring them to lay such a sum of money in a certain place, unless they were willing to be murdered. But now this terrible race of men is quite extirpated, and the roads are free from robberies. The Jews were banished out of this kingdom till the reign of Charles V. but in 1746, the late king allowed them to enter it again for the sake of trade; however, in 1743, and 1744, a terrible plague happening, the churchmen persuaded the king, that it was on account of the Jews, and so they were expelled the kingdom again. The kingdom is divided into four large provinces, namely, Terra-di-Lavoro, Abruzzo, Puglia, and Calabria, which are all subdivided into several districts.

NAPOLI-DI-ROMANIA, a sea-port town of Turkey in Europe, and in the Morea; seated at the bottom of a bay of the same name. It has a large harbour, with a narrow mouth, through which one ship only can enter at a time. It has a large place, inhabited by 60,000 Greeks, besides those of different nations; is an archbishop's see, and very strong both by nature and art. It is 36 miles S. W. of Settines. Lon. 23. 4. E. lat. 37. 36. N.

NAPOLI-DI-MALVASIA, a sea-port town of Turkey in Europe, and in the Morea; seated on a rock, or little island at the entrance of the gulph of Napoli-di-Romania; is vastly strong, and defended by a good citadel; has a fine harbour, has also a long wooden bridge which joins it to Terra-Firma. It gives name to that excellent wine, called malmsey. It was anciently noted for the temple of Asculapius, and is 42 miles S. E. of Napoli-di-Romania. Lon. 23. 22. E. lat. 36. 57. N. See MALVASIA.

* **NARA**, a rich and handsome town of Japan, in the Island of Nippon, with a magnificent castle, 25 miles from Meaco. Lon. 134. 15. E. lat. 35. 50. N.

** **NARAGANSET**, a town and district in Hampshire county, Massachusetts Bay, 5 miles E. of Sunderland.

* **NARHART**, a town of Pembroke-shire, in S. Wales, with a market on Wednesdays, and 5 fairs, viz. on March 21, June 4, July 5, September 26, and December 11, for cattle. It is seated on a hill, 12 miles N. E. of Pembroke, and 199 W. by N. of London. Lon. 4. 46. W. lat. 51. 50. N.

NARBONNE, an ancient and large city of France, in Lower Languedoc, with an archbishop's see, and famous for its honey. It is seated on a canal cut from

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from the river Aude, and vessels come up it laden with merchandize. It was built in the time of the Romans. It is divided into the city and the town, joined together by a bridge. It is 15 miles N. E. of Perpignan. Lon. 3. 6. E. lat. 43. 11. N.

NARBOROUGH, an island of S. America, in the S. Sea, and on the coast of Chili. Lon. 74. 35. W. lat. 45. 0. N.

NARDO, a pretty populous town in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra d'Otranto, with the title of a duchy, and a bishop's see; 20 miles N. W. of d'Otranto. Lon. 18. 16. E. lat. 40. 18. N.

NARENTA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Dalmatia, and in the Herzegovina, with a bishop's see; seated on a gulph of the same name, 46 miles N. E. of Ragusa. Lon. 18. 27. E. lat. 43. 35. N.

NARNI, a very ancient, rich, and handsome town of Italy, in Sabina, and in the territory of the Church, with a bishop's see; seated on the river Nera, 20 miles S. W. of Spoleto, and 40 N. E. of Rome.

**** NARRAGHMORE**, a handsome seat in the county Kildare, province of Leinster. It is also a fair town; fairs, 28 March.

**** NARROW-WATER**, a name given to the river of Newry, in the county Down, province of Ulster; distant 54 miles from Dublin. Fairs held at Narrow-water, 17 January, 4 May, and 2 October.

NARSINGA, or **NARSINGAPATAN**, a large and handsome town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and in the government of Bishnagar. It is 200 miles N. W. of Fort St. George. Lon. 78. 0. E. lat. 14. 5. N.

NARVA, a strong town of the Russian empire, in Livonia, with a castle, and a harbour; seated on the river Narva, 95 miles S. W. of Wiburg, and 122 E. of Riga. Lon. 27. 52. E. lat. 59. 18. N.

NARVAR, a town of Asia, in Indostan, and capital of a province of the same name, 80 miles S. of Agra. Lon. 76. 50. E. lat. 25. 23. N.

NASRBY, a village in Northamptonshire, England, 12 miles N. of Northampton. Lon. 1. 10. W. lat. 52. 22. N.

**** NASH**, a fair town in the county Wexford, province of Leinster; fairs, 24 June and 20 November.

NASSAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of a county of the same name; seated on the river Lhon, 12 miles S. E. of Coblenz, and 35 S. E. of Bonn. Lon. 7. 42. E. lat. 50. 18. N.

NASSAU, a county of that name in

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Germany, and in the Upper circle of the Rhine; bounded N. by Westphalia, E. by the county of Solmes, S. by the territory of Mentz, and W. by the electorate of Triers.

**** NASSAU BAY**, a large bay in Florida, near a degree in length from N. to S. containing four islands, the most northerly of which is called Myrtle island.

NATA, a sea-port town of S. America, in the government of Panama; seated in a pleasant fertile country, on the bay of Parita, 70 miles S. W. of Panama. Lon. 81. 15. W. lat. 8. 10. N.

NATAL, a country on the E. coast of Africa, N. of that of the Hottentots, or at least it is so supposed; but the English call the inhabitants Wild Bushmen, because they live in caves, and in the holes of rocks. They plant their fields with Indian corn, of which they make bread, and another small grain, no larger than a mustard-seed, of which they brew their drink. They have no arts nor trades. They go almost naked; every man may have as many wives as he can purchase; in general they are a civil sort of people, and kind to strangers. The land animals are elephants, lions, tygers, deer, beavers, hogs, rabbits, and many others. There are also abundance of sea-horses of a monstrous size. The elephants herd together in troops of 1000 or 1500 each.

*** NATANGEN**, or **NATANGERLAND**, a territory of Regal Prussia, lying along the river Pregal. It is divided into four parts, Natangen Proper, Bartenland, Sudavia, and Galindia. Brandenburg is the capital town.

**** NATENENE**, a fair town in the county Kerry, province of Munster; fairs held, Whit-Tuesday, and Wednesday.

NATICK, a town in Middlesex-county, Massachusetts's Bay; seated on Charles River, 15 miles S. W. of Cambridge.

*** NATOLIA**, a country of Asia, formerly called Asia Minor. It is the most western part of Turkey in Asia, and is a large peninsula, extending from the river Euphrates as far as the Archipelago, the Sea of Marmora, the Straits of Gallipoli, and of Constantinople, which separates it from Europe W. It is bounded N. by the Black Sea, and S. by the Mediterranean. It comprehends Carimania, Albojulia, Amasia, and Natolia Proper. Which see.

*** NATOLIA PROPER**, a province in Natolia, to which the Turks give the title of a beglerbeglic. The towns are Cutay (the capital), Bourla, Nicea, Scutari, Arguri, Magnesia, Smyrna, and Milazzo.

**** NAVAN**, a borough, post and fair town

town in the county Meath, province of Leinster; situated above 23 miles N. W. of Dublin, on the river Boyne; sends 2 members to parliament; patronage in the Preston family. Fairs held Eatter-Monday, day after Trinity Sunday, second Monday in September, and first Monday in December.

NAVARINO, a strong, large, and populous town of Turkey, in Europe, in the Morea, with an excellent large harbour, defended by two forts. It is seated on a hill near the sea, 8 miles N. E. of Modon, and 17 N. W. of Coron. Lon. 21. 40. E. lat. 37. 2. N.

NAVARRÉ, a kingdom of Europe, lying between France and Spain, and divided into Upper and Lower. The Upper belongs to Spain, and is bounded by the Pyrennees, being about 75 miles long, and 60 broad. It is divided into five districts, whose capital towns are Pampeluna, Estella, Tudela, Olita, and St. Guesca. Lower Navarre belongs to France, and comprehends but one merindale, or district, whose capital is St. Jean Pied-de-Porte. It is separated from Spanish Navarre by the Pyrennees. The French king takes the title of king of Navarre from hence.

NAVARREINS, a town of France, in Gascony, and in the territory of Berne; seated on the river Gave, 26 miles S. E. of Bayonne. Lon. 0. 45. W. lat. 43. 19. N.

** NAVASIA, a small island, in the Windward Passage between Cuba and Hispaniola, in the W. Indies.

* NAVENBY, a village in Lincolnshire, England, with two fairs, on August 18, and October 17, for horses, sheep, and hogs.

NAVIDAD, a sea-port town of Mexico, in N. America, and in the province of Michoacan, seated on the S. Sea, 350 miles W. of Mexico, and subject to Spain. Lon. 106 0. W. lat. 19. 0. N.

** NAUL, situated in the county Dublin, province of Leinster, 14 miles from Dublin. At this place is a romantic glen, overhung with rocks, wherein are many caves; the old castle of Naul, stands boldly situated over this romantic glen, through which a small stream winds its course, dividing the counties of Dublin and Meath; and, a small distance lower down, it forms a fine waterfall, called The Roches. A little beyond Naul are the ruins of Snowton castle.

NAUMBURG, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, seated on the river Sala, 37 miles N. E. of Erfort. Lon. 12. 20. E. lat. 51. 12. N. It is capital of the county of Saxe-Naumburg, and subject to a prince of the same name.

* NAUMBURG, the duchy of Saxe-Naumburg a small district of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Meissen, about 17 miles long, and 12 broad.

** NAWSHAWNS ISLANDS, one of the Elizabeth Islands, at the mouth of Buzzards bay, Plymouth colony, New England.

* NAXKOW, a sea-port town of Denmark, in the Isle of Laland, with a harbour commodious for trade. There is a plentiful fishery here, and the land produces fine pastures. It is 60 miles S. W. of Copenhagen. Lon. 11. 31. E. lat. 54. 52. N.

NAXOS, or NAXIA, a considerable island of the Archipelago, 25 miles long, and 88 in circumference. The whole island is covered with orange, olive, lemon, cedar, citron, pomegranate, fig, and mulberry-trees; and there are a great many springs and brooks. The island has no harbour, and yet they carry on a considerable trade in barley, wine, figs, cotton, silk, flax, cheese, salt, oxen, sheep, mules, and oil. They burn only oil of mallick, though olive-oil is exceedingly cheap. It is inhabited both by Greeks and Latins, who live in great dread of the Turks. There are four archbishops sees in this island, and a great many villages, but so thin of people, that the whole island does not contain above 3000 inhabitants. The highest mountain is Zia, which signifies the mountain of Jupiter; however, there are but few antiquities, except some small remains of the temple of Bacchus. Some say they have mines of gold and silver; however, there is one of emery, which is so common here, and so cheap, that the English often ballast their ships therewith.

* NAXOS, or NAXIA, a considerable town, and capital of the Isle of Naxos, over-against the Isle of Paros, with a castle and two archbishops sees, the one Greek and the other Latin. The greatest part of the inhabitants are Greeks. Lon. 25. 59. E. lat. 37. 8. N.

* NAZARETH, a town of Palestine, in Syria, famous for being the residence of Jesus Christ in the former part of his life. It is now nothing but a village, where the monks of St. Francis have a convent. Lon. 55. 20. E. lat. 32. 30. N.

** NEAL, situated in the county Mayo, province of Conaught; fairs held 5 February, 6 May, 4 August, and 5 November.

NEATH, a town of Glamorganshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Saturdays, and 3 fairs, on Trinity-Thursdays, July 13, and Sep. 12, for cattle, sheep,

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and hogs. It is seated on a river of the same name, over which there is a bridge, where small vessels come to load coals, which are here in great plenty. It is an ancient and pretty large town, governed by a portrieve, who is sworn in by the deputy constable of the castle of Neath. On the other side of the river are the ruins of a fine monastery, but the house belonging to it being a large structure, is kept in good repair. It is seated near the Bristol channel, 32 miles N. W. of Landaff, and 168 W. by N. of London. Lon. 3. 45. W. lat. 51. 43. N.

* **NEBIO**, or **NEBBIO**, a ruined city of Italy, on the N. side of the Island of Corsica, with a bishop's see; whose bishop resides at St. Fiorenzo, from which it is a mile distant.

* **NEBOUSAN**, a territory of France, in the government of Guienne and Gascony, lying along the country of the Comminges, with the title of a viscounty.

* **NECAUS**, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, and in the province of Eugia, with a superb mosque; seated in a territory abounding with excellent figs, 50 miles from Tetz-teza.

NECKAR, a river of Germany, which has its source in the Black Forest, crosses the duchies of Wirtemberg, and the palatinate of the Rhine, and falls into the Rhine at Manheim, after having passed by Tubingen, Esslingen, Hailbron, Heidelberg, and other towns of less note.

* **NECKERS-GERMUND**, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the river Neckar. Lon. 9. 55. E. lat. 49. 26. N.

NECKERS-ULM, a town of Germany, in Franconia, seated on the river Neckar. It belongs to the grand-master of the Teutonic order. Lon. 9. 5. E. lat. 49. 22. N.

* **RED-ROMA**, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tremecen, built by the Romans, and seated in a fertile soil, 10 miles from the sea.

** **NEEDEN**, a fair town in the county Kerry, province of Munster; fairs, 22 May, 1 July, 26 September, and 20 November.

NEEDHAM, a town of Suffolk England, with a market on Wednesdays, and a fair on October 28, for toys; seated on the river Orwell, and has some trade in Suffolk blues, and cloths; the poorer sort of women are employed in spinning and weaving bone-lace. It is 10 miles N. W. of Ipswich, and 71 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 23. E. lat. 52. 15. N.

NEEDLES, two capes or points at the W. end of the Isle of Wight, at the foot of which are several sands and rocks.

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* **NEEHEEHROW**, one of the Sandwich Islands, about five leagues to the westward of Atooi. The eastern coast is high, and rises abruptly from the sea. The rest of the island consists of low ground, except a round bluff head on the south-east point. It produces abundance of yams, and of a sweet root. It contains about 10,000 inhabitants.

* **NEFIN**, a village of Carnarvonshire, in N. Wales, with 3 fairs, on April 4, the Saturday before Whitsuntide, and August 25, for cattle.

* **NEFTA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, and province of Zeb, lying on the road from Barbary. to Negroland. It is very populous. Lon. 9. 25. E. lat. 33. 0. N.

NEGADA, one of the Carilla Islands, in the W. Indies.

NEGAPATAN, a town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side of the Ganges, and on the coast of Coromandel. It was first a colony of the Portuguese, but was taken from them by the Dutch. The original natives are idolators, and the factory purchases very little besides tobacco and long linen-cloths; however, the Dutch have built a fort there. It is 20 miles S. of Tranquebar. Lon. 79. 56. E. lat. 10. 24. N.

* **NEGOAS**, a large populous island of Asia, and one of the Philippines, lying between Luzon and Mindanao.

NEGOMBO, a sea-port town of Asia, on the W. coast of the Isle of Ceylon. It has a fort built by the Portuguese, which was taken from them by the Dutch in 1640. Lon. 80. 45. W. lat. 7. 30. N.

NEGRAIS, a sea-port town of Asia, in the peninsula beyond the Ganges, seated on the E. side of the bay of Bengal, 240 miles W. of Pegu. Lon. 94. 4. E. lat. 15. 50. N.

NEGREPELISSE, a town of France, in Quercy, and in the diocese of Mantauban, seated on the river Avirou, with the title of a county. It was formerly fortified by the Hugonots, but the fortifications were demolished in 1621.

NEGRIL-POINT, the most westerly promontory of the island of Jamaica, in America.

NEGRO-CAPE, a promontory of Africa, in Angola, and on the W. coast thereof, being the most southerly country to which the Europeans usually resort to purchase slaves. Lon. 10. 40. E. lat. 15. 54. N.

NEGROES-ISLAND, an island of Asia, and one of the Philippines, lying between those of Panay and Gebu. It is subject to Spain.

NEGROLAND, or **NIGRITIA**, is a tract of land in Africa, through which

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the river Niger is supposed to run; but this is uncertain. It has the great desert called Zara on the N. and stretches far to the S. but the inland parts are very little known. However, the Europeans have many settlements on the western coast, and the Portuguese have some on the eastern, where they barter European goods for slaves, gold-dust, and elephants teeth.

NEGROPONT, an island of Turkey in Europe and the largest in the Archipelago. It was anciently called Eubœa, and is near the N. coast of Livadia, from which it is separated by a strait, over which there is a bridge. It is about 90 miles in length, and 25 in breadth, though in some places much narrower. The Turks took it from the Venetians in 1469. It abounds in corn, wine, fruits, flesh, fish, and fowl, and is remarkable for the irregularity of the tides, which however do not rise above a foot.

NEGROPONT, a large and strong town of Turkey in Asia, and capital of the island of that name, with a harbour, which is commonly the station of the Turkish ships. The walls of the town in which the Turks and Jews reside, are about two miles and an half in circumference, but the suburbs where the Christians live, are much longer. The captain-bashaw resides here, who commands the whole island. The bridge, taken notice of above, reaches from this city to the continent. It has a Greek archbishop's see, and provisions here are very cheap. It was taken from the Venetians in 1469, by the Turks, after a six months siege, at the cost of 40,000 men. The Venetians attempted to retake it in 1688, without effect. It is seated on a strait of the same name, 30 miles N. E. of Setines or Athens, and 260 S. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 24. 8. E. lat. 38. 30. N.

* **NEHAVAND**, an ancient town of Asia, in Persia, famous for a battle fought near it between the califf Omer and Yez Degerd, king of Persia, in 1638, when he lost that kingdom. It is 55 miles S. of Hamadan. Lon. 47. 10. E. lat. 34. 30. N.

NEIDENBURG, a town of Poland, in Regal Prussia, and in a county of the same name, with a castle upon a mountain; seated in a very delightful country.

** **NEIR**, or **SLIEVE-NEIR**, a mountain so called, situated in the barony of Upper Iveagh, county Down, province of Ulster.

NEISSE, an handsome town of Germany, in Silesia. It is surrounded with thick walls and deep ditches, and most of the houses are well built. The bishop

of Breslaw generally resides here, and has a magnificent palace. The air is very wholesome, provisions cheap, and the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in linens and wine. This place suffered greatly in 1729, by an inundation and a fire. It was taken by the Prussians in 1741, who augmented the fortifications after the peace of 1742, and built a citadel, to which they gave the name of Prussia. It is seated on a river of the same name, 35 miles S. E. of Breslaw, and 27 N. E. of Glarz. Lon. 17. 35. E. lat. 50. 31. N.

NEIVA, a river of Muscovy, on which the city of Peterburgh is seated. It separates Carelia from Ingria, and running W. falls into the gulph of Finland. It rises from the lake Ladoga.

NELLINBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and capital of the landgravate of the same name, 20 miles N. of Constance, and 20 N. E. of Schaffhausen. Lon. 9. 8. E. lat. 47. 59. N.

NELSON, an English settlement in N. America, on the W. side of Hudson's Bay, seated at the mouth of the river Nelson, 600 miles N. W. of Rupertfort, and 250 S. E. of Churchillfort. It belongs to the Hudson's Bay company, who carry on a great trade there in beaver and other skins. Lon. 92. 35. W. lat. 57. 7. N.

NEMEA, a village of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, famous for the Nemean games celebrated here.

NEMI, a town of Italy, in the Campagna-di-Roma, with a magnificent palace. It is seated between Castel Gandolpho and Vilitri, near a small lake and a wood of the same name. The first is but 5 miles in circumference, and was called Lacus Triviz, and the last Lacus Diana.

* **NEMI**, or **NUMICO**, a small river of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome, which rises in a lake of the same name, passes by Ardea, and afterwards falls into the sea.

NEMOURS, a town of the Isle of France, in the Gatinois, with the title of a duchy, and an old castle. It is seated on the river Loing, 10 miles from Fontainebleau, and 45 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 37. E. lat. 43. 16. N.

** **NERNAGH**, a post and fair town in the county Tipperary, province of Munster, 75 miles from Dublin. It is situated on a branch of the river Shannon, that runs into Lough-Derg. Fairs are held here on 29 May, 4 July and September, and 10 October.

* **NEOCASTRO**, a fort of Turkey in Europe, and in Romania, seated in the middle of the Bosphorus, where the
Turks

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Turks always keep a good garrison. It is 12 miles from Constantinople. Lon. 29. 4. E. lat. 41. 10. N.

* **NEOTS, ST.** a town of Huntingdonshire, England, with a market on Thursdays, and 4 fairs, on Holy-Thursdays, June 30, August 1, and December 17, for all sorts of cattle. It is a large, well built town, seated on the river Ouse, over which there is a stone-bridge. It is adorned with a handsome church, which has a good steeple, and the market is very considerable. It is 20 miles W. S. W. of Cambridge, and 56 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 30. W. lat. 52. 7. N.

* **NRPI**, an ancient town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Triglia, 10 miles S. W. of Magliano, and 20 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 34. E. lat. 42. 14. N.

* **NERAC**, a handsome town of France, in Gascony, with a large castle, 20 miles S. W. of Agen, and 380 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 13. E. lat. 44. 2. N.

* **NERICIA**, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Westermania; on the E. by Sunderland; and on the S. W. by Gothland. Orebo is the capital town, and the only considerable place in it.

* **NERINSKOF**, a strong town of Siberia, and capital of the province of Dauria, in Asia. It is pretty strong, is provided with several brass guns, and has a large garrison of Daurian Cossacks. It is seated among high mountains, and yet there is low ground enough to feed a great number of camels, horses, and cows. Here are great quantities of red and white pionies, which have a fine smell, besides rosemary, thyme, majoram, lavender, and several unknown plants; but their only fruits are red and black currants. The people that live near it are all idolaters, and subsist on their cattle and fable hunting. They all live in huts composed of poles fixed in the ground, and joined together at the top, where there is a hole to let out the smoke, the fire being in the midst of the hut. Both men and women dress in the same manner, and both ride on horseback. Their common drink is water, but the better sort have bohea tea, which they boil in mares-milk and water. They have also a sort of spirits drawn from mares milk, and their arms are bows and arrows. Lon. 118. 54. E. lat. 53. 0. N.

* **NERO**, an island of Asia, in the E. Indies, and the second of the Banda Islands. The Dutch have a fort here, called Fort-Nassau, which serves in part to command the navigation of these seas. They have large serpents which are not venomous, and the mountains are cover-

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ed with trees, in which are birds of a very singular kind. Lon. 129. 45. E. lat. 4. 40. N.

* **NESLE**, a town of France, in Picardy, with the title of a marquise. It is seated on the river Lingon, 8 miles N. E. of Roynne, and 66 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 59. E. lat. 49. 51. N.

* **NETHERLANDS**, a large country of Europe, anciently called Belgic Gaul, and comprehended all that tract of land lying between the Rhine, and Maese, and the Schelde, from the ocean as far as Alsace. In the 5th century the Franks, a people of Germany, coming to settle in Gaul, founded a new kingdom, to which they gave the name of France; but the country we are now speaking of, was not comprehended therein. In the 9th century, the sons of the emperor Lewis the Pious having divided the dominions of their father among themselves, (for he possessed Germany, France, and Italy) a new kingdom was formed, comprehending Germany and France, which extended from the Mediterranean Sea to the Ocean, and contained a part of the Netherlands. It was called Lotharia, but did not long subsist, for it was soon divided into two, and that seated near the Mediterranean called the kingdom of Burgundy; while the other to the N. had the name of Austrasia. Neither did this last continue long, it being divided into small provinces under different names, which still depended on the empire of Germany, and were called Lower Germany. In process of time the house of Burgundy purchased many of them, and was about to form them, with Burgundy, into a kingdom; but Charles the Hardy, the last duke of Burgundy, being killed by the Swifs in 1477, his part of the Netherlands fell to his daughter Mary, having no male issue, and she marrying the emperor Maximilian, the Netherlands fell to the house of Austria. Some time after the emperor Charles V. reunited them all under the title of the circle of Burgundy, making it a part of the Roman empire. This circle was then composed of 17 provinces, namely, Brabant, Limburg, Luxemburg, Guelderland, Flanders, Artois, Hainault, Holland, Zealand, Namur, Zutphen, Friesland, Mechlin, Utrecht, Overysfel, Groningen, and Antwerp. After his death his dominions were divided between his brother Ferdinand I. and his son Philip II. so that the Netherlands fell to the share of Philip, and united to Spain. This monarch was desirous of founding a fifth monarchy, and made choice of the Netherlands to begin his project. But foreseeing that he could not make this country

country a seat, of war by sea and land, while the inhabitants enjoyed their ancient privileges, he undertook to destroy them. For this purpose he sent the duke d'Alba, well known for his cruel disposition. This duke went from place to place, exercising unheard of cruelties, in order to obtain his ends. After he had murdered above 100,000 people, and had executed near 2000 by the hands of the common hangman, seven of those provinces were determined to throw off the yoke, and an agreement was made at Utrecht in 1759. Spain endeavoured for 70 years together to reduce them to their obedience, but all in vain; and from this time the Seven United Provinces became a free and independent republic, which was confirmed by the treaty of Westphalia, in 1648. After all these vicissitudes, the Netherlands had yet another to come, which happened at the death of Charles II. king of Spain, in 1700, for then the Spanish provinces fell to the share of the house of Austria, and thence came the denomination of the Austrian Netherlands and the United Provinces. To the Austrians belong the counties of Artois, Flanders, Hainault, and Namur, the duchies of Luxemburg, Limburg, Guelderland, Erabant, and Mechlin, as also the marquisate of Antwerp; which see in their proper places. The French have also some part of the Netherlands. The Netherlands in general are bounded by the N. Sea, which gives the inhabitants the means of trading to all parts of the world; on the E. by Germany, West-Friesland, the territories of Munster, Cleves, Juliers, and Triers; and on the S. by France and Lorrain. As the situation is dangerous, they have raised up dykes on the side of the sea, and on the other side are numerous fortresses to oppose the invasion of their enemies. It is about 300 miles in length, on the side of the ocean, and about 140 on the S. side; is full of large cities, towns, and villages, which put it upon a par with the largest kingdom. The harbours are not so deep as might be expected, on account of the tide, which brings in large quantities of sand, mud, and shells; besides, it is so cold, that they are frozen up in the winter. In this country there is an inlet of the ocean, 75 miles in length, and 250 in circumference, called the Zuyder-Zee, and within this the merchant-ships take in their loading. The principal rivers are, the Schelde, the Maese, the Rhine, and the Moselle. The Austrian Netherlands are about 100 miles in length, and 150 in breadth, and the air temperate, being neither too hot nor too cold. The soil produces no wine, but a great deal

of corn and rich pastures, as well as several fine fruits. There are scarce any hills, but very fine forests, which supply wood for building and fuel. In fine weather it is a good country to travel in, for you are scarce out of one city but you are near another; but in the rainy season, the roads are almost impassable. In several places they cultivate a great deal of flax and hemp, and have fine manufactures of linen and lace, particularly lawns, cambricks, Mechlin and Brussels lace. They also make very rich tapestry, and have still good woollen manufactories, especially camblets and light stuffs. Their numerous rivers and navigable canals are of great advantages to trade, as the carriage is so exceeding cheap. This country has often been the theatre of war, which has not had such terrible consequences as in other places, for the inhabitants always grow the richer by it. Their principal application is to trade, and there is scarce a city or town which has not very flourishing manufactures.

* **NETTUNO**, a handsome town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome. It is but thinly peopled, though seated in a fertile soil, and the inhabitants are almost all hunters. It stands at the mouth of the river Loricina, 12 miles S. of Vilitri, and 24 S. of Rome. Lon. 12. 29. E. lat. 41. 32. N.

NEUBURG, a handsome town of Germany, capital of a duchy of the same name, in the dominions of the Elector Palatinate, seated on the Danube, five miles W. of Ingoldstadt, and 45 N. by W. of Munich. Lon. 11. 3. E. lat. 48. 46. N.

NEUBURG, a town of Germany, in the Brisgau, seated near the Rhine, between Basle and Brisac, 12 miles N. of the former, and as much S. of the latter; subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 7. 35. E. lat. 47. 47. N.

* **NEUBURG**, a town of Germany, in Lower Austria, seated on the Danube, 5 miles from Vienna, with a famous monastery. Lon. 16. 23. E. lat. 48. 13. N.

* **NEUBURG**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Wirtenburg, seated on the river Enz, with a castle, 25 miles W. of Stuttgard. Lon. 8. 34. E. lat. 48. 52. N.

NEUBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and capital of the duchy of the same name, subject to the elector Palatine. It is 29 miles N. E. of Augsborg, and 40 S. W. of Ratibon. Lon. 11. 10. E. lat. 48. 52. N.

* **NEUBURG**, a strong town of Denmark, on the eastern coast of the isle of Fuen. It is very famous for its harbour, and is 63 miles S. W. of Copenhagen. Lon. 10. 40. E. lat. 55. 30. N.

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NEUBURG, a town in Polish Prussia, in Little Pomerania, having the river Weichsel on one side, and morasses on the other. It was taken by the burghers in 1458, who drove out the Polish garrison, and admitted the knights of Jerusalem; but was taken from them by the Poles in 1464.

* **NEUBURG**, the duchy of, in Germany, and in the circle of Bavaria, about 50 miles in length on the side of the river Danube, and about 8 in breadth. The capital town is of the same name. This is the western part, but the eastern lies between Bavaria and the Upper Palatine; is about 17 miles long, and as much broad, but has no remarkable town, there being nothing but villages.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the river Kocher, 12 miles N. E. of Hailbron. Lon. 9. 38. E. lat. 49. 17. N.

NEVERS, a considerable town of France, and capital of Nivernois, in Orleansois, with the title of a duchy, an ancient castle, and a bishop's see. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, and contains several fine buildings. It is seated on the river Loir, over which there is an handsome bridge, and at the end of it a fine large causeway, reaching to the town. It is 15 miles N. W. of Moulins, and 75 S. E. of Orleans. Lon. 3. 14. E. lat. 46. 59. N.

* **NEUFCHATEAU**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Luxemburg, 20 miles N. E. of Secan. Lon. 5. 30. E. lat. 49. 53. N.

* **NEUFCHATEAU**, a town of France, in Lorrain, and capital of the chatellenie of Chatenoi. It is an handsome, populous, trading town, having an abbey of the nuns of St. Clair, a commander of Malta, and several convents of monks and nuns. It is seated in a bottom, in a soil fertile in corn, wine, and all the necessaries of life, on the river Meuzon, 25 miles S. W. of Nanci, and 150 E. by S. of Paris. Lon. 5. 47. E. lat. 48. 24. N.

NEUFCHATEL, a sovereign county of Switzerland; bounded W. by the Franche Comte; N. by the bishoprick of Basle; and E. and S. by the cantons of Bern and Friburg; is about 40 miles long, and 20 broad. It had its own counts for a long time, and the last of these dying in 1694, without issue, it came to Mary of Orleans, duchess of Nemours, his only sister, who died without issue in 1708; there were then 13 competitors, but, at an assembly of the States in 1707, they unanimously chose the king of Prussia for their sovereign, who has placed a governor therein. It is well peopled,

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and contains 3 cities, 1 town, 90 villages, and about 9000 houses, disposed in the mountains. The inhabitants are all Protestants, except 2 Roman Catholic villages; and in 1509 they entered into a strict alliance with the cantons of Bern, Friburg, Soleure, and Lucern. The air is healthy and temperate, but the soil not every where equally fertile; however there are large vineyards, which produce white and red wine, which last is excellent. The pastures on the mountains feed a great number of all sorts of cattle, and there are plenty of deer in the forest, besides large trouts, and other good fish in the lakes and rivers. The people are ingenious, polite, active, industrious, and laborious.

NEUFCHATEL, an handsome town of Switzerland, capital of a county of the same name. There are several ancient ruins near it, which shew its former extent; and there two large churches, besides a castle, where the governor resides. It is seated on a lake of the same name, 17 miles in length, and 5 in breadth, and the side of the harbour is the usual walk of the inhabitants. It has a grand and little council; the first is composed of 40 persons, with two masters of the keys; the little council consists of 24 members, comprehending the mayor, who is president. These two councils assemble regularly every month. The ecclesiastics likewise assemble once a month, to consult on affairs belonging to the church, and to fill up the places of ministers that die. They chuse a dean every year, who is president of the general assemblies, which are called classes, and sometimes he is confirmed in this dignity. It is 25 miles N. E. of Lausanne, and 25 W. of Bern. Lon. 7. 9. E. lat. 47. 5. N.

NEUFCHATEL-EN-BRAY, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the territory of Bray; commodiously seated on the river Arques, 20 miles S. E. of Dieppe, and 75 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 30. E. lat. 49. 46. N.

* **NEUHAUS**, a strong town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, with a castle. Lon. 15. 30. E. lat. 49. 8. N.

NEUHAUSEL, a small but very strong town of Upper Hungary; seated on the river Neytracht, in a marshy plain, 15 miles N. of Komora, and 40 S. E. of Presburg. Lon. 18. 10. E. lat. 48. 1. N.

NEVIN, or **NEWIN**, a town of N. Wales, in Carnarvonshire, seated on the shore of the Irish sea, opposite to Pwllhelly. It has a small market, and 3 fairs, on April 4, Saturday before Whitfuntide, and August 25, for cattle. It is 20 miles S. W. of Carnarvon, and 214 N. W.

of London
52. N.

NEVIS, one of the E. end of channel is in the with large springs of much in in England very fruitful. Lon.

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of London. Lon. 4. 25. W. lat. 52. 52. N.

NEVIS, an island of America, and one of the Caribbees, divided from the E. end of St. Christopher's by a narrow channel. It has but one mountain, which is in the middle, very high, and covered with large trees up to the top. Here are springs of fresh water and a hot bath, much in the same nature as those of Bath in England. It is a small island, but very fruitful, and the colony of the English. Lon. 62. 50. W. lat. 17. 10. N.

* **NEUMARK**, a town of Germany, in Silesia, and in the principality of Breslau, 32 miles S. E. of Lignitz, and 15 W. of Breslau. Lon. 16. 42. E. lat. 51. 5. N.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany in Wagria, seated on the Baltic Sea. Lon. 11. 0. E. lat. 54. 10. N.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany in the duchy of Mecklenburg, seated near the river Elbe. Lon. 11. 50. E. lat. 53. 24. N.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, in Lower Aultria, with a bishop's see, a magnificent castle, an arsenal, and a very handsome park. It is 30 miles S. of Vienna, and 55 N. E. of Gratz. Lon. 16. 27. E. lat. 47. 48. N.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and in the bishoprick of Wurtzburg, seated on the river Sale. Lon. 10. 25. E. lat. 52. 34. N.

NEUSTADT-AN-DER-HART, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on a small chain of mountains, 10 miles N. of Landau. Lon. 8. 9. E. lat. 49. 20. N.

* **NEUVILLER**, a small town of France, in Alsace, seated at the foot of a high mountain. Lon. 7. 27. E. lat. 48. 22. N.

** **NEW-ABBEY**, situated near Kilkullen-bridge, in the county Kildare, province of Leinster.

** **NEW-ALBANY**, also called Orange Port, province of New York, North America.

** **NEW ALBION**, the name given by Sir Francis Drake, to California in New Mexico, when he took possession thereof.

** **NEWARK**, a town of Essex co. in New Jersey, 7 miles N. of Elizabeth, 7 miles N. of Staten island, and 11 W. from New-York.

** **NEWBURN**, a town in the county of Craven, in North-Carolina, situated on the E. side of the river Nuse. It is a very thriving place, has the residence of a governor, and is not above 20 miles E. from Fort-Barnwell.

** **NEW BISCAY**, a province of Guadaluara audience, in Mexico. It is

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bounded by New Mexico, on the N. by part of Florida, and Panuco, on the E. by Zacatecas on the S. and by Caliacan on the W.

NEWARK-UPON-TRENT, a town of Nottinghamshire, England, with a market on Wednesdays, and six fairs, on Friday before Passion-Sunday, May 14, Whit-Tuesday, August 12, November 1, and Monday before December 11, for horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, linen, and woollen cloth; but the last is only for cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs. It is seated on the river Trent, over which there is a bridge into a small island made by the river. It is on the great road to York, has a good trade, and once had a handsome castle now in ruins. It is 17 miles N. E. by E. of Nottingham, and 104 N. by W. of London. It sends two members to parliament. Lon. 0. 45. W. lat. 53. 6. N.

** **NEWBLISS**, a fair town in the county Monaghan, province of Ulster; fairs held Saturday before Easter-day, 30 May, first Saturday in July, and 30 November.

** **NEWBOROUGH**, situated in the county Wexford, province of Leinster. 45 miles from Dublin. Otherwise called **GORRY**, which see.

NEWBOROUGH, a town of N. Wales, in the Isle of Anglesea, with a market on Tuesdays, and 5 fairs, on June 22, August 10 and 21, September 22, and November 11, for cattle. It is seated on the river Brant, 15 miles S. W. of Beaumaris, and 228 N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 27. W. lat. 53. 10. N.

* **NEWBOROUGH**, a village in Lancashire, England, with one fair, on June 21, for horses, horned cattle, and toys.

* **NEWBRIDGE**, a village in Berkshire, England, with two fairs, on March 31, and September 28, for cheese and horses.

** **NEWBRIDGE**, situated on the river Liffey, in the county Kildare, province of Leinster, near 21 miles from Dublin. Fairs are held here 3 May, and 15 August. This is also the name of a place in the county Cork, province of Munster; 126 miles from Dublin. Also a place in the county Limerick province of Munster, 109 miles from Dublin. Likewise a place in the county Wicklow, province of Leinster, 29 miles from Dublin.

** **NEW BRUNSWICK**, a town in the county of Brunswick, in New E. Jersey, situated in the Raritan river.

NEW BRUNSWICK, in New-York, on a W. branch of Hudson's river, 20 miles N. of New-Windfor, and the same distance S. of Kingston.

** **NEW BRITAIN**, comprehending Labrador,

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Labrador, New North and South Wales, &c. Bounded on the N. by frozen seas and parts unknown, on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean, on the S. by Canada, and on the W. by parts unexplored.

* **NEW BUCKINGHAM**, a village in Norfolk, England, with two fairs, on May 29, and November 22, for cheese, cattle, and toys.

NEWBURY, a town in Berkshire, England, with a market on Thursdays, and 4 fairs, on Holy-Thurday, for horses, and other cattle; on July 5, for horses, cows, and hogs; and on August 24, and October 28, for cheese, and horses; commodiously seated on the river Kennet, and is a large, well frequented corporation, with an handsome market-house. It was built out of a Roman town called Spinæ, now a village adjoining. It is 16 miles W. of Reading, and 56 W. of London. Lon. 1. 12. W. lat. 51. 25. N.

** **NEWBURY**, a small town of Essex, the northern county of Massachusetts Bay, pleasantly situated at the mouth of the river Merrimack, where abundance of surgeons are caught and pickled. The society for propagating the Gospel have a missionary here. It lies 34 miles N. of Boston.

** **NEW CAMBRIDGE**, a town in Hartford county, Connecticut, on a branch of Connecticut river, 15 miles S. W. of Herford, and the same distance N. W. of Middletown.

NEW-CASTLE, a borough town in the county Dublin, province of Leinster; which returns two members to parliament, patronage in the Latouche family; fairs held 9 May, and 8 October. Also a place in the county Down, province of Ulster, 75 miles from Dublin.

** **NEWCASTLE**, a county and town on the river Delawar, in Pennsylvania, 30 miles S. W. Philadelphia; the second place for trade in the province; and is 5 miles S. of Wilmington.

** **NEWCASTLE**, a town and a castle of the same name, in Virginia, on the S. W. of Pamunky river, 15 miles S. W. of Walkerton, and 50 N. W. of York.

NEWCASTLE, a town of Carmarthen-shire, in S. Wales, with a market on Fridays, and 3 fairs, on June 22, July 13, and November 22, for horses, cattle, and sheep; seated on the river Tivey, over which there is a bridge. It is but a poor town, and its fine castle is now in ruins. It is 17 miles N. W. of Carmarthen, and 188 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 30. W. lat. 52. 4. N.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LINE, a town in Staffordshire, England, with a market on Mondays, and 5 fairs, on Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, July 6, first Monday in September, and November 6,

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for cattle. It is seated on a rivulet, and is a large place, with broad paved streets; but the buildings are low, and many of them thatched. It had four churches, now reduced to one, and the castle from whence it had its name is quite demolished. It holds pleas for actions under 40 pounds, and sends two members to parliament, and gives the title of duke. It is 15 miles N. of Stafford, and 149 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 2. W. lat. 53. 12. N.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, the county town of Northumberland, England, with two markets, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and two fairs, in August for 9 days, and on October 29, for 9 days, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, linen, woollen cloth, and various other goods. It is seated on the N. bank of the river Tyne, over which there is a bridge, and on the S. side of a considerable ascent. It is a corporation, containing four parish-churches, besides one at Gateshead, and has a handsome exchange, and a custom-house. It is surrounded with a strong wall, through which there are seven gates, and had a castle, now in ruins. It is rich and populous, and carries on a great trade by sea and land; but it is principally noted for its coals, with which it loads many thousand ships in a year, for London and other parts. It is 14 miles N. of Durham, 94 N. of York, and 276 N. by W. of London. It sends two members to parliament. Lon. 1. 27. W. lat. 55. 3. N.

** **NEWCASTOWN**, a fairtown in the county Cork, province of Munster; fairs, 8 January, Whit-Tuesday, 15 October, and 14 December.

* **NEWCHURCH**, a village in Lancashire, England, with two fairs, on April 29, and September 30, for horned cattle and sheep.

* **NEWENDEN**, a village in Kent, England, with one fair on July 1, for pedler's ware.

* **NEWENHAM**, a village in Kent, England, with one fair, on June 29, for linen and toys.

* **NEWENT**, a town of Gloucestershire, England, with a market on Fridays, and four fairs, on Wednesday before Whitsuntide, August 1, and Friday after September 8, for cattle, horses, and cheese. It is seated near a branch of the Severn, 8 miles N. W. of Gloucester, and 104 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 20. W. lat. 51. 56. N.

* **NEWFIDLER-SEA**, a lake in Hungary, 27 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, 28 miles E. S. E. of Vienna, and 20 S. W. of Preiburg.

NEWFOREST, a part of Hampshire, England,

England, opposite made by caused 3 belonging that the hunting ated by a tion of o the royal ** N Fairfield of Strat burt.

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England, lying on the English channel, opposite to the Isle of Wight. It was made by William the Conqueror, who caused 36 churches, and all the houses belonging thereto, to be pulled down, that there might be no obstruction in hunting the game. It is now appropriated by act of parliament for the production of oaks, to be employed in building the royal navy.

**** NEW FAIRFIELD**, a town in Fairfield county, Connecticut, on a branch of Stratford river, 14 miles N. of Danbury.

NEWFOUNDLAND, a large island lying on the eastern coast of N. America, between 47 and 52 degrees of latitude. It is a mountainous, barren country, covered with snow five months in the year. It seems to have no inhabitants of its own, but in summer-time it is visited by a kind of savages called Eskimaux, who are of a different race from the other Americans. However, it has several commodious bays and harbours, and there are 4 or 5 hundred English families who continue there all the year, besides the garrison of St. John's, Placentia, and other forts. In the fishing season it is resorted to by at least 10,000 people every year, on account of the fishing-banks to the E. of this island, for here they cure the cod, which is carried not only to England, but to all parts of Europe. It is 350 miles in length, from N. to S. and 200 in breadth, at the base from E. to W. There is a great plenty of venison, fish, and fowls, but very little corn, fruit, and cattle, upon which account the inhabitants have not only their cloaths and furniture, but provisions from England.

**** NEW GOTTINGEN**, a town on the river Savannah, in the county of Savannah, 35 miles N. W. of Ebenezer, in the province of Georgia.

**** NEW-GRANGE**. See GRANGE, NEW.

**** NEW HAMPSHIRE**, a distinct province of Massachusetts Bay, New England. It extends S. from Massachusetts to the limits of Quebec N. and on the E. are the three annexed counties of Massachusetts, of which Main or York is one, and Lincoln the most easterly, from which it is divided by the county of Cumberland. New Hampshire is not divided into counties, but 100 townships.

**** NEW HANOVER**, a maritime county in the district of Wilmsington, N. America, principal town Exeter.

**** NEW HAVEN**, a town and county in the province of Connecticut, N. America, 6 miles N. E. of Milford.

*** NEWHAVEN**, a town of Suffex,

NEW

England, whose market is disused, but has one fair, on October 20, for pedler's ware. It is seated at the mouth of the river Ouse, and is a small place, chiefly inhabited by a maritime people. It has a quay on the E. side, where ships may ride secure in foul weather. It is 7 miles S. of Lewes, and 57 S. of London. Lon. O. 5. E. lat. 50. 48. N.

*** NEWHAVEN**, a village in Derbyshire, England, with one fair, on October 30, for sheep, cattle, and horses.

*** NEWICK**, a village in Suffex, England, with one fair, on June 1, for cattle, and pedler's ware.

**** NEW-INN**, situated in the co. Galway, prov. of Conaught; 82 miles from Dublin. There is also a place of the same name, in the county Tipperary, province of Munster, 81 miles from Dublin. New-Inn is likewise the name of a place, otherwise called Nineteen-mile-house, in the county Meath, province of Leinster; distant above 19 miles from Dublin.

**** NEW-LONDON**, a county in Connecticut, N. America; chief town of the same name.

NEWMARK, a town of Transylvania, seated on the river Merish, 36 miles N. of Clausenburg, subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 23. 35. E. lat. 47. 19. N.

NEWMARK, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of Bavaria, 30 miles N. W. of Ratibon. Lon. 11. 32. E. lat. 49. 14. N.

NEWMARKET, a town partly in Cambridgeshire, and partly in Suffolk, England, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on Whit-Tuesday, and October 28, for horses and sheep. It consists of one well built street, seated upon the great road, and full of inns. It has one parish in Suffolk, and another in Cambridgeshire, but the market place and all the streets are in Suffolk. It is chiefly noted for its horse-races. It is 14 miles E. of Cambridge, and 60 N. by E. of London. Lon. 9. 25. E. lat. 5.

*** NEWMARKET**, a small town of Flintshire, in N. Wales, 4 miles N. E. of St. Asaph, with 4 fairs, viz. on the last Saturday in April, the third Saturday in July, the fourth Saturday in October, and the second Saturday in December, all for cattle.

**** NEWMARKET**, a place so called in the county Cork, province of Munster; it is situated 5 English miles W. of Kanturk; fairs are held here 8 June, and September, 10 October, and 21 November. Also a fair town in the county Clare, province of Munster; fair days, Easter-Monday, 25 August, and 31 December. Also a fair town in the county Roscommon, province of Conaught; fairs held

NEW

2 May, 26 June, 5 October, and 28 December. Also a place in the county Kilkenny, province of Leinster; 65 miles from Dublin.

**** NEW MARLBOROUGH**, a town in King George's county, Virginia, on the Palowmack river.

**** NEW-MILL**, a fair town in the county Cork, province of Munster; fairs, 4 June.

**** NEW MILFORD**, a town in Litchfield county, Connecticut, 7 miles S. W. from Woodbury.

NEWHAM, a town in Gloucestershire, England, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on June 11, and October 18, for horses and sheep. It is a corporation, and seated on the W. side of the Severn, 8 miles S. W. of Gloucester, and 106 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 23. W. lat. 51. 46. N.

NEWPORT, a town of Hampshire, England, in the Isle of Wight, with two markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and one fair, on Whit-Monday, for horses and toys. It is seated almost in the middle of the Island, and is a large, populous, and well frequented town, governed by a mayor and burgesses, and sends two members to parliament. It has one church built with stone, and 4 streets, which are paved, and contain about 500 houses, built with brick and stone. The number of the people amounts to about 2500, but it has no manufactory. It is four miles from the channel, which separates it from the main land, and small vessels come up the creek to the very quay, which is of great advantage to its trade. It is 17 miles S. of Southampton, and 85 S. W. of London. Lon. 1. 15. W. lat. 50. 40. N.

NEWPORT, a town in Shropshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on Saturday before Palm-Sunday, May 28, and July 27, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep; and on December 10, for the same, and fat cattle; it is seated on a plain, near the borders of Staffordshire, and has a handsome free-school and a market-house; 17 miles E. of Shrewsbury, and 134 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 18. W. lat. 52. 45. N.

NEWPORT, a town of Monmouthshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, viz. on Holy-Thursdays, Whit-Thursdays, August 15, and November 6, for cattle. It is seated on the river Usk, over which there is an handsome bridge; and has a good harbour, or port, from whence it had its name; it had a strong castle, which is now demolished; is 19 miles S. S. W. of Monmouth, and 151 W. by N. of London. Lon. 3. 4. W. lat. 51. 36. N.

NEW

NEWPORT, a town of Pembroke-shire, England, S. Wales, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on July 27, for cattle, horses, and sheep. It is seated at the foot of a high hill, and near the sea-shore; and has an handsome church, and the ruins of a castle. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, 2 bailiffs, and 6 constables. The Neveru, a fine navigable river, runs by the end of the town, and empties itself into Bristol channel. It is 18 miles N. E. of St. David's, and 200 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 50. W. lat. 52. 6. N.

NEWPORT, a town of Cornwall, England, whose market is difused, nor has it fairs; but sends two members to parliament. It is 3 miles N. of Launceston, and 208 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 36. W. lat. 50. 43. N.

*** NEWPORT**, a village in Essex, England, with two fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, and November 17, for horses.

**** NEWPORT**, the chief town of Rhode-Island, situated on the S. W. part of it, having a safe commodious harbour, defended by a regular fort at the entrance, on which are planted 300 pieces of cannon. It lies 60 miles S. of Boston. Lat. 41. 30. lon. 71. 22.

**** NEWPORT**, a post and fair town in the county Mayo, Province of Connaught; 123 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 8 June and 11 November. Also a post and fair town in the county Tipperary, province of Munster; 86 miles from Dublin. Which gives title of baron to the family of Jocelyn. Fairs, 23 October.

NEWPORT-PAGNEL, a town of Buckinghamshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs; viz. on April 22, June 22, October 22, and December 22, for cattle. It is seated on the river Ouse, over which it has two bridges, and noted for the bone-lace made here. It has an old church, and two meeting-houses, and the streets are pretty well paved. It is 14 miles N. E. of Buckingham, and 54 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 45. W. lat. 52. 4. N.

**** NEW-ROSS**, a borough, post, and fair town in the county Wexford, province of Leinster; 67 miles from Dublin. It returns two members to parliament; patronage in the families of Tottenham and Leigh. It is one of the staple ports for exporting wool, yet its trade is but inconsiderable, beef and butter are the principal articles exported. Here is a barrack for a troop of horse, and a good ferry into the county Kilkenny. It gives title of earl to the family of Gore.

**** NEWRY**, a borough, post, and fair town

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town in the co. Down, prov. of Ulster; above 50 miles N. of Dublin. Lat. 54. 12. N. lon. 6. 30. W. It is situated on the Newry-water. It is the most considerable for trade of any place in this country. It has a weekly market on every Thursday, fairs on Monday after Easter-week, and 29 October, returns two members to parliament. The electors being potwollers.

**** NEW SAVANNAH**, a little flourishing town, in the district of Augusta, in the province of Georgia, 13 miles S. E. of Augusta Town, on the river Savannah.

NEWSOL, a town of Upper Hungary, with a large castle. Near this town are the greatest copper-mines in all Hungary; but the ore, after it is taken out of the mine, is melted 14 times before it is fit for use. It is seated on the river Grain, 10 miles N. of Chremnitz, and 50 N. E. of Leopoldstadt. Lon. 19. 29. E. lat. 49. 9. N.

**** NEWTON**, a small town of Chester county, Pennsylvania. It consists of between 30 and 40 houses, and lies 22 miles S. of Philadelphia.

NEWTON, a town of Lancashire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs; viz. on May 17, and August 12, for horses, horned cattle, and toys. It is an inconsiderable place, though it sends two members to parliament; is 5 miles N. of Warrington, and 187 N. W. London. Lon. 2. 45. W. lat. 53. 28. N.

NEWTON, a town of Montgomeryshire, in N. Wales, with a market on Tuesdays, and 5 fairs; viz. on the last Tuesday in March, June 24, last Tuesday in August, October 25, and December 16, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It is seated on the river Severn, 7 miles S. W. of Montgomery, and 187 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 12. W. lat. 52. 21. N.

NEWTON, a town of Hampshire, England, in the Isle of Wight, has one fair, on July 22, for horses and toys, and sends two members to parliament. It is 14 miles S. of Southampton, and 89 miles W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 16. W. lat. 50. 43. N.

*** NEWTON ABBOT**, a village in Devonshire, England, with 3 fairs; viz. on June 24, for horned cattle; on the first Wednesday in September, for cheese; and on November 6, for woollen-cloth.

*** NEWTON-PEPPLEFORD**, a village in Devonshire, England, with one fair, on October 18, for cattle.

**** NEWTOWN**, a town in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, 5 miles S. of Wrightstown, 10 W. of Trenton, in New-Jersey, and 11 N. of Bristol.

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**** NEWTOWN**, a town in Fairfield county, Connecticut, near the Stratford-river, 7 miles E. of Danbury, and 16 N. of Stratford.

**** NEWTOWN-BREDA**, a small village in the county Down, province of Ulster; 94 miles from Dublin.

**** NEWTOWN**, situated in the county Cork, province of Munster; where are fairs on 13 May and 25 September. Also a fair town in the county Leitrim, province of Conaught; fairs held 25 February, May, August, and November. Likewise a fair town in the county Sligo, province of Conaught; fair days, 13 May and 5 December. Also a fair town in the county Waterford, province of Munster; (at Silvermines) fairs held 1 May and 11 November. Likewise a post and fair town in the county Wicklow, province of Leinster; fairs held Easter-Tuesday, and 29 October.

**** NEWTOWN-ARDES**, a borough, post and fair town in the county Down, province of Ulster; 87 miles from Dublin. It is agreeably situated on the northern point of the lake of Strangford. Fairs held 23 January, 14 May and 23 September.

**** NEWTOWN-BARRY**, situated in the county Wexford, province of Leinster; 47 miles from Dublin.

**** NEWTOWN-BELLEW**, situated in the county Galway, province of Conaught; 82 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 28 May, 11 October and November.

**** NEWTOWN-BUTLER**, a fair town in the county Fermanagh, province of Ulster; 65 miles from Dublin, which gives title of Baron to the Earl of Laneshorough. Fairs held 12 May, 5 August, 7 November and 5 December.

**** NEWTOWN-CUNNINGHAM**, situated in the county Donegal, province of Ulster; 122 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 29 October.

**** NEWTOWN-FORSES**, situated in the county Longford, province of Leinster; fairs held Easter-Tuesday, 4 September and 31 October.

**** NEWTOWN-GORE**, situated in the county Leitrim, province of Conaught; fairs held 26 June and 15 October.

**** NEWTOWN-HAMILTON**, situated in the county Armagh, province of Ulster, 53 miles from Dublin.

**** NEWTOWN-LIMAVADY**, a borough and post town, in the county Londonderry, province of Ulster, 106 miles from Dublin; fairs held 28 March, 13 June, 12 July and 29 October. It returns two members to parliament, patron Mr. Conolly.

**** NEWTOWN-PERRY**, adjoining to, and

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and may be considered as part of the city of Limerick, province of Munster.

**** NEWTOWN-SAVILLE**, situated in the county Tyrone, province of Ulster; fairs held 1 May and November.

**** NEWTOWN STEWART**, situated in the county Tyrone, province of Ulster; 94 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 28 March, 2 June, 10 Oct. and 10 Dec.

**** NEW MILFORD**, a town in Litchfield county, Connecticut, near the river Stratford, 7 miles S. E. from Woodbury, 6 E. from Fairfield, and 9 S. of Kent.

**** NEW WINDSOR**, a town in New-York, in the county of Orange, on the W. bank of Hudson's-river, 25 miles N. of Orange.

**** NEW-YEARS-ISLANDS**, small islands on the north side of Staten-land. Great numbers of sea-lions, seals, and a species of vultures, resort to these islands, together with albatrosses, large petrells and penguins. They are situated in about 54. 46. S. lat. and 64. 20. W. lon.

NEYLAND, a town in Suffolk, England, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on October 2, for horses, cattle, and toys. Seated on the river Stour, has a woollen manufacture, and is 54 miles N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 5. E. lat. 52. 1. N.

NEYTRACHT, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see; seated on the river Neitra, 40 miles N. E. of Presburgh. Lon. 17. 49. E. lat. 48. 28. N.

*** NIAGARA**, a considerable river of N. America, in the country of the Iroquois. It proceeds from the Lake Erie, and runs to the Lake Ontario. In this river is a large cataract, said to be the greatest in the world, the waters fall from a rock 140 feet high, and make a noise like thunder heard at a great distance.

NIBANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 37 miles W. of Parma. Lon. 10. 0. E. lat. 45. 5. E.

NICARAGUA, a large river of South America, in a province of the same name, whose western extremity lies within 5 miles of the S. Sea. It is full of dreadful cataracts, and falls at length into the N. Sea.

NICARAGUA, a maritime province of N. America, in Mexico, bounded N. by Honduras, E. by the N. Sea, S. E. by Costa Rica, and S. W. by the S. Sea, being 400 miles long from E. to W. and 120 broad from N. to S. It is one of the most fruitful and agreeable provinces in Mexico, and is well watered with lakes and rivers, and produces plenty of sugar, cochineal, and fine chocolate. One of the lakes is 200 miles in circumference, has an island in the middle. Leon de Nicaragua is the capital town.

NICARIA, an island of the Archipe-

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lago, between Samos and Tine, about 50 miles in circumference. The inhabitants are very poor, and of the Greek communion.

NICASTRO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Calabria; 17 miles S. of Cosenza. Lon. 16. 21. E. lat. 39. 3. N.

NICE, an ancient, handsome, and considerable town on the confines of France and Italy, and capital of a county of the same name, with a strong citadel, a bishop's see, and a senate, which is a kind of a democracy. It is very agreeably situated, 4 miles from the mouth of the river Var, 83 miles S. by W. of Turin, and 83 E. of Aix. Lon. 7. 23. E. lat. 43. 42. N.

NICE, a country and province in the dominions of the duke of Savoy, bounded E. by the territory of Genoa and Proper Piedmont, N. by the marquise of Saluces and Dauphiny, W. by Provence and the Mediterranean Sea, and S. by the principality of Monaco. The inhabitants supply Genoa with timber for building ships, and carry on a great trade in linen cloth, paper, oil, wine, and honey. Nice is the capital town.

NICE, an ancient town of Asia, in Natolia, now called Isnick, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is famous for the general council assembled here in 325, who endeavoured to suppress the doctrines of Arius. See ISNIC.

*** NICHABURG**, a town of Persia, and the largest and most rich of Corossan, famous for a mine of Turkish stones in its neighbourhood. It is 37 miles from Meshed. Lon. 60. 21. E. lat. 37. 10. N.

NICHOLAS ST. a town of France, in Lorrain, with a handsome church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, to which they go in pilgrimage from all parts. It is seated on the river Mourte, 5 miles S. E. of Nanci, and 265 E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 23. E. lat. 48. 39. N.

NICHOLAS ST. a sea-port town of Russia, in the province of Dwina, seated at the mouth of the river Dwina, on the White Sea, 6 miles S. of Archangel. Lon. 41. 0. E. lat. 64. 0. N.

*** NICHOLAS ST.** a village of Glamorganshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on November 6, for cattle.

**** NICKLER**, one of the smaller Virgin-Isles, situated between Anegada and Virgin Gordce.

*** NICKLESBURG**, a handsome town of Germany, in Moravia, with a strong castle which commands it, 27 miles N. of Vienna. Lon. 16. 37. E. lat. 48. 38. N.

NICOBAR ISLANDS, the name of several islands in Asia, lying at the entrance of the gulph of Bengal. The natives

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tives are tall and well-proportioned, with long faces, black eyes, black lank hair, and dark copper-coloured skins. They are said to be a harmless good sort of people, and go almost naked, they have neither temples nor idols; nor does there seem to be any great superiority among them. They are excellent swimmers, and sometimes will overtake ships under fail. They live in little huts, having no towns. They have no corn, but a fruit which serves them instead of bread, and they catch plenty of fish. They are ready to supply the ships that stop there with provisions, for they have hogs and poultry enough; and in return they take iron, linen, and tobacco. They are 300 miles from the peninsula beyond the Ganges. The largest of these islands, which gives name to the rest, is about 40 miles long, and 15 broad.

NICOLAS, ST. an island of the Atlantic ocean, and one of the most considerable of those of Cape de Verde, and lies between Santa Lucia and St. Jago. It is of a triangular figure, and about 75 miles in length. Lon. 14. 10. W. lat. 16. 32. N.

* **NICULO, ST.** is the most considerable, strongest, and best peopled of the isles of Tremeti, in the gulph of Venice, to the E. of St. Domino, and to the S. of Capparata. It has a harbour, defended by several towers, and a fortress, in which is an abbey, with a very handsome church. Lon. 15. 37. E. lat. 42. 10. N.

NICOMEDIA, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia, now called Ischmit, or Schmit. It was formerly a very large place, as appears by the ruins, and now contains 30,000 inhabitants, who consist of Greeks, Armenians, and Turks. The ruins of the ancient structures and fine palaces are very considerable; however, it is still a place of consequence, and carries on a trade in silk, cotton, glass, and earthen ware. It is the see of a Greek archbishop, and is 35 miles N. W. of Ilic, and 50 S. E. of Constantinople. Lon. 29. 30. E. lat. 40. 30. N.

NICOPOLI, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Bulgaria, famous for being the place where the first battle was fought between the Turks and the Christians in 1396; and where the emperor Sigismund lost the day, and had 20,000 men killed. It is seated on the river Danube, 35 miles S. W. of Rotzig, and 130 N. W. of Adrianople. Lon. 25. 33. E. lat. 44. 26. N.

* **NICOPOLI,** or **GRANISH,** an ancient town of Asia, in Armenia, built by Pompey the Great, on the river Cerauna, 265 miles from Erzerum, and 225 from Cogni. Lon. 37. 55. E. lat. 38. 15. N.

NICOSIA, a strong town of Asia, and capital of the island of Cyprus, where a Turkish bashaw resides; delightfully seated between the mountain Olympus and a chain of other mountains. It was formerly well fortified by the Venetians, but now the works are in ruins. It is about 31 miles in circumference; and there are plantations of olives, almonds, lemons, oranges, mulberries, and cypress-trees, interspersed among the houses, which give the town a delightful appearance. The church of Santa Sophia is an old Gothic structure, which the Turks have turned into a mosque, and destroyed the ornaments. It is 100 miles W. of Tripoli, and 160 S. W. of Aleppo. Lon. 34. 45. E. lat. 34. 54. N.

NICOTERA, a sea-port town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Calabria, with a bishop's see; 35 miles N. E. of Reggio, and 185 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 16. 30. E. lat. 38. 34. N.

NICOYA, a town of N. America, in New Spain, seated on the coast of the S. Sea, at the bottom of a bay, 45 miles S. W. of Nicaragua. Lon. 88. 0. W. lat. 10. 15. N.

* **NIDAU,** or **NIDOW,** an handsome town of Switzerland, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name, in the canton of Bern, with an handsome castle. The situation is low on the Lake Bienna, 15 miles N. W. of Bern, and 60 S. W. of Zurich.

* **NIEBLA,** an ancient town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the Rio Tinto, 40 miles W. of Seville. Lon. 5. 56. W. lat. 37. 26. N.

* **NIEMECZ,** a strong town of Moldavia, on the confines of Transilvania, between Socozwa and Cronstadt, being 25 miles from each. Lon. 26. 15. E. lat. 46. 58. N.

NIEMEN, a large river of Poland, which rises in Lithuania, where it passes by Bielica, Grodno, and Konno; it afterwards runs through part of Samogitia, and Ducal Prussia, where it falls into the lake called the Curisch-haff, by several mouths, of which the most northern is called the Russ, being the name of the town it passes by.

* **NIENBURG,** a rich and strong town of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick-Lunenbourg, with a strong castle. It carries on a considerable trade in corn and wool, and is seated in a fertile soil on the river Weser, 30 miles N. W. of Hanover, and 37 S. E. of Bremen. Lon. 9. 26. E. lat. 52. 45. N.

* **NIEN CLOSTER,** a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, in the bishoprick of Schwerin, 3 miles E. of Wismar.

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It is the chief of a bailiwick, and was ceded to the Swedes by the treaty of Westphalia.

NIENHUIS, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and in the bishoprick of Paderborn, seated on the river Lippe, 20 miles E. of Lippestadt. Lon. 8. 55. E. lat. 51. 50. N.

NIEPER, a large river of Europe, and one of the most considerable of the North, formerly called the Boristhenes. Its source is in the middle of Muscovy, running W. by Smolentko, as far as Orsa, and then turns S. passing by Mohilow, Bohaczo, Kiow, Czyrkally, the fortress of Kudak, Dessau, and Oczakow, falling into the Black Sea; as also in its course it divides Little Tartary from Budziac Tartary.

NIESTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburgh, 15 miles S. of Schwerin. Lon. 11. 46. E. lat. 53. 59. N.

NIESTADT, a town of Germany, in the middle Marche of Brandenburg, seated on the river Fuyhre, 25 miles N. E. of Berlin. Lon. 14. 1. E. lat. 52. 49. N.

NIESTER, a large river of Poland, which has its source in the Lake Niefter, in the palatinate of Lemburg, where it passes by Halicz. Then it separates Podolia, and Oczakow Tartary, from Moldavia and Budziac Tartary, and falls into the Black Sea at Belgorod, between the mouths of the Nieper and the Danube.

NIEUPORT, a sea-port town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders, six miles N. E. of Furnes, and 16 N. E. of Dunkirk. It was taken by the French in 1745, but was rendered back after the treaty of Aix la-Chapelle. Lon. 2. 50. E. lat. 51. 8. N.

NIGER, is supposed to be one of the largest rivers of Africa; but its source is uncertain, as also the place where it falls into the sea. In general it is supposed to rise in Abyssinia, or, as others say in the lake Burnon, running from thence through several unknown kingdoms into that of Tombute; but whether it terminates here or not, there is no certain account. However, some think it runs westward from thence, and takes the name of Senegal, falling into the Atlantic Ocean; but of this nothing certain can be affirmed, till further discoveries are made. Some call it the Nile of the Negroes, and the Senegal resembles that river, by its overflowing every year, after the rainy season in Abyssinia, as does also the river Gambia.

NIKOPING, a town of Denmark, and capital of the Island of Falster, or Hultter, with a strong fort, in the Baltic Sea. It

is 55 miles S. W. of Copenhagen. Lon. 12. 7. E. lat. 54. 50. N.

NIKOPING, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sunderland, west of the Baltic Sea, 60 miles S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 16. 40. E. lat. 58. 40. N.

NILE, a great river of Africa. Its source is at the foot of a high mountain in the province of Goyam in Abyssinia, runs first N. E. and afterwards turns directly E. and enters the great lake Dambia, running through it, and, passing among the rocks, the sight of it is almost lost. Then it runs towards the S. and then towards the W. passing towards its source, which it leaves 25 miles to the E. forming a sort of peninsula; after this it runs through the remaining part of Abyssinia into Nubia, and then into Egypt, till it arrives at Cairo; a little below which it divides itself into two great branches, which, with the Mediterranean Sea, forms the island called Delta. The ancients reckoned 11 mouths of the Nile, of which 7 were considerable; but at present there are only two that are navigable at all times; and those are at Rosetta and Damietta. In the middle of this river, between Old Cairo and Gize, is seated the Island of Rodda, which is almost as long as Old Cairo. It is 500 paces in breadth in the middle; and the front of the Mokias takes up all the breadth of the southern part. This is the work of the Saracens, and derives its name from its use, for it signifies measure. In reality they observe there every day, by means of a graduated column, the increase or decrease of the waters of the Nile; and thence the public criers regulate the proclamations they make of these events, at different hours, through the city. On some places of this river there are rocks, from whence the water falls several feet, and these are called the cataracts of the Nile. It overflows regularly every year, from the 15th of June to the 17th of September, when it begins to decrease. The fertility of Egypt depends upon the overflowing of the Nile; and they reckon it will be a bad year when it is less than 14 cubits, and above 18, but 16 cubits is the proper height; and when this happens, they make public rejoicings throughout the Delta. This river affords plenty of fish, and breeds a great number of crocodiles, which are very large and very dangerous. Different authors give different accounts of the just height of the inundation; but that is not very material to an English reader. The Delta, or Lower Egypt, is always overflowed; and when the waters are almost gone off, they sow it with rice, which delights in watery grounds. Dur-

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ing the inundation, the little towns, standing upon eminences, look like so many islands; and they go from one to the other by boats. In Cairo there is a canal called Khalis, which is opened when the water is high enough; from thence it is conveyed into reservoirs and cisterns, and it is afterwards distributed into the fields and gardens, as occasion requires. This inundation of the Nile is caused by the periodical rains which fall every year between the tropics, and more particularly in Abyssinia, which is full of high mountains.

NIMEG UEN, a large, handsome, and strong town of the Netherlands, and capital of Dutch Guelderland, with a citadel, an ancient palace, and several forts. It is noted for the peace concluded here in 1679. It has a magnificent town-house, and the inhabitants are greatly addicted to trade. It is seated on the river Vahal, or Wahal, between the Rhine and the Maese; 35 miles S. E. of Utrecht, and 70 N. E. of Antwerp. Lon. 5. 45. E. lat. 51. 55. N.

NIMPO, a sea-port town of China, in the province of Cheking, whose walls are 5074 geometrical paces in circumference, and has a street which runs through it as straight as line. The walls are good, being built of free stone, but are not strong enough to resist cannon-balls. There are two great arches through the walls, for the passage of barks in and out of the city. The streets are very narrow, and appear more so on account of pent-houses over the shops. In sailing up to Nimpo, the ships pass by a town called Tin-hie, commanded by a citadel, built on a very high rock, by the foot of which all vessels must necessarily pass. The Chinese, merchants of Siam and Batavia go thither yearly to buy silks; and they have a great trade to Japan, it being but two days sail distant from it, carrying thither silks, stuffs, sugar, drugs, arrack, and bringing copper, gold, and silver. Lon. 120. 20. E. lat. 30. 0. N.

**** NINETY SIX DISTRICT**, in South Carolina, includes the W. division of that colony; the principal town is of the same name.

**** NINE-MILE-HOUSE**, situated in the county Tipperary, province of Munster; 70 miles from Dublin. Also a place of the same name in the county Tyrone, province of Ulster; 78 miles from Dublin, halfway between Dunganon and Omagh. Within a mile of which are the ruins of a church.

**** NINETEEN-MILE-HOUSE**, situated in the county Kildare, province of Leinster, near 20 miles from Dublin.

NINEVEH, an ancient city of Asia,

in Assyria, seated on the eastern bank of the river Tigris, formerly prodigious large, but now quite ruined. Some travellers affirm they have seen the ruins of it almost opposite to Mousul, on the other side of the river.

NINOVE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands in Flanders, seated on the river Denre or Dender, with an abbey, 13 miles W. of Brussels. Lon. 4. 5. E. lat. 50. 52. N.

NIO, an island of the Archipelago, between Naxi to the N. Armago to the E. Santerino to the S. and Sikino to the W. It is about 35 miles in circumference, and fertile in wheat; but has very little wood, or oil, nor any palm-trees. The inhabitants are almost all Greeks, and thieves by profession. This island is celebrated by the ancients for the tomb of Homer, who is said to have died in one of the harbours. Lon. 26. 53. E. lat. 36. 48. N.

NIONS, a town of France in Dauphiny, and in the bailiwick of Buis, 10 miles W. of the town of that name. There is a nunnery in this place, and it had formerly a castle, which is now in ruins. It is seated on the river Aguer, over which there is an handsome bridge, consisting of a single arch, and supposed to be the work of the Romans. Lon. 5. 15. E. lat. 44. 26. N.

NIORT, a town of France, in Orleannois, and in Poitou. It is a trading place, 28 miles N. E. of Rochelle. Lon. 0. 33. W. lat. 46. 20. N.

NIPHON, an island of Asia, and the largest of Japan, being 600 miles in length, and 150 in breadth, containing 53 provinces. The chief town is Jeddo.

*** NISARO**, an island of the Archipelago, near that of Rhodes. It produces corn, cotton, and wine, and the inhabitants are Greeks.

NISEN, or **LITTLE NOVOGOROD**, a populous town of the Russian empire, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with a citadel, and the archbishop's see; seated at the confluence of the river Ocka and Volga, upon a mountain, 280 miles E. by N. of Moscow. Lon. 46. 30. E. lat. 56. 34. N.

*** NISIBEN**, or **NESBIN**, a very ancient and celebrated town of Asia, in Diarbeck; now only the shadow of what it was formerly, and seated in a vast plain, 70 miles S. W. of Diarbeck. Lon. 38. 26. E. lat. 36. 10. N.

NISITA, a small island of Italy, on the coast of the kingdom of Naples, very fertile, and would be more so but for the great number of rabbits. It had a small harbour called Porto Pavone.

NISMES, an ancient, large and flourishing

rishing town of France, in Languedoc, with a bishop's see and an academy. There are several monuments of antiquity, of which the amphitheatre is the principal, built by the Romans. The maison quaree, or the square house, is a piece of architecture of the Corinthian order, and one of the finest in the world. The temple of Diana is, in part, gone to ruin. It was taken by the English in 1417. The inhabitants were all Calvinists; but Lewis XIV. demolished their church in 1685, and built a castle to keep them in awe. It is seated in a delightful plain, abounding in wine, oil, game, and cattle; 12 miles N. W. of Arles, 27 N. E. of Montpellier, and 75 N. E. of Narbonne. Lon. 4. 26. E. lat. 43. 51. N.

NISSA, or **NESSAVA**, a town of Turkey, in Europe, in the province of Servia, seated on the river Moravia. It was burnt by the Imperialists in 1689, and is 20 miles E. of Precop, and 120 S. E. of Belgrade. Lon. 22. 32. E. lat. 43. 32. N.

NITHSDALE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Clydesdale; on the E. by Annandale; on the S. by Solway-Frith; and on the W. by Gallo-way.

* **NITRIA**, a famous desert of Egypt, 37 miles in length, bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean Sea; on the E. by the Nile; on the S. by the desert of Seta; and on the W. by St. Ailarion. It had formerly a great number of monasteries, which are now reduced to four; and it takes its name from a salt-lake, out of which is got the natron of the ancients, in which they carry on a great trade.

NIUCHE. See **BOGLOIS**.

NIVELLE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands in Brabant, remarkable for its abbey of canoneses, who are not confined within the walls, but may go out and marry whenever they please. Here also is John of Nivelles, so much admired by the common people, which is the figure of a man in iron, standing on the top of a tower near the clock, who strikes the hours with a hammer. The place enjoys great privileges, and has a good manufacture of cambricks. It is 15 miles S. E. of Brussels. Lon. 4. 36. E. lat. 50. 35. N.

NIVERNOIS, a province of France, between Burgundy, Bourbonnois, and Berry. It is pretty fertile, contains mines of iron, and is watered by a great number of rivers, of which the Loire, the Allier, and the Yonne, are the principal. Nevers is the capital town.

* **NIULHAM**, a kingdom of eastern Tartary, which makes a part of Niuche, or **BGGDOIS**, which see.

NIXABOUR, a town of Asia in Persia, in the province of Korassen, 80 miles S. E. of Misched. Lon. 61. 32. E. lat. 35. 40. N.

* **NIXAPA**, a considerable town of N. America in New Spain, with a rich Dominican convent. The country near it produces a great deal of indigo, cochineal, and sugar. It is 30 miles S. E. of Antequera. Lon. 97. 15. W. lat. 16. 42. N.

* **NIZZA-DELLA-PAGLIA**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Montserrat, seated on the river Belbo, 15 miles S. W. of Alexandria, and subject to the king of Sardinia. Lon. 8. 36. E. lat. 45. 15. N.

** **NOBBER**, a village in the county Meath, province of Leinster; 33 miles from Dublin. Remarkable for being the birth place of O'Carrolan, the famous Irish Bard; in 1670. He died in March 1738, in the 68 year of his age, at Aldersford, a seat in the county Roscommon, province of Conaught, and was interred in the parish church of Kilronan, in the diocese of Ardagh. Fairs held here 25 April and May, 20 June, 15 August, 13 October and 14 November.

NOCERA, an ancient town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, and in the territory of the Pope, with a bishop's see; seated at the foot of the Apennines, 18 miles N. E. of Spoleto. Lon. 12. 49. E. lat. 43. 1. N.

NOCERA-DI-PAGANI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, 15 miles S. of Naples. Lon. 14. 20. E. lat. 40. 36. N.

NOGENT, a town of France, in Champagne, seated on the river Seine, 25 miles N. W. of Troyes. Lon. 3. 40. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

NOGENT-LE-ROTHOU, a town of France, which is pretty populous, and capital of Upper Perche. It is seated on the river Huifne, 35 miles W. of Chartres.

NOGENT-LE-ROY, a town of France, in Orleanois, capital of the duchy of Perche, 35 miles N. E. of Mans. Lon. 0. 50. E. lat. 48. 16. N.

** **NOHAVAL**, situated in the county Cork, province of Munster.

* **NOIRMOTIER**, a town of France, and capital of an isle of the same name, lying in the mouth of the river Loire, is 17 miles in length, and eight in breadth, full of bogs, and yet there are good pastures. Lon. 2. 10. W. lat. 47. 0. N.

NOLA, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples and in the Terra di Lavoro, with a bishop's see. Some authors pretend that bells were invented here. It is 10 miles N. E.

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NOLI, a town of Italy, in the territory, and on the coast, of Genoa, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour. It is 5 miles N. E. of Final; and 30 S. W. of Genoa. Lon. 8. 41. E. lat. 44. 18. N.

**** NOMANS ISLE**, a small island off the coast of New England, 5 miles S. of Martha's Vineyard.

NOMBRE-DE-DIOS, a town of Mexico, in the province of Darien, a little to the eastward of Porto-Bello. It is now abandoned, and the trade is removed to Porto-Bello. Lon. 78. 35. W. lat. 9. 40. N.

NOMENV, a town of Lorrain, seated on the river Seille, 15 miles N. of Nanci. Lon. 6. 15. E. lat. 48. 56. N.

NON-CAPE, a promontory on the W. coast of Africa, opposite to the Canary Islands. Lon. 10. 30. W. lat. 28. 4. N.

NONA, a small but strong town of Dalmatia, with a bishop's see. It is seated near the sea, 7 miles N. E. of Zadra. Lon. 16. 10. E. lat. 44. 35. N.

**** NOODLE ISLAND**, a small island in Bolton Harbour, Massachusetts's Bay, N. America.

*** NOORDEN**, a considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, 12 miles N. of Embden. Lon. 7. 5. E. lat. 53. 38. N.

NOOTKA. See **KING GEORGE'S SOUND**.

NORCIA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, and in the territory of the Pope. It is a sort of a republic, and they elect four magistrates, who it is said can neither read nor write. It is seated among the mountains, 20 miles S. E. of Spoleto, and 27 N. E. of Narni. Lon. 13. 4. E. lat. 42. 36. N.

*** NORDBURY**, a fortress of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, which has its name from its situation to the N. of the Isle of Alsen.

*** NORKHAUSEN**, an ancient and imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and under the protection of the elector of Saxony. The inhabitants are Protestants. It is 25 miles S. W. of Halberstadt. Lon. 11. 3. E. lat. 51. 45. N.

NORDLINGEN, or **NORLINGEN**, a free imperial town of Germany, in Suabia. It is a trading place, and the inhabitants are Lutherans. It is seated on the river Aigre, 38 miles N. W. of Augsburg. Lon. 11. 49. E. lat. 48. 52. N.

*** NORDSTRAND**, an island of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, which was entirely overflowed in 1634; but they have since endeavoured to repair the damages. Lon. 9. 15. E. lat. 54. 40. N.

N O R

NORF-RIVER, it rises out of Babbulf mountain, in the county Waterford, province of Munster; and receives Freshford river, and the river Dinien into it; it unites with the river Barrow to the N. of New-Ross, and both unite with the Suir, opposite to Cheek-point.

NORFOLK, an English county, 66 miles in length, and 34 in breadth, bounded on the S. by Suffolk, on the N. and E. by the ocean, and on the W. by Cambridgeshire. It contains 47,180 houses, 283,080 inhabitants, 660 parishes, and 33 market-towns. The principal rivers are, the Ouse, the Waveney, the Yare, and the Thyn. The air is sharp, but healthy, but the soil is various, being fat in some places, and in others light and sandy. It is full of heaths, and near the sea are rich marshes, fit for grazing cattle. However, in general, it is one of the largest and most fruitful counties in England. The productions are much the same as in other counties, only they have more sea-fish and water-fowls, on account of the vicinity of the sea. Norwich is the principal town. It sends 14 members to parliament.

NORFOLK, a county of Virginia, in N. America, contiguous to Carolina.

*** NORFOLK ISLAND**, a pretty little island of the South Sea, lying in 29 d. 2 m. 30 f. south lat. and 168 d. 16 m. east lon.

NORKOPING, a considerable town of Sweden, in Ostrogothia, or E. Gothland, seated on the banks of a large lake, 90 miles S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 15. 50. E. lat. 58. 28. N.

*** NORLEASE**, a village in Wiltshire, England, with one fair, on April 23, for cattle, horses, and pedler's ware.

NORMANDY, a province of France, bounded on the N. by the English channel; on the E. by Picardy and the Isle of France; on the S. by Perche and Maine, and one part of Bretagne; and on the W. by the ocean. It is about 150 miles in length, 80 in breadth, and 600 in circumference. It is one of the most fertile, and brings in the largest revenue of the kingdom. It abounds in all things except wine, but they supply that defect by cyder and perry. There are vast meadows, fat pastures, and the sea yields plenty of fish. It contains iron, copper, and a great number of rivers and harbours. It carries on a great trade, is very populous, and comprehends a vast number of towns and villages. It is divided into the Upper and Lower; the Upper borders upon Picardy; and the Lower upon Bretagne. The inhabitants are ingenious, and capable of understanding arts and sciences, but they are very fond of law. The Nor-

mans a people of Denmark and Norway, having entered France under Rollo, Charles the Simple ceded this country to them in 912, which, from that time, was called Normandy. Rollo was the first duke, and held it as a fief of the crown of France, and several of his successors after him, till William, the seventh duke, conquered England in 1066, from which time it became a province of England, till it was lost in the reign of king John, and re-united to the crown of France; but the English still keep the islands on the coast of Normandy.

**** NORRIS**, a fair town in the county Armagh, province of Ulster; fairs held 12 February, 14 May, and 10 October.

NORTGAW, a country of Germany. See **BAVARIA**.

NORTHALLERTON, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, England, with a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs, on February 13, May 4, and October 2, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep. It is seated on a small brook, which, a mile below, runs into the river Wisk, and is a large well-built place, sending two members to parliament, and has a good trade. It is 30 miles N. N. W. of York, and 229 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 20. W. lat. 54. 23. N.

NORTHAMPTON, the shire town of Northamptonshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and 8 fairs; on February 20, for horses, horned cattle, and toys; on April 15, May 4, and August 5, are great horse fairs; August 26, is for all sorts of merchandize; September 19, chiefly for cheese and sheep; and November 28, and December 19, for all sorts of cattle. It is seated on the river Nen, over which it has two bridges, and had walls, which are now demolished; as also a large castle, which is ruined likewise. It had seven churches which are now reduced to four; and the great one called All-hallows, stands in the middle of the town, and is adorned with a handsome portico. It was in a great measure destroyed by a fire in 1675, but was soon rebuilt, with a handsome, spacious market-place; and in general, is a well-built, handsome town, where the assizes are kept, as well as the quarter-sessions, and sends two members to parliament. It has the title of an earldom, a good free-school, two almshouses, an infirmary, and a gaol. It is 50 miles W. of Cambridge, 30 S. E. of Coventry, and 67 N. W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 11. W. lat. 52. 11. N.

NORTHAMPTON, a county of North America, in Virginia, forming the S. part of the peninsula on the eastern coast of Virginia.

**** NORTHAMPTON**, a county and

town in Pennsylvania, bounded E. by Jersey, S. W. by Berkshire, and S. by Bucks.

**** NORTHAMPTON**, a town in Hampshire county, Massachusetts Bay, 5 miles S. W. of Hatfield river.

**** NORTHAMPTON**, a county in the district of Halifax, N. Carolina, bounded N. E. by Chawar river, and S. W. by Roanoke river.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, a county of England, 51 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, bounded on the E. by Huntingdonshire, with a part of Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire, on the N. by Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, on the W. by Warwickshire, and on the S. by Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire. It contains 24,200 houses, 129,200 inhabitants, 136 parishes, 13 market-towns, and sends 9 members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Ouse, the Nen, the Welland, the Cherwell, and the Lean. It is a healthful, sporting country, containing a great number of gentlemen's seats, and the soil is fertile in corn and grass. The productions are much the same as in other countries, but there is less waste land, and there are three forests, with several parks.

*** NORTH-BRADLEY**, a village in Wiltshire, England, with one fair, on September 14, for cattle, and cheese.

NORTH-CAPE, the most northern promontory in Europe, on the coast of Norway. Lon. 26. 2. E. lat. 71. 10. N.

NORTH-CURRY, a town of Somersetshire, England, with two markets, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and one fair, on August 1, for bullocks, sheep, and toys. It is seated on the river Tone, and is a pretty good place, and the markets well supplied with provisions. It is 20 miles S. W. of Wells, and 136 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 0. W. lat. 51. 0. N.

*** NORTH-DUFFIELD**, a village in Yorkshire, England, with one fair, on May 4, for cattle and sheep.

**** NORTFIELD**, a town in Hampshire county, Massachusetts Bay, on the E. side of Connecticut river.

NORTH-FORLAND, a cape or promontory of Kent, in the Isle of Thanet, four miles E. of Margate. Between this and the South-Foreland are the Downs, through which all ships pass that are bound to or from the W. Lon. 1. 24. E. lat. 51. 26. N.

NORTHEIM, a rich town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Brunswick, which carries on a great trade, and is a well frequented passage. It is seated between the rivers Rhume and Leina, 45 miles S. of Hanover. Lon. 7. 10. E. lat. 51. 42. N.

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* **NORTHAM**, a village in Suffex, England, with one fair, on September 17, for pedler's ware.

** **NORTH-ISLAND**, otherwise called **INNIS TUSKART**, one of the Blasquet islands; situated in the county Kerry, province of Munster. See **BLASQUES**.

NORTHBEECH, a town of Gloucestershire, England, with a market on Wednesday, and 3 fairs, on Wednesday before April 23, for cows and sheep; on Wednesday before September 29, for horses and small ware; and on the third Wednesday, for cheese and cattle. It has several alms-houses, and a free grammar-school, and is 25 miles E. of Gloucester, and 160 W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 43. W. lat. 51. 46. N.

* **NORTHOP**, a village of Flintshire, in N. Wales, with three fairs, on March 14, July 7, and October 12, for cattle.

* **NORTH-MOULTON**, a village in Devonshire, England, with two fairs, on Tuesday after May 11, and November 12, for cattle.

* **NORTH-PETHERTON**, a village in Somersetshire, England, with one fair, on May 1, for shoes and toys.

** **NORTH ROCKS**, otherwise called **ST. PATRICK'S ROCKS**, situated in the harbour of Donaghadee, county Down, province of Ulster.

NORTH-SEA, a name given to the gulph of Mexico, in contra-distinction to the South-Sea, on the W. side of the isthmus of Darien; and hence the ocean to the N. of it has been called by the same name.

* **NORTH-TAWTON**, a village in Devonshire, England, with two fairs, on October 2, and December 17, for cattle.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a county of England, 74 miles in length, and 45 in breadth, bounded on the E. by the ocean, on the W. by Cumberland and part of Scotland, on the S. by the county of Durham, and on the N. by the river Tweed, which separates it from Scotland. It contains 22,740 houses, 126,440 inhabitants, 460 parishes, 22 market-towns, and sends 6 members to parliament. The air is sharp, and very cold in the winter, from the snow lying on the tops of the hills, which are at a distance from the sea. But the land on the sea-coast is plain and fruitful, and the great plenty of coals that this country produces is generally known. Newcastle is the principal town.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a county of N. America, in Virginia, lying at the mouth of the river Potowmac.

* **NORTH-WALSHAM**, a village in Norfolk, England, with one fair, on Holy-Thurday, for horses, lean cattle, and petty chapmen.

N O R

NORTHWICH, a town of Cheshire, England, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on August 2, and December 6, for cattle, drapery goods and bedding. It is seated near the river Dane, and is a handsome place, but is chiefly noted for its brine-pits and salt-works. It is 20 miles N. E. of Chester, and 159 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 36. W. lat. 53. 16. N.

* **NORTHWOLD**, a village in Norfolk, England, with one fair, on November 30, for cattle and toys.

* **NORTON**, a village in Devonshire, England, with two fairs, on March 10, and October 10, for cattle.

** **NORTON**, a town of New W. Jersey, seated on the E. branch of the Delaware river, 20 miles E. of Philipsburg.

* **NORTON'S SOUND**, discovered and so named by Capt. Cook in his last voyage. Mr. King, on his landing here, discerned many spacious vallies, with rivers flowing through them, well wooded, and bounded by hills of a moderate height. One of the rivers towards the north-west seemed to be considerable; and he was inclined to suppose, from its direction, that it discharged itself into the sea from the head of the bay. Some of his people, penetrating beyond this into the country, found the trees to be of a larger size the further they proceeded. Lon. 197. 13. E. lat. 64. 31. N.

** **NORWALK**, the name of a town, river, and bay, on the coast of Fairfield, in Connecticut, N. America.

NORWAY, the kingdom of, the most western part of Scandinavia, and bounded on the N. and W. by the Ocean, on the E. by Swedish Lapland, and on the S. by the Categate Sea, which separates it from Denmark. It is divided into Norway Proper, and its dependencies. Norway Proper comprehends four general governments; namely, Aggerhuys, Bergen the capital, Dronheim, and Wardhuys. The dependencies of Norway are Iceland and the Isle of Ferro. It is a cold, barren country, and the ground covered with snow for nine months in the year. It is full of woods and mountains, and produces oak-planks, deal-boards, pitch, and tar, besides iron and copper mines. The summer is very short, but then they sow and reap in six weeks time, and yet it does not produce corn sufficient for the natives, and those that come there for trade. They have a very great fishery, and dry their cod upon the rocks, without salting it, which is well known by the name of stock-fish, and sent all over Europe. There is a high chain of mountains runs between Norway and Sweden, called the Dofrine Hills, which are neither inhabited

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habited nor cultivated. It had its own kings, till the year 1387, when it was united to Denmark, and in 1525 it embraced the Lutheran religion. It has a viceroy, who has an absolute power, and resides at Bergen. The people are robust, courageous, inured to labour, and good sailors.

NORWICH, a city of Norfolk, England, and the capital of that county, with three markets, on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays; and three fairs, on the day before Good-Friday, St. Faith's, the Tuesday after St. Michael, and Maudlin or St. Mary Magdalen, for horses, sheep, lambs, and petty chapmen. It is a very ancient place, and has undergone great calamities; however, it is now a large, handsome, populous, and well frequented city, surrounded with walls. It is seated on the river Yare, which runs through part of it, and over which there are several bridges. It has 12 gates, and 36 parish-churches, besides the cathedral, which is a handsome structure, with a lofty steeple. Every part is not inhabited within the walls. For there are many gardens and orchards, and several of the churches are covered with thatch. It is a city and county, and sends two members to parliament, and is also a bishop's see, where the bishop has a palace, as also the duke of Norfolk. It is governed by a mayor, a recorder, 12 aldermen, sheriffs, and 21 common-council; and, besides the above-mentioned churches, it has 5 different meeting-houses, and a Romish chapel. There are here about 8000 houses, the streets are pretty wide, and there is a very spacious market-place. Here is a fine old castle, used as a prison, and from thence a person may have a view of the whole city. Here is also the ruins of a castle called Kitt's, who lived in the reign of Edward VI. and did much damage to the city; a new play-house, a place called Vauxhall, and many other curious gardens, for the resort of the gentry. It has a large and flourishing manufactory in the worsted way, as camblets, crapes, &c. for which it has a great trade, both at home and abroad. It is 43 miles N. of Ipswich, and 109 N. E. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 20. E. lat. 52. 40. N.

NORWICH, a town in New London county, Connecticut, on a branch of the Thames, near the Falls, 15 miles N. of New London, and 11 S. of Canterbury.

NOTO, an ancient, large, and handsome town of Sicily, and capital of the Val-di-Noto. It was entirely ruined by an earthquake in 1693, but the inhabitants built another town at some distance

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from it, which they call Noto Nuova. It is 10 miles S. W. of Modica, and 22 S. W. of Syracuse. Lon. 15. 19. E. lat. 36. 50. N.

NOTO, VAL-DI, one of the three valleys or provinces into which Sicily is divided, and lies between the sea, Val-di-Demona, and Val-di-Mazara. Noto is the capital town.

NOTEBURG, a town of Russia in the province of Ingria, seated on an island in the lake Ladoga, at the place where the river Nieva proceeds from this lake. It is strong, has a good citadel, and was capital of the province before Petersburg was built. It is 25 miles E. of Petersburg. Lon. 31. 9. E. lat. 59. 56. N.

NOTTINGHAM, the county-town of Nottinghamshire, England, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Fridays, and four fairs, on Friday after January 13, May 7, and on Thursday before Easter, for horses and horned cattle, and on October 2, 3, 4, for the same and plenty of cheese. It is delightfully seated on the river Leane, which at a mile's distance, falls into the Trent, over which there is a stone-bridge, as also another over the Leane. It contains 3 parish churches, and 4 meeting houses, with handsome fine, well-built houses, and a very spacious market-place. It is remarkable for its vaults or cellars, cut into a rock. It has a strong castle, which stood on a steep rock, and on the ruins of it is a handsome palace, belonging to the duke of Newcastle, accounted one of the finest seats in England, and the chief ornament of the town. Its chief manufacture is in worst stockings, though they make a great deal of malt and earthen-ware. Most of the houses in the market-place, and principal streets, have their fronts supported by lofty stone columns, which make a very handsome appearance, and at the same time afford shelter in bad weather. The streets are well paved, and, from their situation on a rock, always clean. Heavy goods are brought hither from London by sea, and thence up the river Trent; and many coal-pits, within three or four miles of the town, afford plenty of fuel, at little expence. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, 6 aldermen, 2 sheriffs, 18 common-council, 2 chamberlains, and 2 coroners; and is 16 miles E. of Derby, and 122 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 5. W. lat. 53. 0. N.

NOTTINGHAM, a town in the eastern division of Maryland, 6 miles N. of Charles and Chesapeake-Bay.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, a county of England, 47 miles in length, and 20 in breadth; bounded on the E. by Lincolnshire, on the W. by Derbyshire and Yorkshire,

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Yorkshire, on the S. by Leicestershire, and on the N. by Yorkshire. It contains 17,454 houses, 168 parishes, and 9 market-towns, and sends 8 members to parliament. The air is good and healthful, but the soil is different; that to the E. near the rivers being fertile in corn and pastures, and that on the W. more barren, a great part of it being taken in by the forest of Sherwood, famous for Robin Hood and his companions. This has several coal-mines, is full of game, and the soil is sandy. Besides these, it produces a soft sort of alabaster, which, being burnt, is used for making of floors in the upper rooms.

* **NOVALLÉ**, a small, rich, and populous town of Italy, between Padua and Treviso, 10 miles N. E. of the former, and 13 S. W. of the latter. Lon. 12. 10. E. lat. 45. 29. N.

NOVARA, an ancient well-built, and strong town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and capital of the Novaresse, with a bishop's see; seated on an eminence, 12 miles S. E. of Verceil, and 25 W. of Milan. Lon. 8. 35. E. lat. 45. 25. N.

NOVA SCOTIA. See **ACADIA**.

NOVELLARA, an handsome town of Italy, and capital of a small district of the same name, with a handsome castle, where their sovereign resides; 17 miles E. by N. of Parma, and 20 S. by W. of Mantua. Lon. 11. 4. E. lat. 44. 48. N.

NOVI, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, on the confines of the Milanese. It was taken by the Piedmontese in 1746, and is 10 miles W. of Tortona, and 22 N. W. of Genoa. Lon. 8. 29. E. lat. 44. 45. N.

NOVI-BAZAR, a considerable town of Turkey, in Europe, and in Servia, near the river Oresco, 72 miles W. of Nissa, and 103 S. of Belgrade. Lon. 21. 1. E. lat. 43. 35. N.

* **NOVIGRAD**, a small, but strong town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a good castle; seated on a mountain, near the Danube, 15 miles N. E. of Gran, and 25 N. of Buda. Lon. 18. 20. E. lat. 47. 56. N.

NOVIGRAD, a small, but strong town of Dalmatia, with a castle, and subject to the Turks; seated on a lake of the same name, near the gulph of Venice, 20 miles N. W. of Zara, and 17 E. of Nona. Lon. 16. 35. E. lat. 44. 36. N.

NOVIGRAD, a very strong place of Servia, subject to the Turks; seated near the Danube, 35 miles N. of Nissa, and 90 S. E. of Belgrade. Lon. 22. 32. E. lat. 44. 6. N.

NOVOGORODEC, a town of Lithuania, and capital of a palatinate of the same name. It is large, and seated in a

vast plain, 90 miles S. of Wilna. Lon. 26. 8. E. lat. 53. 35. N.

NOVOGOROD WELICKI, or **GREAT NOVOGOROD**, a rich and very large town of the Russian empire, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with an archbishop's see, and a castle where the archbishop and the waivod reside. It is commonly called the Grand Magazine, because hither they bring the rich merchandizes that come from the Levant. It contains 180 churches and monasteries, and carries on a great trade in Russia leather. It is seated on the river Wolcuff, near the lake Ilmen, 130 miles S. E. of Narva, and 245 N. W. of Moscow. Lon. 32. 45. E. lat. 58. 20. N.

* **NOVOGOROD WELICKI**, a province of Moscow, bounded on the N. by Ingria; on the E. by part of the duchy of Belozera, and that of Tuera, which also bounds it on the S. with the province of Rzeva; and on the W. by Pleskow. It is full of lakes and forests; however, there are some places which produce corn, flax, hemp, honey, and wax.

* **NOVOGOROD SERPSKOI**, a strong town of the Russian empire, and capital of a province of the same name, in Siberia; seated on the river Dubica, 125 miles N. by E. of Kiow, and 325 S. W. of Moscow. Lon. 32. 50. E. lat. 52. 10. N.

NOYA, an ancient town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, seated on the river Tamara, 15 miles W. of Compostella.

* **NOYERS**, a town of France, in Burgundy, seated on the river Serin, in a valley surrounded with mountains, where there are a great many vineyards, 17 miles S. E. of Auxerre. Lon. 4. 2. E. lat. 47. 39. N.

NOYON, an ancient and handsome town in the government of the Isle of France, on the confines of Picardy, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the gentle declivity of a hill, on the river Vorle, 22 miles N. W. of Soissons, and 60 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 6. E. lat. 49. 35. N.

* **NOZEROT**, a town of France, in the Franche-Comte, with a castle. It is seated on a mountain, 20 miles S. E. of Salines, and 30 S. of Bezancon. Lon. 6. 13. E. lat. 46. 47. N.

NUBIA, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N. by Egypt, on the E. by the Red-Sea, and part of Abyssinia, on the W. by the kingdoms of Tagua, Gaoga, and the desert of Gerham. The river Nile, runs through it, on the banks of which, and those of the rivers, it is pretty fruitful, but in other places barren, sandy, and in want of water. To the W. of the Nile is the desert of Bahouda, which

which is five days journey over, being the usual road from Egypt to Abyssinia. Money is of no use in this country in the way of trade, it being all carried on by way of exchange. Their bread and drink is made of a small round seed called Docca, or Seff, which is very ill tasted. Their houses have mud-walls, being very low, and covered with reeds. The habit of the better sort is a vest without sleeves, and they have no coverings for their heads, legs, and feet. The common people wrap a piece of linen-cloth about them, and the children go quite naked. They are a stupid, debauched sort of people, having neither modesty, civility, nor religion, though they profess to be Mahometans. The productions of this country are gold, elephants teeth, civet, and sandal wood, and they send a great many slaves into Egypt. The principal towns known to the Europeans are Dangola and Sennar.

* **NUCES TOWN**, situated in the county Cork, province of Munster.

* **NUESTRA SENORA DE LA PAZ**, a town of S. America, in Peru, and in the audience of Los Charcas, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, in a valley abounding with vines and fruits, which begin to ripen in January. Lon. 64. 0. W. lat. 17. 10. S.

* **NUESTRA SENORA DE LA VICTORIA**, a town of N. America, in Mexico, on the coast of the bay of Campeachy, and in the province of Tabasco. Lon. 92. 35. W. lat. 18. 0. N.

* **NUOVA SREGOVIA**, a town of the E. Indies, in the Isle of Luzon, and one of the Philippines, with a bishop's see. The Portuguese alcaide, major of the province, resides in this place. It is seated near the mouth of the river Cagayan. Lon. 120. 59. E. lat. 13. 39. N.

* **NUITZ**, a town of France, in Burgundy, famous for its excellent wines; seated at the foot of a mountain, 15 miles S. W. of Dijon, and 150 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 0. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

NUMANTIA, anciently a considerable town of Spain, in Old Castile, then called Celtiberia. The inhabitants were greatly celebrated for maintaining this town 14 years, when besieged by the Romans. The men, when they could hold out no longer, for want of provisions, killed their wives and children, and afterwards themselves, burning every thing that was valuable among them. After this, Scipio Africanus demolished this place, in the year of Rome 1625. The ruins of it are still to be seen at Puente-Guara, on the river Duero, 4 miles above the town of Soira. Lon. 2. 26. W. lat. 41. 42. N.

NUMIDIA, anciently a large country

of Africa, to the S. of Mount Atlas, which had formerly its own kings. It is now called Biledulgerid.

NUNEATON, a town of Warwickshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on May 14, for horses, cows, and sheep. It is seated on the river Auker, and was formerly noted for its abbey, and has at present a good free-school. It is 8 miles N. by E. of Coventry, and 100 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 25. W. lat. 52. 36. N.

* **NUNNY**, a village in Somersetshire, England, with one fair, on November 11, for cattle.

NUREMBURG, or **NURENBURG**, one of the most handsome, strong, and flourishing places in Germany, capital of Franconia, and a free imperial city. It is seated in a sandy, barren soil, and yet the inhabitants are so industrious, that they have brought this republic into a very flourishing state, and are almost as happy as possible. It is a large place, and is 2 miles and 468 paces in length, and 1 mile and 36 paces in breadth, and about 6 miles in circumference. It is surrounded by high walls, flanked with 365 towers, as also with a deep ditch. The river Pegnitz runs through the middle, and divides it into two parts. It turns 160 wheels, as well belonging to mills, as other machines; and over it are 12 stone-bridges. There are also 123 capital streets, and 400 smaller; 12 large fountains, and 130 small, besides 117 wells. This city also contains 16 churches, 44 religious houses, 10 market places, 21,000 houses, and 25,000 families. Among the public buildings the churches of St. Sebald and St. Lawrence deserve the greatest attention, they being very handsome structures. The arsenal is one of the best in Germany, and the town-house is greatly admired by travellers. The townsmen are divided into 8 quarters, each of which has a captain. The government is aristocratical; and, by the authority and prudence of the magistrates, every thing is well regulated. The great council is composed of 200 persons, and the supreme council is composed of 34 patricians, and 8 of the most reputable tradesmen. The burgeses have two excellent qualities; they are very industrious, and the best workmen in arts. Their maps and prints are in high esteem, as well as their musical and mathematical instruments; nor are they less curious in clock-work, and in the several manufactures of iron, steel, ivory, wood, and alabaster. The best toys are made here, which are commonly known in Ireland by the name of Dutch toys; and they have also a famous academy for painting. The anatomical theatre, and the public

library.

library, are also worth notice. With regard to the cleanness of their streets and the neatness of their houses, they imitate the Dutch; and though they formerly kept to their old habits, they now follow the most fashionable modes. Though their religion is the Lutheran, the church of the Holy Ghost has variety of reliques, as also the imperial crown, the imperial sceptre, the globe of the empire, the sword of St. Maurice, the imperial mantle, the white robe of the emperors called the dalmatic, the golden surplice, the mantle of the choir, and the gloves, the slippers, and the hereditary crown of the emperor Rodolph II. All these rarities are placed in a chest, which is suspended by a rope in the dome, and they are never taken down but at the coronation of an emperor, or when any person of high distinction wants to see them. The ancient and superb castle, or palace, which the inhabitants bought of the burgraves, is still standing at the extremity of the city. Here are 4 Latin schools, besides a famous college or university. No Jews are suffered to lodge a single night here, nor can they enter the city at all without paying a certain tax. They have in process of time obtained a considerable territory, which is about 30 miles in diameter, and 100 in circumference, and in which are two large forests. Their manufactures are conveyed all over Europe by the means of two large fairs. The houses are all built of free-stone, and are 4 or 5 stories high. It is seated almost in the center of Germany, 55 miles N. W. of Ratibon, 62 N. of Augsburg, and 250 W. by N. of Vienna. Lon. 11. 12. E. lat. 49. 27. N.

* NUTLEY, a village in Suffex, England, with one fair, on May 4, for cattle, and pedler's ware.

* NUYS, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in the electorate of Cologne, subject to the house of Austria; seated on the river Erft, 5 miles S. W. of Dusseldorp, and 20 N. W. of Cologne. Lon. 6. 52. E. lat. 51. 11. N.

NYBURG, a town of Denmark, seated at the E. end of the island of Funen, 10 miles E. of Odensee. Lon. 10. 40. E. lat. 55. 30. N. See NEUBURG.

NYLAND, a province of Sweden, in Finland, lying on the gulph of Finland, and to the W. of the province of Carelia.

* NYMBURG, a strong town of Bohemia, seated on the river Elbe. The Saxons took it by assault in 1634. Lon. 15. 34. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

** NYMPH-BANK, situated about 10 leagues off the coast of the county Waterford, province of Munster; it is a

great fishing place, and 11 leagues S. S. E. from the high head of Dungarvan. It abounds with cod, ling, skate, bream, whiting, and other fish.

* NYON, a considerable town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a castle. There are a great many Roman inscriptions here, and it is a trading place, seated in a good country, near the lake of Geneva, 10 miles from that city. Lon. 6. 12. E. lat. 46. 21. N.

NYSLÖT, a strong town of Russia, in Livonia, with a castle; seated on the river Narva, among large marshes, 20 miles S. W. of Narva, and 40 N. of Wyburg. Lon. 29. 10. E. lat. 61. 56. N.

NYSTADT, a small town of Scandinavia, seated on a bay of the Bothnic gulph, in N. Finland, 62 miles S. of Bioneburg. It is noted for a peace concluded here in 1721, between the emperor of Russia and the king of Sweden. Lon. 21. 1. E. lat. 61. 10. N.

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* OACCO, a province of Africa, in the province of Angola. It is a level, fertile country, but not well cultivated. The Portuguese pretend that they have converted the inhabitants to Christianity.

OAKHAMPTON, a town of Devonshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and 4 fairs, on the second Tuesday after March 11, May 14, first Wednesday after July 5, and August 5, for cattle. It is seated between the river Oakment, and a branch thereof; it is a mayor-town, and sends two members to parliament. It is 24 miles W. of Exeter, and 193 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 5. W. lat. 50. 43. N.

* OBASINE, a village of France, in the diocese of Limoges, five miles S. of Tulle, with a rich abbey. Lon. 1. 44. E. lat. 45. 18. N.

OBDACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and in the duchy Styria; seated at the confluence of the rivers Achza and Traun, 3 miles below the lake Chienzee, and 35 W. of Gratz. Lon. 14. 43. E. lat. 47. 3. N.

* OBDORA, a province of Russia, in Siberia, to the E. of the river Oby, and almost under the polar circle.

* OBERKIRCH, a town and castle of Alsace, near the Black Forest, about three miles

miles from Strasburg, to whose bishop it belongs. Lon. 7. 50. L. lat. 48. 35. N.

* **OBERNDORFF**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, in the Black Forest, belonging to the house of Austria. It is divided into the upper and lower towns, and is seated on the river Neckar. Lon. 8. 45. E. lat. 48. 25. N.

OBERNBERG, a handsome town of Germany, in Bavaria, with a castle; seated on the river Inn; 15 miles S. of Passau, to whose bishop it belongs. Lon. 13. 36. E. lat. 48. 15. N.

OBERSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and capital of a county of the same name, 30 miles E. of Triers. Lon. 7. 26. E. lat. 49. 42. N.

OBERWESEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, formerly imperial, but now belongs to the elector of Treves, or Triers. It is seated on the Rhine, 40 miles E. N. E. of Triers. Lon. 7. 48. E. lat. 50. 1. N.

* **OBOLDAH**, a strong town of Asia, in Persia, and in Irac-Agemi, seated on a branch of the Tigris, near Buzarah. It is accounted by some a sort of paradise. Lon. 45. 15. E. lat. 30. 15. N.

** **OBRIEN'S-BRIDGE**, situated in the county Clare, province of Munster; 38 miles from Dublin. Here are fairs on 25 July and 7 November. At this place is Montpelier, which has an excellent sulphurous spring, famous for curing several disorders.

OBV, or **OB**, a river of the Russian empire, in Asia, which rises in the desert of Ischimka, and, running N. joins the Irtysh near Tobolski; and still keeping its name continues its course N. and falls into a deep bay called Obikaya, in about 63 degrees of lat. The exact course of this river was unknown till this country was surveyed by the Russians, who have given us good maps of it, and of all Siberia.

OCANA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on a plain, abounding in all the necessaries of life, five miles from the river Tago, and 18 E. of Toledo. Lon. 2. 50. W. lat. 39. 52. N.

OCHRIDA, See **GIUSTANDIL**.

OCHSENFURT, a town of Germany in Franconia, and in the bishoprick of Wurtzburg; seated on the river Main, 10 miles S. E. of Wurtzburg. Lon. 10. 10. E. lat. 49. 35. N.

OCCA, a large river of Muscovy, which rises in the duchy of Worotin, crosses that of Rezan, a part of that of Moscow, and falls into the Wolga at Nice Novogorod. It passes by the towns of Worotin, Kolumna, Rezan, Cachine, and Wolodimar.

OCKER, a river of Germany which, rising in the S. part of the duchy of Brunswick, runs N. by the town of Goslar,

Wolfenbuttle, and Brunswick, and falls into the Aller to the W. of Gythorn.

OCZACOW, or **OCZAKOFF**, a town of Turkey in Europe, and capital of a sangiac of the same name, inhabited by Tatars. During a late war here was a Turkish garrison of 20,000 men. However, it was taken by the Russians in 1737, and all those that resisted put to the sword. The Russians themselves lost 18,000 men in the assault. The Turks returned the same year with 70,000 men to retake it, but were obliged to retire after the loss of 20,000. In 1738 the Russians withdrew their garrison, and demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the river Bog, to the W. of the Nieper, or rather where they both unite, and falls into the Black Sea. It is 42 miles N. E. of Bialagrod, and 190 N. by E. of Constantinople. Lon. 30. 50. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

* **ODELL**, a village in Bedfordshire, with one fair, on Whit-Tuesday, for all sorts of cattle.

ODENSEER, a considerable town of Denmark, in the Isle of Funen, with a bishop's see; 75 miles W. of Copenhagen. Lon. 10. 17. E. lat. 55. 30. N.

ODER, a river of Germany, which has its source near a town of the same name in Silesia, and on the confines of Moravia. It runs N. through that province, and then into the Marche of Brandenburg and Pomerania, where it forms a large lake, afterwards falling into the Baltic Sea by three mouths; between which lie the islands of Usedom and Wollin. It passes by several towns; as Ratibor, Opelen, Breslau, Glogau, and Crotten, in Silesia; Francfort, Lebus, and Custrin, in Brandenburg; and Gartz, Stetin, Cammin, Wallin, Usedom, and Wolgast, in Pomerania.

ODER, a town of Silesia, seated at the source of the river Oder, 16 miles S. W. of Troppaw. Lon. 17. 30. E. lat. 50. 46. N.

ODERBERG, a town of Silesia, seated near the confluence of the rivers Oder and Elsa, 10 miles above Ratibor, and 20 E. of Troppaw. Lon. 18. 10. E. lat. 50. 2. N.

ODERNHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the river Seltz, 20 miles S. of Mentz. Lon. 9. 20. E. lat. 49. 31. N.

ODIAM, a town of Hampshire, in England, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on Midlent Saturday, for cattle and toys. It is a corporation, and is the place where David king of Scotland was kept prisoner. It is 24 miles N. E. of Winchester, and 41 W. by S. of London. Lon. 0. 56. W. Lat. 51. 18. N.

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ODORNEY, the ruins of an ancient abbey, a venerable remains of antiquity; situated not far from Ardfeet, in the county of Kerry, province of Munster.

ODENBURG. See **SOPRON**.

OE LAND, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic Sea, on the coast of Sweden, near Gothland, about 62 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. The air is good and the soil fertile. Borckholm is the capital town.

OE L F E L D, a town of Germany, in the circle of lower Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburg; seated on the river Alder, 25 miles E. of Brunswick. Lon. 11. 20. E. lat. 52. 27. N.

OE S S E L, an island of the Baltic Sea, on the coast of Livonia, and at the entrance of the gulph of Riga, three miles S. of the isle of Dagha; about 74 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, and is defended by two forts. It formerly belonged to Denmark, but now to Russia.

OE T I N G, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, under the jurisdiction of Burckhausen. It is divided into the Upper and the Lower town, and seated on the river Inn, eight miles N. W. of Burckhausen. Lon. 12. 44. E. lat. 48. 14. N. There is a great resort of pilgrims to the old chapel.

OE T I N G, or **OE T I N G E N**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and capital of a county of the same name; seated on the river Wirnitz, 12 miles above Donawert, and 35 N. W. of Ingolstadt. Lon. 10. 40. E. lat. 48. 58. N.

* **OE T I N G**, a county of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, bounded on the N. and E. by Franconia, on the S. by the duchy of Neuburg, and on the W. by that of Wirtemberg. It is about 40 miles from E. to W. and 20 from N. to S.

OFFA'S DIKE, an entrenchment cast up by Offa, a Saxon king, to defend England against the incursions of the Welch. It runs through Herefordshire, Shropshire, Montgomeryshire, Denbighshire, and Flintshire.

* **OFFANTO**, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples. It rises in the Apennine Mountains, in the Farther Principato; and passing by Conza, and Monte Verde, it afterwards separates the Capitanata from the Basilicata and the Terra-di-Bari, and then it falls into the gulph of Venice, near Salpe.

OFFENBACH, a town of Germany, in Franconia, seated on the Maine, 5 miles E. of Francfort. Lon. 8. 45. E. lat. 49. 54. N.

OFFENBURG, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, under the protection of the house of Austria. It is seated on the river Kinzig, 12 miles

S. E. of Strasburg, and 28 S. of Baden. Lon. 8. 1. E. lat. 48. 31. N.

OFFIDA, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in the Marca of Ancona, near the confines of Abruzzo; 16 miles S. of Firmo, and 26 S. of Loreto. Lon. 13. 46. E. lat. 42. 53. N.

OGLIO, a river of Lombardy, which has its source in the bishoprick of Trent, and in the country of the Grisons. It runs through the lake Iseo, then on the confines of Bergamasco, and of the Cremonese; and having entered the duchy of Mantua, falls into the Po, at a small place called Torre d'Oglio.

* **OHETEROA**, situated near the Society Islands in the South Seas, 13 miles in circuit, surrounded by a reef, and has neither harbour nor anchorage. It is rather high than low, but neither so populous nor so fertile as the islands to the northward of it; yet their manufactures are of a superior kind. The cloth is of a better dye, the spears and clubs are better cut and polished, and the carving is executed in a better manner. The people are lusty and well made, and rather browner than those of the Society Isles. Lon. 150. 47. W. lat. 22. 27. S.

* **OHIO**, a river of N. America, called by the French the Beautiful River, has its source between the Allegany mountains and the lake Erie; and running S. W. through a most delightful country, as also receiving many smaller rivers in its passage, at length falls into the Mississippi, in about 37 degrees of latitude.

* **OIRA**, an ancient town of Italy, in the Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see, and an old castle. It is seated at the foot of the Apennines, 20 miles N. E. of Tarento, and 20 S. W. of Brandisi. Lon. 17. 54. E. lat. 40. 38. N.

OISANS, a town of France, in the province of Dauphiny, 28 miles S. E. of Grenoble. Lon. 6. 25. E. lat. 45. 0. N.

* **OISE**, a river of France, which has its source in the forest of Ardennes, and afterwards falls into the Seine.

OKEHAM, a town of Rutlandshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and 3 fairs, on March 15, for horned cattle and sheep; May 6, for the same, and a shew of stone-horses; and on September 11, for horses, sheep, and hogs. It is seated on a rich and pleasant valley, called the Vale of Catmus, and is the place where the assizes are held. It is pretty well built, and has a good church, a free-school, and an hospital. It is 28 miles S. by E. of Nottingham, and 94 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 46. W. lat. 52. 42. N.

OKINGHAM, **OCKINGHAM**, or **WOKINGHAM**, a town of Berkshire, Eng-
land.

land, with a market on Tuesdays: is a large frequented place, containing several streets, and has a handsome market-house in the middle thereof. It has been of note for the manufacture of silk stockings. The fairs are on the Tuesday before Shrove-tide, June 11, and November 2, for horses and cattle. It is 8 miles S. E. of Reading, and 30 W. of London. Lon. 0. 59. W. lat. 51. 25. N.

**** OLD-ABBEY**, situated in the county Cork, province of Munster; where fairs are held on 8 days before Ascension-day, and 3 November.

**** OLD-BRIDGE**, situated two miles from Drogheda, in the county Louth, province of Leinster; at this place the Obelisk is erected on the banks of the river Boyne, to commemorate the victory gained by king William III. over the forces of James II. It is seated on a rock, and esteemed the handsomest of the kind in Europe.

**** OLD-CASTLE**, a post and fair town in the county Meath, province of Leinster; 41 miles from Dublin. Fairs held last Monday in January, 2 Monday in June and July, 20 August, last Monday in September, and 2 Monday in December. Also a place in the county Cork, province of Munster; where are fairs on 1 May, and 4 September.

OLDENBURG, a county of Germany, in Westphalia, bounded on the W. by the county of Embden; on the S. by the bishoprick of Munster; on the E. by the county of Delmenhorst and the duchy of Bremen; and on the N. by the German Ocean. It is about 45 miles in length, and 22 in breadth, a marshy country, with fat pastures; but subject to great inundations, which render the inhabitants very poor.

OLDENBURG, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and capital of a county of the same name. It is pretty well fortified, and the castle and house where the king of Denmark was born have been rebuilt since 1737. The church of St. Lambert contains the tombs of the last counts of Oldenburg, which are very curious. It is noted for its horses; it is seated on the river Hunte, 22 miles W. of Bremen, and 45 S. E. of Embden. Lon. 8. 8. E. lat. 53. 7. N.

*** OLDENBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Holstein, subject to the duke of Holstein Gottorp. It is seated near the Baltick Sea, 30 miles N. of Lübeck. Lon. 10. 47. E. lat. 54. 22. N.

OLDENDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Lunenburg; seated on the rivers Wenaw and Esca. Lon. 10. 35. E. lat. 53. 16. N.

OLDENDORF, a town of Germany, in

the circle of Westphalia, seated on the river Weser, 6 miles S. of Schaumburg. Lon. 9. 31. E. lat. 52. 16. N.

OLDENZEL, a town of the United Provinces, in Overijssel, formerly very strong, but the fortifications were demolished in 1626. It is 30 miles E. of Deventer. Lon. 6. 57. E. lat. 52. 20. N.

OLDESLO, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holstein, belonging to the king of Denmark; seated on the river Trave, 17 miles W. of Lubeck, and 25 N. E. of Hamburg. Lon. 10. 18. E. lat. 53. 52. N.

*** OLDDHAM**, a village in Lancashire, England, with one fair, on May 2, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep.

**** OLD-HEAD**, situated in the county Cork, province of Munster; 4 miles S. of Kinsale, in the barony of Courcies; it is a promontory, running far into the sea, on which is a light-house. A mile from its extremity, is an ancient castle of the lords of Kinsale.

**** OLD-MERRION**, situated in the county Dublin, province of Leinster, about 2½ miles from the metropolis; here is Merrion Castle.

**** OLD-MILL-STREET**, situated in the county Cork, province of Munster; fairs, 12 June, September, and December.

**** OLD-ROSS**, situated in the county Wexford, province of Leinster; 63 miles from Dublin.

**** OLD-STONE**, situated in the county Antrim, province of Ulster; fairs held 13 June and 22 October.

**** OLD-TOWN**, situated in the county Donegal, province of Ulster; sends two members to parliament; fairs held 4 May, 8 June, 31 July and 8 October.

OLERON, an isle of France, lying on the county of Aunis and Saintonge, 5 miles from the continent. It is 12 miles in length, 5 in breadth, and 30 in circumference; is very fertile, and contains about 12,000 inhabitants, and is defended by a castle. Lon. 1. 20. W. lat. 46. 3. N.

OLERON, a considerable town of France, in Gascony, and in Bearn, with a bishop's see; seated on the river Gave, 10 miles S.W. of Pau, and 36 S. E. of Dax. Lon. 0. 14. W. lat. 43. 7. N.

OLECKO, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhinia, 56 miles S.W. of Lucko, or Lufuc. Lon. 25. 10. E. lat. 50. 23. N.

*** OLIKA**, a strong town of Poland, in Volhinia, with the title of a duchy, and a strong citadel. Lon. 26. 9. E. lat. 51. 15. N.

OLINDA, a town of South America, in Brazil, in the captainship of Pernambuco; seated on the coast, where there is a very good harbour. It was taken by

the Dutch have since lat. 8. 13.

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the Dutch in 1630, but the Portuguese have since retaken it. Lon. 35. 0. W. lat. 8. 13. S.

OLITE, a handsome town of Spain, in the kingdom of Navarre, where their kings formerly resided. It is seated in a pleasant, fertile country, on the road from Pampeluna to Saragossa, 20 miles N. of Tudel, and 20 N. E. of Calahorra. Lon. 1. 46. W. lat. 42. 22. N.

OLIVA, a large and celebrated monastery of Poland, in Regal Prussia, 3 miles W. of Danzick. It contains several tombs of the dukes of Pomerania, and is remarkable for the peace concluded here in 1660, between the emperor and the kings of Sweden and Poland. Lon. 18. 29. E. lat. 54. 22. N.

OLIVENZA, a very strong and important town of Portugal, in Alentejo; seated in a vast plain, near the river Guadiana, 13 miles S. of Elvas, and 40. E. of Evora. Lon. 7. 4. W. lat. 38. 30. N.

* OLMEDO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the eastern bank of the river Adaja, on the frontiers of the kingdom of Leon, 30 miles S. of Valladolid. Lon. 4. 29. W. lat. 41. 20. N.

OLMUTZ, a town of Germany, in Moravia, with a bishop's see, and a famous university. The public buildings are very handsome, particularly the Jesuits college. It is a populous, trading, and very strong place, and yet it was taken, with the whole garrison, by the king of Prussia, in 1741. In July 1758, he besieged it again; and when he had almost taken the place, he was obliged to raise the siege, to go and meet the Russian army. It is seated on the river Morave, 80 miles N. by E. of Vienna, and 97 S. of Breslau. Lon. 17. 35. E. lat. 49. 26. N.

OLONE, an island, town, castle, and harbour of France, in Lower Poitou, 30 miles N. W. of Rochelle, and 258 S. W. of Paris. All these places are near each other. Lon. 1. 43. W. lat. 46. 30. N.

* OLONITZ, a town in the empire of Russia, famous for its mines of iron, and its mineral water. It is seated between the lakes Ladoga and Onega. Lon. 34. 20. E. lat. 61. 26. N.

OLSE, or OELSE, a handsome, strong, and considerable town of Silesia, with a strong castle, surrounded with ditches, where the duke generally resides. It is 22 miles E. of Wolaw, and 17 N. E. of Breslau. Lon. 17. 26. E. lat. 51. 19. N.

* OLSNITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Voigtland, seated on the river Elster, 60 miles S. W. of Dresden. Lon. 12. 27. E. lat. 50. 40. N.

* OLTEN, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick in the canton of Soleure; seated a little to the N. of the river Aar, between Arwangen and Araw. Lon. 7. 45. E. lat. 47. 16. N.

OLYMPIA. See LONGINICO.

OLYMPUS, a mountain of Turkey, in the Lesser Asia. It is one of the highest and most considerable mountains in all Asia, not much unlike the Alps in Europe, the top of it being always covered with snow. There are several other mountains, which formerly had the same name.

** OMAGH, a post and fair town, in the county Tyrone, province of Ulster, above 86 miles from Dublin, in which the assizes are held for that county. Its ancient name is Oigh-magh, i. e. the residence of the chief, it being formerly one of the ancient raths or castles of the old chief of that country. Fairs held 12 January, 2 Thursday 0. ft. in February, 5 April, 2 Thursday 0. ft. in May, last Thursday in June, 5 August, 2 Thursday 0. ft. in August, 2 October, 3 November, and 3 Thursday in November.

OMANA, a country of Asia, in the centre of Arabia Felix, and under the tropic of Cancer.

* OMBRONE, a river of Italy, in Tuscany, which rises in the Siennese, and falls into the Tuscan Sea.

OMBRONE, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, and in the Siennese, three miles S. of Grosseto, between the river Ombrone and the lake Castigliano.

* OMEGNA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and in the Novarese, with a castle. It is a little to the N. of the lake Orta, and about five miles N. of the town of that name.

OMER'S ST. a strong, fortified, large, and populous town of France, in Artois, and capital of a considerable bailiwick, with a castle and a bishop's see. It is a fortress of importance, and surrounded on one side with a large morass; and about it there are many sluices, which serve to carry the water off when it is overflowed; and in the midst of the morass a sort of floating islands, covered with verdure and trees. The cathedral is a handsome structure, and there are other fine buildings, with a rich Benedictine abbey. The French became masters of this place in 1679. It is seated on the river Aa, and on the side of a hill, eight miles N. W. of Aire, and 135. N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 20. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

* OMISC, an ancient town of Dalmatia, seated on the gulph of Venice, and at the mouth of the river Setine.

OMLANDS, a name given to the environs

rons of Groningen, in the United Provinces.

OMMEN, a small town of the United Provinces, in Overijssel, seated on the river called the Lesser Vecht, 17 miles N. E. of Deventer. Lon. 6. 10. E. lat. 52. 32. N.

OMMENSBURG, a strong town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, seated on the river Others, nine miles S. E. of Marburg, and 45 N. E. of Francfort. Lon. 9. 13. E. lat. 50. 30. N.

OMMIRABIA, a river of Africa, in Barbary, which has its source in Mount Atlas, and crosses Tedles, a province of Morocco. It separates this kingdom from that of Fez, and falls into the Azamor in the little gulph of Ommirabi.

OMOA, a small fortified town on the coast of Honduras, belongs to Spain; it has an excellent harbour.

ON, a town of Africa, in Egypt, otherwise called Heliopolis, was formerly a very considerable place. It was seated near the river Nile, 10 miles N. E. of Cairo, and had a superb temple, dedicated to the Sun. At present it is almost ruined, and bears the name of Ainkems.

ONANDAGORS, a tribe of the native Americans, in N. America, and one of the five nations of Iroquois, whose place of residence is near the Lake Ontario.

ONANO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in Orvieto, with the title of a duchy. It is seated between Aquapendente and Petigliano, five miles from each.

ONE, a cape of Barbary, in the kingdom of Telenin, to the N. of a town of that name, near the mouth of the river Mulvia.

ONGEHEOW, one of the Sandwich Islands, five or six leagues to the westward of Atooi. Its eastern coast is high and rises with abruptness from the sea; but the other parts of the island consist of low ground, except a round bluff head on the south eastern point. It produces plenty of yams, and of the sweet root called tee. Lon. 199. 45. E. lat. 21. 50. N.

ONGEA, a river and lake of the Russian empire, between Muscovite Carelia, the territory of Cargapol, and Swedish Carelia. It is 100 miles in length, and 40 in breadth, having a communication with the Lake Ladoga, and consequently with Petersburg. The river has its source in Cargapol, gives its name to a country full of woods, and falls into the White Sea.

ONEGLIA, a sea-port town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with the title of a principality; but it belongs to the king

of Sardinia, as well as the province, which abounds in olive-trees, fruits, and wine. It has been often taken and retaken in the wars of Italy, it being an open place. The French and Spaniards had possession of it in 1744, but were driven from thence by the Piedmontese. However, they became masters of it again the next winter. It is seated on a small river, 30 miles S. E. of Cogni, and 50 W. by S. of Genoa. Lon. 7. 51. E. lat. 43. 58. N.

ONGAR, a town of Essex, England, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on September 30, for small wares. It is 12 miles W. of Chelmsford, and 21 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 3. 16. E. lat. 51. 43. N.

ONOTH, a town of Hungary, subject to Austria, 50 miles N. E. of Buda. Lon. 19. 22. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

ONRUST, a small island of Asia, in the E. Indies, lying at the mouth of the harbour of Batavia. It is the place where the Dutch build and careen their ships.

OWSLOW, a maritime county in the district of Bern, North Carolina.

ONTARIO, a lake of N. America, in the country of the Iroquois, 180 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. Many rivers run into it, and the great river St. Lawrence proceeds from it. It communicates with the Lake Eire, by a river 33 miles in length, in which are the falls of Niagara, taken notice of in a former article.

OON-A-GLOUR, a considerable cavern near the river Phynisk, in the county Waterford, province of Munster.

OONALASHKA, one of the islands of the Northern Archipelago, visited by Capt. Cook in his last voyage. The native inhabitants of this island are, to all appearance, a very peaceable people, having been much polished by the Russians, who now keep them in a state of subjection. As the island furnishes them with subsistence, so it does, in some measure, with cloathing, which is chiefly composed of skins. The upper garment, which is made like a waggoner's frock, reaches down to the knees. Besides this, they wear a waistcoat or two, a pair of breeches, a fur cap, and a pair of boots, the legs of which are formed of some kind of strong gut; but the soles and upper leathers are of Russia leather. Fish and other sea animals, birds, roots, berries, and even sea-weed, compose their food. They dry quantities of fish during the summer, which they lay up in small huts for their use in winter. They did not appear to be very desirous of iron, nor to want any other instrument, except sewing

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ing needles, their own being formed of bone. With these they sew their canoes, and make their clothes, and also work very curious embroidery. They use, instead of thread, the fibres of sinews, which they split to the thickness required. All sewing is performed by the females, who are shoemakers, taylors, and boat-builders. They manufacture mats, and baskets of grass, which are both strong and beautiful. There is, indeed, a neatness and perfection in most of their works, that shews they are deficient neither in ingenuity nor perseverance. Lon. 193. 29. E. lat. 53. 5. N.

* **OOSTBURG**, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Flanders, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name. Prince Maurice became master of it in 1604, and demolished the fortifications. Lon. 3. 29. E. lat. 51. 22. N.

OOSTENBY, a town of Sweden, in the Isle of Oeland, 27 miles S. of Borckholm.

OOSTERGO, a part of Friesland, in the United Provinces which contains eleven prefectures, and two towns, namely, Lewarden and Dockhum.

OPORTO. See **PORTO**.

OPPIEN, a strong town of Silesia, capital of a considerable duchy of the same name, with a castle and a fine hospital. The chief tribunal of justice, and the first consistory of Silesia, were settled here since 1742. It is seated on the river Oder, in a pleasant plain, 40 miles N. of Troppaw, and 35 S. E. of Breslau, Lon. 17. 50. E. lat. 50. 41. N.

OPPENHEIM, a town of Germany, in the Lower Palatinate of the Rhine, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name; seated on the declivity of a hill, near the Rhine, eight miles S. of Mentz, and 12 N. of Worms. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 49. 43. N.

OPPIDO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Calabria, seated at the foot of the Appennines, 25 miles N. E. of Reggio, and 17 S. E. of Nicotera. Lon. 16. 21. E. lat. 38. 19. N.

* **ORACH**, a town of Bosnia, near the river Drino, 60 miles S. W. of Belgrade.

ORAN, a very strong and important town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Tremecen, with several forts, and an excellent harbour. It is seated partly on the side of a hill, and partly on a plain, about a stone's cast from the sea, almost opposite to Carthage, in Spain. It is about a mile and a half in circumference, and well fortified; but commanded by the adjacent hills. It was taken by the Spaniards in

1506, and re-taken by the Algerines in 1708; in 1732 the Spaniards became masters of it again, and have kept it ever since. It is 50 miles from Tremecen, and 125 W. by S. of Algiers. Lon. 0. 8. W. lat. 36. 2. N.

ORANGE, an ancient, and considerable town of France, capital of a province of the same name, united to Dauphiny, with a bishop's see, an university, and several remains of antiquity, such as an amphitheatre, and a triumphal arch. It has been very large, as appears by the ruins of the walls. The princes of Orange had an ancient castle, seated on an eminence, which commanded the place. It was surrounded with bastions by prince Maurice, in 1622; but these and the castle were demolished by the French in 1660, as well as the walls in 1682. It was ceded to the French in 1713, by the king of Prussia, which was confirmed by the treaty of Utrecht. It is seated in a pleasant plain, watered by several rivers, 12 miles N. of Avignon, and 50. N. E. of Montpellier. Lon. 4. 49. E. lat. 44. 9. N.

** **ORANGE**, a county and town in New York, on the W. bank of Hudson's River, 25 miles N. of New York.

** **ORANGE**, an inland county in the district of Hillsborough, North Carolina; in which Hillsborough the county town is situated.

ORANEBURG, a magnificent castle or palace of Germany, in the electorate Brandenburg, seated on the river Havel, near Berlin. It is a pleasure-house of the king of Prussia.

** **ORANMORE**, situated in the county Galway, province of Conaught, 98 miles from Dublin. Between it and Galway are the ruins of several castles. It is a small village, situated at the mouth of Galway bay. Fairs held 23 May, and 20 October.

ORATAVIA, the capital town of the island of Teneriff, one of the largest of the Canaries in the Atlantic Ocean, 150 miles W. of the coast of Africa. Lon. 16. 20. W. lat. 28. 23. N.

* **ORRA**, an ancient, handsome, and pleasant town of Switzerland, in the country of Vaude, and capital of a bailiwick, whose sovereignty is divided between the cantons of Bern and Friburgh. It is seated on the river of the same name, 24 miles S. W. of Friburg, and 40 S. W. of Bern. Lon. 6. 43. E. lat. 46. 49. N.

* **ORBALSAN**, a town of Italy, in the dominions of the duke of Savoy, and in Proper Piedmont, between Turin and Pignerol. Lon. 7. 30. E. lat. 45. 21. N.

* **ORBI**,

* **ORBI**, a river of France, in Languedoc, which has its source in the mountains of Savennor near Lodive. It passes by Beziers, and five miles below it falls into the gulph of Lyons.

ORBITELLO, a strong town of Italy, in Tuscany, in the Siennese, and in the district of Delli Presidii. It has a good harbour, defended by several forts, and is seated near the river Albegna and the sea, 58 miles S. by W. of Stenna, and 85 S. of Florence. Lon. 11. 10. E. lat. 42. 18. N.

ORCHADES, or **ORKNEYS**, certain islands on the N. of Scotland, from which they are separated by a channel 20 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. They are 28 in all, or, as some say, 40; but then they comprehend those that are exceeding small. The names of the principal are Main Land, Hoy, Ronaldsha, Sanda, Stronfa, and Rousa. Orkney and Zetland send one member to parliament, and one for the burghs of Kirkwall, &c.

** **ORCHARD**, situated in the county Carlow, province of Leinster; fairs held Whit-Tuesday and 2 October.

ORCHIES, an ancient town of the French Netherlands in Flanders, 14 miles S. E. of Lille. Lon. 3. 25. E. lat. 50. 28. N.

ORCHILLA, one of the Leeward Islands, near the coast of Terra Firma, in S. America, 80 miles N. of La Guaira on the continent, and 50 N. W. of Tortuga. Lon. 65. 20. W. lat. 12. 0. N.

* **ORDINGE**, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, seated on the river Rhine, near the county of Meurs, 5 miles below Kyserwert. Here Marshal Duebriant beat the Hessians in 1641, after which he took the town in 1642.

ORDUNNA, a sea-port town of Spain, in the province of Biscay, seated in a pleasant valley, surrounded with high mountains, 20 miles S. W. of Bilbao. Lon. 3. 26. W. lat. 43. 11. N.

OREBRO, a town of Sweden, and capital of the province of Nericia, with a castle, seated on the river Trofa, a little above its mouth, near the Lake Delmar, and 95 miles S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 15. 12. E. lat. 59. 12. N.

* **OREEHOVA** and **TABOORA**, two small islands, being among the groupe of the Sandwich isles. The former is a single high hummock joined by a reef of coral rocks. The latter lies to the south-west, Oreehowa contains about 4000 inhabitants.

OREGRUND, a sea-port town of Sweden, seated on the coast of Upland, in the gulph of Bothland, over-against the small island of Ginson, 60 miles N. of

Stockholm. Lon. 18. 15. E. lat. 60. 20. N.

ORENSE, an ancient town of Spain in the kingdom of Galicia, with a bishop's see. It is famous for its hot-baths, and is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Minho, over which there is a handsome bridge of one arch, 47 miles S. E. of Compostella, and 65 N. W. of Braganza. Lon. 7. 36. W. lat. 42. 19. N.

* **ORESCE**, a town of the Russian empire in Carelia, with a strong fort, built by Peter the Great for the defence of Petersburg.

ORFA, a considerable town of Asia, in Diarbek, very pleasantly seated; is large, and has good fortifications. It formerly belonged to Persia, but is now in the Turkish dominions, and is a place of very good trade; they deal in carpets of several sorts, some of which are made there. It has a stately castle standing on a hill, which makes a great shew at a distance. It is seated on the river Euphrates, 83 miles N. E. of Aleppo, and 100 S. W. of Diarbekar. Lon. 38. 20. E. lat. 36. 50. N.

ORFORD, a sea-port town of Suffolk, with a market on Mondays, and one fair, on Midsummer-day, for toys. It is seated on the sea-coast between two channels, and was formerly a good fishing town, but now it has lost its trade: however, it has the title of an earldom, and sends two members to parliament. Here is a handsome church, whose steeple is a good sea-mark, and near it are the ruins of an old castle, as also of a priory, St. George's chapel, and a holy house, where seamen's wives used to pray for the safety of their husbands. It is a corporation, governed by a mayor, recorder, a portman, and 12 burgresses; but though it is said to have been once very large, and to have had 12 churches, it has now only about 300 mean houses, with narrow streets not paved. It is 18 miles E. by N. of Ipswich, and 88 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 40. E. lat. 52. 11. N.

* **ORGAZ**, a town of Spain in New-Castile, 15 miles S. of Toledo, with a castle. Lon. 3. 22. W. lat. 39. 36. N.

* **ORGELET**, a town of France, in Franche Comte, seated in a bailiwick of the same name, and at the source of the river Valuze 30 miles N. by E. of Bourgen-Bresse. Lon. 3. 39. E. lat. 46. 36. N.

ORGIVA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, 25 miles S. of Granada. Lon. 3. 30. W. lat. 46. 43. N.

* **ORGON**, a town of France, in Provence,

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gence, with a ruined castle, seated on the S. bank of the river Durance, 10 miles S. E. of Avignon. Lon. 5. 0. E. lat. 43. 52. N.

ORIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples and Terra d'Otranto, formerly a considerable place, but of small account now, though it has a citadel and a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the Apennines, 40 miles N. W. of Otranto. Lon. 17. 48. E. lat. 40. 39. N.

*** ORIEL ABBEY**, situated in the county Kerry, province of Munster.

*** ORIENT**, a harbour of France, in Bretagne, at the bottom of the bay of St. Lewis. Since the year 1720, they have built a handsome town here, where the East-India company have large magazines. The English attempted to become masters of it in 1749, but miscarried. Lon. 3. 20. W. lat. 47. 46. N.

ORIGUELA, a considerable town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, with a bishop's see, and an university. It is commanded by a citadel built on a rock, and seated on the river Segura, in a fertile and pleasant country, 33 miles N. of Carthage, and 103 S. of Valencia. Lon. 1. 3. W. lat. 38. 10. N.

*** ORIO**, a town of Spain, seated on the coast of Guipuscoa, at the mouth of the river Orio, 8 miles S. W. of St. Sebastian. Lon. 2. 19. W. lat. 43. 23. N.

ORISTAGNI, an ancient town of the island of Sardinia, with a good harbour, and an archbishop's see. It is large, and well fortified, but thinly inhabited, on account of the unhealthy air; is seated on the western coast, on a bay of the same name, 42 miles N. W. of Cagliari, and 27 S. of Boza. Lon. 8. 51. E. lat. 40. 2. N.

**** ORISTOWN**, situated in the county Meath, province of Leinster; fairs held, 13 May, 11 October.

ORIXA, a kingdom of Asia, in Indostan, lying on the gulph of Bengal. It is divided from the ancient kingdom of Golconda by a ridge of mountains, the end of which runs a little way into the sea. The prince of this country is a Gentoo, tributary to the Great Mogul, and pays to the value of 12,000 pounds yearly. This kingdom abounds in corn, cloth, cattle, deer, and antelopes; bears and monkeys are very numerous, and very tame; there are also water-fowls, partridges, pheasants, and other birds, in great plenty, but none dares to kill them but the prince. It is watered with several rivers, which run into the sea, and there are a great many stone bridges over them, where great numbers of beg-

gars ask alms in the name of their god Jagranai. There are several good towns and harbours on the sea-coast; and they have different manufactures in different places, which have been, or will be taken notice of in their order.

ORLAMUND, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Thuringia, belonging to the duke of Saxe-Gotha, seated on the river Sala, over-against the mouth of the river Orla, from whence it took its name, 50 miles S. W. of Leipzick. Lon. 11. 24. E. lat. 50. 53. N.

*** ORLANDO**, a cape on the northern coast of Val-di-Demona in Sicily, 15 miles W. of Patti.

ORLEANOIS PROPER, is a province of France, bounded on the N. by Upper Beauce, on the E. by Gatinois, on the S. by Sologne and a part of Blaisois, and on the W. by Dunois and Vendemois. It is divided by the river Loire into the Upper and Lower, and is a very plentiful country.

ORLEANS, a city of France, the capital of Orleanois, an ancient, large, handsome, pleasant, and one of the most celebrated places in France, with an university, the title of a duchy, and a bishop's see. It is surrounded with walls, and fortified with 40 towers; the streets are large and clean, and most of them terminate at the quay, for the convenience of trade. The most superb structure is the cathedral, though a Gothic building, which had the finest steeple in France, till it was damaged in the time of the civil wars. There are 22 parishes, and a great many churches and religious houses. The bridge was built of stone, and supported by 16 arches. On it was the statue of the Virgin Mary in bronze, holding that of Jesus in her arms, as if going to be laid in his tomb. On one side of her was the statue of Charles VII. on his knees, and on the other Joan of Arc, called the maid of Orleans, dressed in armour. Every year, on the 12th of May, they make a solemn procession in memory of Joan. Her story is well known; and that the first exploit she performed was the raising the siege of Orleans. But the bridge has been since rebuilt, and was opened in August 1760; and now the French boast that it is the finest in the world. The town carries on a prodigious trade in wine, corn, and brandy, which is occasioned by its advantageous situation on the river Loire, 30 miles N. E. of Blois, and 60 S. S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 59. E. lat. 47. 54. N.

ORLEANS FOREST, is in the neighbourhood of the town of that name, and contains 100,000 acres of land, planted

with

with oaks, and other valuable trees. It is one of the most considerable of all France.

ORLEANS, NEW, a town of N. America, and capital of Louisiana, seated at the mouth of the river Mississippi. It was built in the time of the regency of the duke of Orleans, and is the residence of the governor. Lon. 89. 53. E. lat. 29. 58. N.

* **ORLEANS ISLAND and TOWN**, are seated in N. America in Canada, and a little to the E. of Quebec. Lon. 69. 59. W. lat. 47. 0. N.

* **ORLETON**, a village in Herefordshire, England, with one fair, on April 24, for horned cattle.

** **ORMOND**, is the north division of the county Tipperary; had formerly the title of a dukedom, in the noble family of Butler, which is now extinct; the earldom of Ormond was attained under an English act of parliament in 1715; but on the petition of John Butler of Kilkenny, as heir at law, to the House of Lords, in Ireland, he was restored to the earldom: as it was adjudged that the operation of all English laws ceased in this country, under the Declaratory act.

ORMSKIRK, a town of Lancashire, England, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, viz. on Whit-Monday, and September 8, for horned cattle, and horses. It is seated near the river Douglas, not far from the large meer of Merton, 30 miles S. of Lancaster, and 190 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 3. W. lat. 53. 37. N.

ORMUS, a small island of Asia, at the bottom of the gulph of the same name, at the entrance of the gulph of Persia. There is neither sweet water nor grass upon it, being a kind of salt sulphureous soil. It was taken by the Portuguese in 1507, who fortified it; and it was afterwards frequented by a vast number of merchants, who were extremely rich. In 1622 the Persians, by the assistance of the English, conquered this place, and demolished the houses, which were 4000 in number, containing 40,000 inhabitants. Some time after the Persians rebuilt the fort, and placed a garrison in it; but they could never bring it to be a place of trade as before: however, it is the key of the Persian gulph, as well on account of the importance of the place, as the commodiousness of the harbour. It is now almost deserted, for it produces nothing but salt, which sometimes is two inches deep upon the surface of earth. Lon. 56. 25. E. lat. 27. 20. N.

* **ORNEV**, a river of France, in Normandy, which has its source at the village of Aunon, and falls into the sea, eight miles below Cien.

ORONOKO, a river of S. America, which rises in Popayan near the S. Sea, and running E. communicates with the Rio Negro, and by that with the river of the Amazons; for canoes have been known to pass that way a few years ago, which is a late discovery, for it was denied before. Terra Firma, belonging to the Spaniards, and falls into the N. Sea in 9 degrees of N. lat. through several mouths. The only town of any note it passes by in its course is St. Thomas, not far from the mouths.

OROPESA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, near the frontiers of Estramadura, 22 miles E. of Placentia, and 50 W. of Toledo. Lon. 4. 36. W. lat. 39. 50. N.

OROPESA, a town of S. America, in Peru, seated at the foot of the mountains, 750 miles from Lima, and 150 N. E. of Potosi. Lon. 63. 30. W. lat. 18. 0. S.

** **ORATOR**, a fair town in the county Tyrone, province of Ulster. fairs held 2 Wednesday in July, 3 August, 10 October and 3 Wednesday in November.

** **ORRERY**, a barony in the county Cork, province of Munster; which gives title of earl to a branch of the Boyle family.

ORSA, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, and palatinate of Witeplk. It is fortified and defended by a good castle; is 50 miles W. of Smolentko, and seated at the confluence of the rivers Orsa and Nieper. Lon. 30. 0. E. lat. 54. 45. N.

ORSOWA, a town of Hungary, in the Bannat of Tameswaer, seated on the N. side of the Danube, almost opposite to Belgrade; subject to the Turks. Lon. 24. 0. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

ORSOY, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Cleves taken by the French in 1672, who demolished the fortifications. It now belongs to the king of Prussia, and is 20 miles S. E. of Cleves. Lon. 6. 43. E. lat. 51. 28. N.

ORTA, or **ORTI**, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see; seated on the river Tiber, 10 miles E. of Viterbo, and 30 N. of Rome. Lon. 14. 37. W. lat. 42. 22. N.

* **ORTEGAL**, a cape on the coast of Galicia, in Spain, lon. 7. 35. W. lat. 43. 48. N. The natives call it Origueira, and it is probably the Promontorium Trileucum of the ancients.

ORTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, seated on the S. bank of the river Drave, over-against its confluence

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ORTEZ, a town of France, and one of the principal places in Bearn, seated on the declivity of a hill, near the river Gave, 17 miles from Pau. Lon. 0. 24. W. lat. 43. 5. N.

ORTON, a town of Westmoreland, with a market on Wednesdays, but no fairs. It is seated in a healthy country, quite destitute of wood, 12 miles S. W. of Appleby, and 233 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 54. 28. N.

* ORTNAU, a country of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, lying along the Rhine, and separating it from Alsace. It is bounded on the S. by Bressau; on the N. by the margravate of Baden; and on the E. by the duchy of Wirtemberg. It contains three imperial towns, namely, Offenburg, Gegenbach, and Zell. It belongs partly to the house of Austria, partly to the bishoprick of Spire, and partly to the county of Hanau.

ORVIETO, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see, and a magnificent palace. In this place there is a deep well, into which mules descend, to fetch up water, by one pair of stairs, and ascend by another. It is seated on a craggy rock, near the confluence of the rivers Pagli and Chiana, 20 miles N. W. of Viterbo, and 50 N. by W. of Rome. Lon. 12. 20. E. lat. 42. 42. N.

ORWELL, a river of Suffolk, which rising in the middle of that county, runs S. E. by Ipswich, and falls into the ocean at Landguard-fort.

OSACA, a large, handsome, and famous town of Japan, with a magnificent castle. It has a harbour, and is one of the most populous and trading places of Japan. Here they proclaim the hours of the night by the sound of different instruments of music. Lon. 133. 45. E. lat. 35. 20. N.

ORSERO, or ORSORO, an island in the gulph of Venice, belonging to the Venetians, having that of Cherso to the N. and to which it is joined by a bridge. The capital town is of the same name, with a bishop's see. Lon. 15. 30. E. lat. 45. 0. N.

OSIMO, an ancient town of Italy, in the Marche of Ancona, with a rich bishop's see, and a magnificent episcopal palace. It is seated on the river Musone, 10 miles S. of Ancona, and 110 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 34. E. lat. 43. 29. N.

* OSMÁ, an ancient town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a bishop's see, and an university. It is almost gone to ruin, and is seated on the river Duero, or Douro,

in a plain abounding in all the necessities of life, 80 miles N. by E. of Madrid, and 112 N. by E. of Toledo. Lon. 2. 12. W. lat. 41. 30. N.

OSNABRUG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a bishoprick of the same name, with an university and a castle. It is rich, and the castle well fortified; being the residence of the bishop, who has brought this place under his power. It is remarkable for a treaty of peace concluded here between Germany and Sweden in 1648, in favour of the Protestant religion. The Protestants have two of the churches. The beer of this place is highly esteemed in Germany. It is seated on the river Haze, 35 miles N. E. of Munster, and 75 W. of Hanover. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 52. 24. N.

* OSNABRUG, the bishopric of, a province of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, bounded on the N. by Lower Munster; on the S. by Upper Munster; on the E. by the territory of Minden; and on the W. partly by Munster, and partly by Lingen. It is remarkable that this bishoprick, is possessed by the Papists and Protestants, alternately, according to the tenour of the treaty of Westphalia. The Protestant bishop is always chosen by the house of Brunswick-Lunenburg, and the Catholic by the Papists. The inspection and administration of ecclesiastical affairs, however, belongs to the elector of Cologne, as metropolitan; but the civil affairs are always governed by the Protestant bishop in his turn. It is 40 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, and divided into 7 bailiwicks; it abounds in cattle and hogs. Osnabrug is the capital town.

* OSNABRUG ISLAND, an island in the South Sea, called by Mr. Bougainville Pic de la Boudesse, or la Boudoir, not far from Otaheitee and the Society Isles. Lon. 148. 0. W. lat. 17. 52. S. The native name is MIATRA.

OSORNO, a town of S. America, in Chili, seated on Rio-Bueno, in a territory where there are mines of gold, 80 miles S. of Baldivia. Lon. 73. 20. W. lat. 40. 58. S.

OSSORY, the western division of the Queen's county.

OSSUNA, an ancient and considerable town of Spain in Andalusia, with the title of a duchy, an university, and an hospital, 40 miles E. of Seville. Lon. 4. 38. W. lat. 37. 24. N.

OSTAGIO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, 15 miles N. W. of Genoa. Lon. 8. 31. E. lat. 44. 36. N.

OSTALRIC, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. It had a strong castle, but was taken

taken by the French and demolished in 1695. It is seated on the river Tordera, 28 miles N. E. of Barcelona. Lon. 2. 55. E. lat. 41. 41. N.

OSTEND, a very strong sea-port town of the Netherlands, in Austrian Flanders, with a good harbour, and a magnificent town-house. It is not very large, but is well fortified. It was much more considerable before the long siege of the Spaniards, which continued from 1601 to 1604, when it was almost entirely reduced to ashes. The Dutch lost 50,000 men, and the Spaniards 80,000. Isabella Eugenia, governante of the Netherlands, made a vow she would not shift her smock before Ostend surrendered: but before the town was taken it had greatly changed its colour. However, the ladies of the court, to keep her in countenance, had theirs dyed, that they might be like that of their mistress. This place was taken by the Dutch in 1706, but restored to the emperor in 1724, when an E. India company was established here, but entirely suppressed by treaty in 1731. It was taken by the French in August 1745, after 10 days siege, but rendered back by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. It is 10 miles W. of Bruges, 8 N. E. of Newport, 22 N. E. of Dunkirk, and 60 N. W. of Brussels. Lon. 3. 1. E. lat. 51. 14. N.

* **OSTERLAND**, a canton of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony, bounded on the N. and E. by the duchy of Naumburg, and Misnia; on the S. by Voigtland; and on the W. by the duchy of Weymar. Altemburgh is the capital town.

OSTERFRIZE. See **FRIESLAND**, **EAST**.

OSTIA, an ancient and celebrated town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome, seated at the mouth of the river Tiber, with a bishop's see. It was very famous in the time of Romans, but the air being unwholesome, it is now very thin of people, and gone to decay; and the harbour is choked up. there is another Ostia, over-against the former, but it does not contain above eight or 10 houses. It is 12 miles S. W. of Rome. Lon. 12. 24. E. lat. 41. 44. N.

OSTIACKS, a people of Asia, in Siberia, who inhabit the banks of the river Obi. They are heathens, and worship idols made of wood and earth, some of which are dressed in silks in the fashion of the Russian ladies. Their idols are placed before their huts, which are made of bark of trees, and are as contemptible as can be imagined. They have as many wives as they can maintain, and make no scruple of marrying their nearest relations. These people are very

poor, and very lazy, and in the summer time live mostly upon fish. They are of a middle size, with broad faces and noses, and yellowish, or red hair. All their garments, from top to toe, are made of fish skins, for they have neither linen nor woollen; and indeed they might almost as well go naked. The greatest diversion is deer hunting, and they go together in crowds with a weapon like a large knife, fastened in a stick. They have a sort of princes among them, in one of whose houses some European travellers found four wives. One of these had a red cloth coat on, and was set off with all sorts of glass beads. There was no other furniture than cradles and chests, made of bark of trees, sewed together. Their beds consisted of wood-shavings, almost as soft as feathers, and their children lay naked upon them in cradles. They all take tobacco, and swallow the smoak, which puts them into such disorders, that they foam at the mouth. They can neither write nor read; nor do they cultivate the land; and seem totally ignorant of times past. They have neither temples nor priests, and their boats are only made of bark of trees, sewed together. In winter they live entirely under ground, and there is no other entrance into their caves than at a hole at the top.

OSTIGLIA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, subject to the house of Austria. It is seated on the river Po, 15 miles E. of Mantua. Lon. 11. 8. E. lat. 45. 7. N.

* **OSTROGOTHIA**, the name of the eastern part of Gothland. See **GOTHLAND**.

OSTROGOTSKOI, a town of Russia, in the province of Belgorod, 62 miles S. of Woronetz. Lon. 40. 30. E. lat. 52. 25. N.

OSTUNI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see. Its territory is well cultivated, and abounds with olives and almonds. It is seated on a mountain near the gulph of Venice, 16 miles N. W. of Brindisi, and 24 N. E. of Tarento. Lon. 17. 59. E. lat. 40. 51. N.

OSWEGO, a fort of N. America, seated on the S. side of the lake Ontario, 176 miles E. S. E. of Albany, in New-York. Lon. 76. 15. W. lat. 43. 15. N.

OSWIECZEN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracovia, with the title of a duchy. It has a great trade in salt, and is seated on the river Vistula, 15 miles S. W. of Cracow. Lon. 19. 44. E. lat. 50. 0.

OSWESTRY,

OSWESTRY, a town of Shropshire, England, with a market on Mondays, and four fairs, on March 15, May, 13, August 15, and December 11, for sheep and horned cattle. It is a corporation, seated near the head of a small river, and had a wall and a castle, long since demolished. It has some trade from Wales in flannels; is 18 miles N. W. of Shrewsbury, and 157 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 3. W. lat. 52. 52. N.

* OTAHEITEE, one of the Society islands in the South-Sea, lying in 18 deg. of S. lat. and 150 deg. W. long. and first discovered by Captain Wallis in 1767, who called it George the Third's Island. M. de Bougainville next arrived at it in April 1768, and staid 10 days. Captain Cook, in the Endeavour, came hither in 1769, to observe the transit of Venus, sailed round the whole island in a boat, and staid three months. It has since been visited twice by the same celebrated navigator, and two or three times by the Spaniards. It consists of two peninsulas, great part of which is covered with woods and forests, consisting partly of bread-fruit-trees, palms, cocoa-nut-trees, plantains, bananas, mulberries, sugar, canes, and others peculiar to that climate, particularly of a kind of ananas, or pine-apple, casuarinas, and dragon-trees. The people have mild features, and a pleasing countenance; they are about the ordinary size of Europeans, of a pale mahogany brown; with fine black hair and eyes, and wear a piece of cloth round their middle, of their own manufacture, and another wrapped about the head in various picturesque shapes, like a turban. The women, who are far from being ugly or unhandsome, wear a piece of cloth with a hole in the middle, thro' which they pass their heads, so that one part of the garment hangs down behind, and the other before to the knees; a fine white cloth, like muslin, passes over this in various elegant turns round the body, a little below the breast, forming a kind of tunic, of which one turn sometimes fell gracefully across the shoulder. "This dress, (says Mr. Forster) appeared more advantageous to the human figure, than any modern fashion we had hitherto seen. Both sexes are adorned, or rather disfigured by those black stains, occasioned by puncturing the skin, and rubbing a black colour into the wounds. No language, (says Mr. Forster) seemed easier to acquire than theirs, every harsh and sibilant consonant being banished from it, and almost every word ending in a vowel. The only requisite is a nice ear to distinguish the numerous modifications of their vowels. The O

and E, with which a great part of the names and words begin, we found, was the article, which many eastern nations affix to the greater part of their substantives." The houses of the natives consist only of a roof, thatched with the long prickly leaves of the palm-nut-tree, and supported by a few pillars made of the bread-tree. As a roof is sufficient to shelter the natives from rains, and nightly dews, and as the climate of this island is one of the happiest in the world, the houses have seldom any walls, but are open on all sides. Mr. Forster found various little birds among the shrubs and trees, that had a very agreeable note, tho' common report among the Europeans has denied the powers of harmony (on what grounds we know not) to the birds of warm climates. The birds most common are two sorts of parroquets, one of a beautiful sappharine blue, another of a greenish colour, with a few red spots, a king's fisher, of a dark green, with a collar of the same hue round his white throat, a large cuckoo, several sorts of pigeons or doves, and a bluish heron. The cloth of the natives is made of the fibrous bark of the mulberry-tree, which is beaten with a kind of mallet, and a glue, made of the hibiscus esculentus, is employed to make the pieces of bark cohere together. Some of these pieces are two or three yards wide, and 50 yards long. The only quadrupeds found upon the island, are hogs, domestic dogs, and rats, which the inhabitants suffer to run about at pleasure, without ever trying to destroy them; but of fish upon the coast there is a great variety of species. Long nails on the fingers are a mark of distinction among the natives, as among the Chinese, as they imply that such persons only as have no occasion to work, could suffer them to grow to that length. The two sexes here eat separately, as in many other countries. Their burying-places, called Marai, are built of several ranges of stones, like steps, each about three feet and a half in height, and covered with grasses, ferns, and small shrubs. At a little distance is an oblong enclosure round it, made of stone, about three feet high. The provisions of the Otaheitans are chiefly fish, pork, cocoa-nuts, bread-fruit, and bananas. Their pork is exceedingly delicious, and entirely free from that luscious richness which makes it resist the stomach so soon in Europe. The fat is said to be little short of marrow, and the lean to have the tender taste of veal; the principal cause of which seems to be the vegetable diet they are used to. Besides, they are much cleaner than the European

European hogs, and have not their custom of wallowing in the mire. They are of the small breed, which is commonly the Chinese, and have the pendulous ears of ours. The natives employ sea-water as a sauce both to fish and pork. A proof of the security and safety in which they live, appears in this, that their houses are left entirely open, without either doors or bars. Nothing can exceed their dexterity and agility in swimming, diving, and climbing trees. Mr. Forster is lavish in his praises of the gentleness, good-nature, and hospitality of this people; and also of the beauty, elegance, and gracefulness of the air, features, and persons of many of them, especially of the better sort, to whose voyage, and Captain Cook's, in the Endeavour, compiled by Dr. Hawkesworth, we must refer the reader, as well as to the account of Captain Cook's last voyage, published in 1785, for a more particular account of their dress, dwellings, food, domestic amusements, navigation, diseases, religion, funeral rites, wars, weapons, and government.

OTLEY, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, England, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on August 1, and November 15, for horned cattle and household goods. It is seated on the river Wharfe, under a high craggy cliff, and is but an ordinary place, though the houses are built with stone. It is 25 miles W. of York, and 175 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 48. W. lat. 53. 54. N.

OTOCUE, an island of America, in the bay of Panama, from whence it is furnished with provisions. Lon. 81. 10. W. lat. 7. 50. N.

* **OTRANTO**, or **TERRA D'OTRANTO**, a province of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, bounded on the N. by the Terra-di-Bari, and by the gulph of Venice; on the E. by the same gulph, and on the S. and W. by a great bay, which is between that and the Basilicata. It is a mountainous country, abounding in olives, figs, and wine; and there is a kind of spider called a tarantula, whose bite is venomous, and cannot be cured but by the sound of musical instruments, to which the patients dance. It is often visited by locusts, and by Algerine pirates, who carry all the people they catch into slavery. But, to keep them off, they have built a vast number of forts upon the coasts, in which are garrisons. Notwithstanding this, there are a great many towns, and the capital is of the same name.

OTRANTO, a city of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of the Terra d'Otranto, with a commodious

harbour, an archbishop's see, and a strong citadel, where the archbishop resides. It was taken by the Turks in 1480, who did a great deal of mischief, but it is since re-established. It has also greatly suffered by the pirates. It is a large handsome place, and is seated on the gulph of Venice, 37 miles S. E. of Brindisi, and 60 S. E. of Tarento. Lon. 18. 35. E. lat. 40. 20. N.

OTRICOLI, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in the duchy of Spoleto, seated on a hill, 2 miles from the river Tiber, and 32 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 33. E. lat. 42. 26. N.

OTTONA, or **ORTONA**, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Abruzzo. It is thin of people, and seated on the gulph of Venice, 10 miles N. of Lanciano, and 43 E. of Aquila. Lon. 14. 50. E. lat. 42. 28. N.

* **OTTENWALD**, a small territory of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, between the rivers Maine and Neckar, and on the confines of Franconia; and of the electorate of Mentz. It belongs to the elector Palatine.

* **OTTERFORD**, a village in Somersetshire, England, with one fair, on November 17, for bullocks, horses, sheep, and all sorts of linnen and woollen cloth.

* **OTTERTON**, a village in Devonshire, England, with two fairs, on Wednesday in Easter week, and the first Wednesday after October 10, for cattle.

* **OTTERY**, a village in Devonshire, England with three fairs, on Tuesday sevennight before Easter, on Whit-Tuesday, and August 15, for cattle.

OUDEWARDE, a rich and strong town of the Netherlands, in Austrian Flanders, in the middle of which there is a considerable fort. The river Schelde runs across this place and its environs, whose soil is very fertile, and forms a large chatellany. They have here a manufacture of very fine linen, and curious tapestry. This town was besieged by the French in 1708, but they were obliged to raise the siege by the duke of Marlborough, who entirely routed their army, and took 5000 prisoners. It is 12 miles S. of Ghent, 15 N. E. of Tournay, and 27 W. of Brussels. Lon. 3. 46. E. lat. 50. 51. N.

OUDEBURG, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders, eight miles S. E. of Ostend, and 10 W. of Bruges. Lon. 3. 9. E. lat. 51. 9. N.

OVERBLAKE, an island of the United Provinces, in Holland, lying at the mouth of the river Maesa, having the island of Voorne on the N. Brabant on the E. the island of the Schowen on the S. and

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* **OVERTON**, a village of Flintshire, in N. Wales, 8 miles S. of Wrexham, with four fairs, on Monday before Holy Thursday, June the 11, August 29, and October 18, all for cattle.

* **OVERTON**, a village in Hampshire, England, 8 miles W. by S. of Basingstoke, with three fairs, on May 4, July 18, and October 22, for sheep.

OVERYSCHÉ, a town of the Austrian Netherlands in Brabant, seated on the river Ysch, six miles N. E. of Brussels, and nine S. W. of Louvain. Lon. 4. 30. E. lat. 50. 53. N.

OVERYSSEL, one of the Seven United Provinces, bounded on the E. by the bishoprick of Munster; on the N. by Friesland and the territory of Groningen; on the W. by the river Yssel; and on the S. by the county of Zutphen and the bishoprick of Munster. It is divided into three distinct parts, which are, the territories of Drente, Twente, and Salland. There are many morasses in this province, and but few inhabitants, in comparison of the rest. Its greatest riches consist in turfs, which are dug up here, and sent to the neighbouring provinces, particularly Holland.

** **OUCHTERARD**, or **OUCHTERARD**, a post town in the county Galway, province of Conaught, 119 miles from Dublin.

OVIEDO, a town of Spain, and capital of Asturias d'Oviedo, with a bishop's see, and an university; seated at the confluence of the rivers Ove and Deva, which from the Asta, 50 miles N. W. of Leon, and 208 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 5. 44. W. lat. 43. 25. N.

* **OVINGHAM**, a village of Northumberland, England 10 miles W. of Newcastle, with two fairs, on April 26, and October 26, for fat and lean hogs.

OULNEY, a town of Buckinghamshire, England with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on Easter-Monday, and June 29, for cattle. It is seated on the river Ouse, and is an indifferent place, where the women have a considerable manufacture of bone-lace. It is 12 miles S. E. of Northampton, and 54. N. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 54. W. lat. 52. 5. N.

OULZ, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 12 miles W. of Susa. Lon. 6. 46. E. at. 45. 20. N.

OUNDLÉ, a town of Northamptonshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on February 25, Whit-Monday, and August 21, for horses, sheep, and a few cows. It is pleasantly seated on the banks of the river Nen, over which there are two bridges; is

well built, has a handsome church, a free-school, and an alms house. It is 26 miles N. E. of Northampton, and 65 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 42. W. lat. 52. 26. N.

OUREM, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a castle standing on a mountain, between the rivers Leira and Tomar. Lon. 7. 40. W. lat. 39. 34. N.

* **OURIQUE**, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, remarkable for a victory obtained by Alphonso, king of Portugal, over five Moorish kings, in 1139. The heads of these five kings are the arms of Portugal. It is 32 miles S. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 8. 49. W. lat. 38. 26. N.

OUSE, a river which rises in the N. of Yorkshire, England, runs S. E. by York, Cawood, and Selby, and falls into the Humber to the W. of St. Cay.

OUSE, a river which rises near Fitchwell in Oxfordshire, England, and proceeds to Buckingham, Stony-Stratford, and Newport-Pagnel, in Buckinghamshire; from thence it proceeds to Bedford, and turning N. E. it passes on to Huntingdon and Ely, till at length it arrives at Lynn-Regis in Norfolk, and falls into the sea.

* **OUSTIOUG**, a town of the Russian empire, and capital of a province of the same name, with an archbishop's see, and a castle; seated on the river Suchana, over-against the mouth of the Jug, 100 miles below Wologda, and 108 above Archangel. Lon. 43. 25. E. lat. 61. 48. N.

* **OUSTIOUG**, a province of the Russian empire, bounded on the N. by Dwina, on the E. by the forest of Zirani, on the S. by Wologda, and on the W. by Cargapol and Waga. It is divided into two parts by the river Suchana; is full of forests, and the rivers yield plenty of fish, which the inhabitants dry in the sun, and which make their principal nourishment.

** **OUTLAR**, situated in the county Wexford, province of Leinster, fairs held 6 January and Shrove-Tuesday.

** **OVELS**, a remarkable cave, with other smaller ones, situated in the county Cork, province of Munster, 130 miles from Dublin. The whole forming a perfect labyrinth under ground.

* **OWER-MAYNE**, a village in Dorsetshire, England, with one fair, on October 10, for horses, horned cattle, and toys.

* **OWERRA**, or **OVERRO**, a town and territory of Africa, in the kingdom of Benin, in Guinea. The air is unwholesome, and the soil dry and lean; however

ever, there are several kinds of fruits, such as bananas and cocoa-nuts. The inhabitants are well made, and are all marked with three incisions, one on the forehead, and one on each temple. Lon. 6. o. E. lat. 6. o. N.

* **OWHYHEE**, the easternmost, and by much the largest, of the Sandwich Islands. Its greatest length, from N. to S. is $28\frac{1}{2}$ leagues, its breadth 24, and its circumference about 293 English miles. It is divided into six large districts, two of which, on the north-east side, are separated by a mountain, that rises in three peaks, perpetually covered with snow, and may be seen clearly at 40 leagues distance. To the north of this mountain, the coast consists of high and abrupt cliffs, down which fall many beautiful cascades of water, and the whole country is covered with cocoa-nut and bread-fruit trees. The peaks of the mountain on the north-east side appear to be about half a mile high, and entirely covered with snow. To the south of this mountain, the coast presents a prospect of the most horrid and dreary kind, the whole country appearing to have undergone a total change from the effects of some dreadful convulsion. The ground is every where covered with cinders, and intersected in many places with black streaks, which seem to mark the course of a lava that has flowed, not many ages back, from the mountain to the shore. The southern promontory looks like the mere dregs of a volcano. The projecting headland is composed of broken and craggy rocks, piled irregularly on one another, and terminating in sharp points; yet, amidst these ruins, there are many patches of rich soil, which are carefully laid out in plantations, and the neighbouring sea abounds with a great variety of excellent fish: so that this quarter is much better inhabited than the more verdant parts. The fields are enclosed with stone fences, and are interspersed with groves of cocoa-nut-trees. There are supposed to be on this island about 150,000 inhabitants. So long as the name of Capt. Cook shall be remembered, this island will not be forgotten, it being here he fell a victim to a strange concatenation of events. Lon. 156. o. W. lat. 19. 28. S.

* **OXBOROUGH**, a village in Norfolk, England, with one fair, on March 25, for horses and toys.

OXFORD, the capital of Oxfordshire, England, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, but no fairs. It is a city, a bishop's see, and an university, and besides the cathedral, has 13 parish-churches. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Isis and Cherwell, on an

eminence almost surrounded with meadows, except on the E. side. The whole town, with the suburbs, is of a circular form, 3 miles in circumference. It consists chiefly of two spacious streets, which cross each other in the middle of the town. The university contains 20 colleges, and five halls, several of which stand in the streets, and give the city an air of magnificence. In short, if it be taken altogether, there is not such another groupe of buildings, nor such another university in the world; which all travellers that have seen it confess. In point of situation it has much the advantage of Cambridge for health and pleasure. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen, in subjection to the chancellor and vice-chancellor of the university. It sends four members to parliament, two for the university, and two for the city, and has the title of an earldom; is 20 miles S. W. of Buckingham, 40 S. W. of Bedford, and 55 W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 10. W. lat. 51. 45. N.

** **OXFORD**, a small town in the county of Talbot, in the eastern division of Maryland, on the N. bank of the Choptank river.

** **OXFORD**, a town in Worcester county, Massachusetts-Bay, 19 miles S. of Leicester; on a branch of the French river, that runs into the Thames in Connecticut colony.

** **OXFORD**, in new W. Jersey, on a branch of the E. branch of the Delaware river, 15 miles E. of Philipburgh, and 7 N. W. of Norton.

OXFORDSHIRE, a county of England, 47 miles in length, and 29 in breadth, bounded on the E. by Buckinghamshire, on the W. by Gloucestershire, on the S. by Berkshire, and on the N. by Warwickshire and Northamptonshire. It contains about 19,000 houses, 114,000 inhabitants, 280 parishes, 12, market-towns, and sends 10 members to parliament. The air is sweet, mild, pleasant, and healthy, for which reason it contains several gentlemen's seats: and the soil, though various, is fertile in corn and grass, and the hills are shaded with woods. It is also an agreeable sporting country, there being abundance of game.

OXUS, a river of Asia, much taken notice of in ancient histories, but does not rise in the N. of India, as most writers affirm; for according to the best and latest maps, made by those who have been upon the spot, it ran a course of about 260 miles, from the Caspian Sea to the Lake Aral, whose dimensions have lately been discovered, and is but very lately known to the Europeans;

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but, as it passes through a desert country abounding with sands, the inhabitants so diverted its course, that the old channel can hardly be discovered.

* **OYE**, a town of France, in Boulonnois, capital of a county of the same name. The English were in possession of it till Calais was taken from them. It is 3 miles from Gravelines, and seven from Calais. Lon. 2. 0. E. lat. 51. 2. N.

** **OYSTER-HAVEN**, situated in the county Cork, province of Munster, (so called from its being famous for Oysters).

OZWIEZIN, a town of Little Poland, seated on the river Weichsel, near the borders of Silesia; the houses are built of wood, and the town is covered on one side with a great morass, and on the other defended by a castle, whose walls are of wood. It is 34 miles W. of Cracow. Lon. 29. 10. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

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PACAMORES, a government of S. America, in Peru, and in the audience of Quito. The air is temperate, and it abounds in corn, cattle, and mines of gold.

* **PACEM**, a town of Asia, in the island of Sumatra in the E. Indies, and in the kingdom of Achem. Lon. 97. 15. E. lat. 5. 0. N.

PACHAMAC, a valley of S. America, in Peru, celebrated for its pleasantness and fertility, but more for a magnificent temple, built by the Incas of Peru, to the honour of their god. When the Spaniards conquered Peru, they found immense riches therein. It is 10 miles S. of Lima.

PACHSU, a small island in the Mediterranean Sea, near the coast of Epirus, and in European Turkey. It lies to the S. of Corfu, and to the W. of the gulph of Arta. It is subject to Venice.

** **PACHUCO**, a town of Mexico, 60 miles from the city of Mexico. It is famous for silver mines: Gemelli says, that in the space of 6 leagues there are not less than a thousand.

PACIFIC OCEAN, otherwise called the S. Sea, lies between Asia and America, and is upwards of 10,000 miles in breadth. It had its name from being supposed free from storms and tempests; but this many sailors have, to their cost found to be a mistake.

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PACTOLUS, river of Natolia, in that part of it anciently called Lydia, celebrated by the poets for its golden sands. It has its source in the mountain Molus, passes by Sardis, and soon after falls into the Sarabat.

* **PACY**, an ancient town of France, in Normandy, seated on the river Eure, 8 miles from Vernon. It carries on a great trade. Lon. 1. 41. E. lat. 48. 58. N.

PADAN-ARAN, a country mentioned in Scripture, whose present name is not certainly known; for some take it to be Mesopotamia, the country between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, and others Syria in general, or rather Assyria.

PADANG, a town of Asia, seated on the W. coast of the island of Sumatra, in the E. Indies. It has a harbour, and is in possession of the Dutch. Lon. 99. 46. E. lat. 0. 50. S.

PADERBORN, an ancient, populous, and large town of Germany, in Westphalia, capital of a small territory in possession of its bishop, who is a prince of the Empire. It takes its name from the rivulet Padera, which rises on the top of a mountain, from which run three streams, which unite in the middle of the town. The cathedral is magnificent, and it has a chapter, into which none can gain admittance unless he has studied at an university in France or Italy, though there is a college here. A French garrison was put into it in 1742, but it now belongs to the elector of Cologne. It is 37 miles S. W. of Minden, and 43 E. S. E. of Munster. Lon. 8. 55. E. lat. 51. 46. N.

* **PADERBORN**, the bishoprick of, is a small district of Germany, in Westphalia, bounded by the counties of Lippe, Rittburg, and Waldeck; and by Hesse, the abbey of Corvay, and the duchies of Westphalia and Brunswick. It is about 32 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. In the middle of it are high mountains, containing iron mines; but the rest of the country is fertile in corn and pastures. However it is most remarkable for its bacon and venison.

* **PADIHAM**, a village of Lancashire, England, with two fairs, on May 8, and September 26, for coopers, and other wooden ware.

PADRON, a town of Spain, in Galicia, which is seated on the river Ulla, 12 miles S. of Compostella. Lon. 8. 17. W. lat. 42. 40. N.

PADSTOW, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on April 18, and September 21, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is seated on the N. coast of the country,

county, and is a place of some trade to Ireland, from which it is not above 24 hours sail. It is 36 miles W. of Llan-cetton, and 28¹/₂ W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 45. W. lat. 50. 42. N.

PADUA, an ancient, large, and celebrated city of Italy, with an university and a bishop's see. It is also capital of the Paduano, but is much less considerable than it was formerly, for it now contains no more than 30,000 inhabitants, whereas it formerly had 100,000, and many of the houses are gone to ruin: however, the hall where justice is administered is a superb structure. The cathedral church and the college of the university are in that part called the Old Town; and there are piazzas under all the houses, where persons may walk without being exposed to the weather. The garden of the university is curious, on account of the number of plants. Here a student may take his degrees let him be of what sect of christianity he will; nay, tho' he should be a Jew or a Turk. The patron of the city is St. Anthony, who lies in the cathedral; they have such a veneration for him, that the beggars do not ask charity in the name of God, but for the love of St. Anthony. The Jews live in a distinct part of the city, and the neighbouring mountains produce excellent wine and oil, with delicious fruits. It was taken by the Venetians in 1706. It is seated on the rivers Brenta and Barchigione, in a fine plain; and is about 7 miles in circumference, 20 miles S. E. of Vicenza, and 225 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 1. E. lat. 45. 22. N.

PADUANO, a small province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, bounded on the E. by the Dogado, on the S. by the Polesino di Rovigo, on the W. by the Veronese, and on the N. by the Vicentino. Its soil is well watered, and is one of the most fertile in Italy, being about 40 miles in length, and 35 in breadth. Padua is the capital town.

* **PAERENHOFFEN**, a town of France, in Lower Alsace, seated on the declivity of a mountain, near the river Motter. It is eight miles W. of Haguenau. Lon. 7. 38. E. lat. 48. 49. N.

PAGO, an island lying in the gulph of Venice, separated from the continent of Morlachia by a narrow channel, and subject to the Venetians. The air is very cold, and the soil barren; however, it is well peopled, and contains salt-works.

PAIREUF, a town of France, in Brittany, lying at the mouth of the river Loire, and is the port of Nants, from which it lies 20 miles westward. Lon. 1. 53. W. lat. 47. 15. N.

* **PAINFILL**, a village in Dorsetshire,

England, with two fairs, on July 7, and August 29, for hogs, cheese, and toys.

PAINE'S CASTLE, a village of Radnorshire, in S. Wales, with two fairs, on May 12, and December 19, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep.

PAIS-DE VAUD. See **VAUD**.

PAISLEY, a town of Scotland, which had formerly a celebrated abbey. It is seated on the river White-Cart, three miles from Renfrew, and 6. W. of Glasgow.

PAITA, a sea-port town of S. America, in Peru, and in the audience of Quito, with an excellent harbour. It has frequently been plundered by the buccanniers; and it was taken in 1741 by commodore Anson, who plundered and burnt it, because the governor refused to ransom it. Lon. 81. 19. W. lat. 5. 12. S.

PAIX, a town of America, in the island of Hispaniola, and on the N. coast. It was built by the French, to whom it is subject, and has a pretty good harbour. Lon. 72. 55. W. lat. 19. 58. N.

** **PAKEPSEY**, a town on the E. bank of the Hudson's river, 70 miles N. of New York.

PALACIOS, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the road from Seville to Cadiz, 12 miles S. of the former. Lon. 5. 24. W. lat. 37. 20. N.

PALAIS, a town of France in Lower Navarre, and in the diocese of Bayonne; seated on the river Ridouse, 15 miles S. E. of Bayonne. Lon. 1. 4. W. lat. 43. 21. N.

* **PALAIS**, a strong town of France, in Bretagne, and capital of the island of Belleisle. Lon. 3. 2. W. lat. 47. 18. N.

PALAMBOANG, or **PALAMBANG**, a town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and in the island of Java, capital of a kingdom; seated at the E. end of the island, on the straits of Bally, and separated from the island of Bally by a narrow channel. Lon. 115. 10. E. lat. 7. 10. S.

PALAMOS, a strong sea-port town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a very good harbour; seated on the Mediterranean Sea, 12 miles S. E. of Gironne, and 47 N. E. of Barcelona. Lon. 2. 53. E. lat. 41. 58. N.

PALANHA, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Novigrad, seated on the river Ibola, 14 miles N. of Novigrad, and 37 N. of Buda. Lon. 13. 25. E. lat. 48. 9. N.

* **PALAPOLI**, a town of Asia, in Natolia, and on the coast of Caramania, with a Greek bishop's see. It is seated at the mouth of a small river. Lon. 33. 26. E. lat. 36. 52. N.

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a considerable province of Germany, divided into Upper and Lower, the former of which is called **BAVARIA**. Its principal subdivisions are the duchies of Bavaria and Newenberg; the High Palatinate of Bavaria, Mindenheim, and Weisental; the principality of Soultzbach; the Palatinate of the Rhine; the duchies of Berg and Juliers; the counties of Veldentz, Spanheim and Marche; and the lordship of Ravenheim. The capital towns are Munich, Mannheim, Dusseldorf, Frankenteil, and Heidelberg. It is about 1000 miles long, and 70 broad, bounded N. by the archbishopricks of Mentz and Triers, E. by the circles of Franconia and Suabia, and W. and S. by Alsacia; and its population is estimated at 2,250,000 souls. The sovereignty is hereditary in the male sex only, and its authority unlimited throughout the dominions, except in the duchies of Berg and Juliers, which are governed by their respective states. The rest of the electorate is divided into 6 grand military governments, and 18 small commanderies. The revenues are estimated at 11 million of Florins or 1,031,250l. ster. of which the charge of the army, consisting of 20,000 horse and foot, is rated at 250,000l. and the other general expences 31,250l. The administration is conducted by the Privy Council of State, the Aulic Council in public affairs, the chamber of commerce and finances, a council of ecclesiastical affairs; a court of money and a mint; a court of wards; a college of censure, and a Pædal chamber, beside inferior regencies, bailiwicks, &c. The civil law prevails in general. The established religion is Roman Catholic; but the Protestants are numerous and enjoy toleration. Literature, though in an improved state, is yet considerably inferior to other parts of the empire. There are two universities at Ingolstadt and Heidelberg, and an academy of Arts and Sciences at Munich. Cultivation in the Palatinate of the Rhine is highly improved and the country abounds with corn, wine, hemp, fruits, flax, and tobacco. Bavaria is less improved, yet produces much corn, wood, cattle, and salt. The Palatinate of the Rhine has various manufactures, and Frankenteil is the principal seat of industry. Their most important article is porcelain. The trade of Bavaria is principally supported by natural productions. The elector Palatine is arch-steward and Vicar of the empire.

• **PALATINE-TOWNS**, situated in the county Carlow, province of Leinster; fairs held 26 March, 23 April 17 June and 6 November.

PALAZZUOLO, a town of Italy, in the Val-di-Noto, 60 miles S. of Messina. Lon. 15. 5. E. lat. 39. 3. N.

PALAZZUOLO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in the Bressan; seated on the river Oglio, over which there is a stone-bridge, 30 miles N. E. of Milan, and 25 N. by W. of Cremona. Lon. 9. 56. E. lat. 45. 40. N.

PALENCIA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, with a rich archbishop's see. It had an university, but it was removed to Salamanca. It is seated in a fertile soil, on the river Carion, on the frontiers of Castile, 40 miles S. W. of Burgos, and 110 N. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 4. 42. W. lat. 42. 10. N.

PALERMO, an ancient, large, populous, rich, and handsome city of Sicily, in the Val-di-Mazara, with an archbishop's see, and a harbour. It was the seat of the antient kings, and is four miles in circumference. It is a place of great trade, the streets handsome, and houses superb, well fortified, and very populous. The public buildings, squares, churches, and fountains, are extremely fine. The fountain in the great square is thought to be the finest in all Italy. The number of the inhabitants is above 200,000, and the harbour is very large, having a mole 1500 geometrical paces in length; but the vessels that ride therein are not always very safe. There is a magnificent castle built near the sea-side, wherein the viceroy resides six months in the year; and his presence draws a great number of the nobility to this place. The last king was crowned at Palermo in July 1735. This city has suffered greatly by earthquakes, particularly in 1693; and it was greatly damaged by a fire in 1730, when a magazine of powder was blown up, containing 400 tons. It stands in a pleasant, fruitful country, on the N. coast of the island, and at the bottom of the gulph of the same name, 110 miles W. of Messina, 162 S. by W. of Naples, and 255 S. by E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 23. E. lat. 38. 15. N.

PALESTINE, a country of Turkey in Asia, and in Syria. It was anciently called the country of the Philistines, and, before that, the Land of Canaan, and lies along the Mediterranean Sea. At present they bestow the name of this territory likewise on Judea, and therefore, taking in the whole extent, it is bounded on the N. by mount Libanus; on the E. by mount Hermon, which separates it from Arabia Deserta; on the S. by Arabia Petrea; and on the W. by the Mediterranean Sea. It was called Palestine from the Philistines, who inhabited the sea-coast, and Judea from Judah; as also

the Holy Land, because it was the scene of the birth and sufferings of Jesus Christ. At present it is a poor, barren country, which perhaps may be owing to the indolence of the inhabitants; for it was formerly called a land flowing with milk and honey. About Jerusalem the country is mountainous and rocky, which however serves to feed sheep and cattle.

PALESTRINA, a town of Italy, in the Campagna-di-Roma, with a bishop's see. It is the capital of a principality of the same name, and the bishop is one of the six cardinals. It was anciently famous for the Temple of Fortune, being then called Præneste, and seated on the top of a mountain, the ruins of which may yet be seen. The present place is built on the S. of the same mountain, 25 miles E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 5. E. lat. 41. 52. N.

* **PALESTRINA**, is one of the largest and most populous of the islands called the Lagunes, near Venice, and where the most considerable of the noblemen have houses of pleasure. It is 15,000 paces in length, and 400 in breadth; the principal harbour has also the same name.

PALACATA, a sea-port town of Asia, in the East Indies, and on the coast of Coromandel, and kingdom of Carnate. The Dutch have a factory here. It is 25 miles N. of Madras. Lon. 81. 33. E. lat. 13. 30. N.

PALIMBUM, a town of Asia, and capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the island of Sumatra in the East Indies. It is seated on the eastern coast, 120 miles N. E. of Bencoolen, and is subject to the Dutch. Lon. 103. 31. E. lat. 3. 0. S.

** **PALLAS-INN**, situated in the King's county, province of Leinster, 51 miles from Dublin.

** **PALLIS**, situated in the county of Limerick, province of Munster, 106 miles from Dublin. Also a fair town in the county Tipperary, province of Munster, fairs are held on 28 October.

* **PALLISER'S ISLANDS**, a groupe of islands in the South Sea, lying in 15. 38. S. lat. and 146. 30. W. lon.

PALMA, or **PALMA NOVA**, a very strong town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and Friuli. It is a very important place for the defence of the Venetians against the Austrians and Turks, and was built in 1593, for that very purpose. They have cut a canal near this place, which is very advantageous. It is seated on the sea-side, 10 miles S. E. of Udino, and 55 N. E. of Venice. Lon. 13. 15. E. lat. 46. 2. N.

PALMA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, seated on the river Cadoan, 20 miles E. of St. Ube's. Lon. 8. 40. W. lat. 38. 37. N.

PALMA, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, and in the province of Granada, 50 miles N. W. of St. Fe-de-Bigota. Lon. 73. 40. W. lat. 4. 30. N.

* **PALMA**, one of the Canary Isles, situated in 17. 50. W. lon. 28. 37. N. lat. See **CANARY ISLES**.

PALMAS, CAPE, a promontory in Africa, on the Ivory Coast of Guinea. Lon. 5. 34 W. lat. 4. 26. N.

* **PALMELA**, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a castle built on a rock; seated on the river Gadaon, five Miles N. of Setuval, and 19 S. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 8. 56. W. lat. 38. 29. N.

* **PALMERSTON'S ISLAND**, situated in the South Seas, and visited by Capt. Cook in his second and last voyages. It consists of a groupe of small islets, about nine or ten in number, connected by a reef of coral rocks, and lying in a circular direction. This place admits of no anchorage, nor are there any inhabitants on it, though it abounds with cocoa-nuts, scurvy-grass, and the wharra-tree. This island does not exceed a mile in circumference, and is not elevated above three feet beyond the level of the sea. It consists entirely of a coral sand, with a small mixture of blackish mould, which appeared to be produced from rotten vegetables. "At one part of the reef, (say our navigators) which bounds the lake within, almost even with the surface, there was a large bed of coral, which afforded a most enchanting prospect. Its base, which was fixed to the shore, extended so far, that it could not be seen, so that it appeared to be suspended in the water. Even this delightful scene was greatly improved by the multitude of fishes that gently glided along, seemingly with the most perfect security. Their colours were the most beautiful that can be imagined, blue, yellow, black, red, &c. far exceeding any thing that can be produced by art. The richness of this submarine grotto was greatly increased by their various forms; and the whole could not possibly be surveyed without a pleasing transport, accompanied at the same time with regret, that a work so astonishingly elegant should be concealed in a place so seldom explored by the human eye." Lon. 196. 35. E. lat. 18. 8. S.

** **PALMERSTOWN**, situated in the county Dublin, province of Leinster; about 3 miles from the metropolis. In the neighbourhood of which are many handsome seats; a great fair for horses on 21 August. This place gives title of Viscount to the family of Temple.

PALMYRA, formerly a magnificent city of Asia, in the deserts of Arabia, of which

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which Zenobia was queen, who held it out a long time against the Romans, but was at length taken captive, and led in triumph through the streets of Rome. Several English gentlemen have taken a journey from Aleppo, to view its magnificent ruins; and particularly Mr. Wood, an ingenious gentleman, went thither on purpose, properly attended, to take draughts of those curious antiquities, which have since been published in a very pompous manner, and are well worth the notice of the curious. This part of the desert is usually mentioned by geographers by the name of the Desert of Palmyrene, or Tadmor. It is 200 miles S. E. of Aleppo. Lon. 38. 50. E. lat. 33. 20. N.

PALOS, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a pretty good harbour; remarkable for being the place from which Christopher Columbus set sail to discover the new world in 492. It is seated at the mouth of Rio Tinto, 46 miles S. W. of Seville. Lon. 6. 16. W. lat. 37. 14. N.

PALOS, CAPE, a promontory of Spain, in the kingdom of Murcia, to the S. of a town of the same name, and which separates the bay of Carthagena from that of Alicant, 20 miles E. of Carthagena. Lon. 0. 39. W. lat. 37. 37. N.

PALOTA, a town of Lower Hungary, and in the county of Alba Regalis, taken by the emperor from the Turks in 1687. It is 40 miles S. W. of Buda. Lon. 18. 0. E. lat. 47. 0. N.

*** PALTZTOWN**, a town in New York, 7 miles W. of Hudson's river, and 8 miles N. W. of Pakepsley.

*** PALUDA**, a town of Asia, in the government of Erzerum, seated near the Euphrates. It is inhabited by Mahometans and Christians, and it is believed the Armenian characters were first invented here. Lon. 39. 25. E. lat. 38. 35. N.

*** PALUS MEOIS**, the ancient name of a gulph between Europe and Asia, to the N. of the Black Sea, now called the Sea of Zabach, and sometimes the Sea of Asoph.

PAMIEBS, a handsome town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and in the territory of Foix, with a bishop's see. It is not so considerable now as formerly, nor is it peopled in proportion to its extent. It is seated on the river Ariège, 8 miles N. of Foix, and 30 S. of Toulouse. Lon. 1. 32. E. lat. 43. 8. N.

*** PAMPRELONNE**, a town of France, in Languedoc, 15 miles from Alby. Lon. 2. 17. E. lat. 43. 43. N.

PAMPRELUNA, a town of Spain, and capital of a kingdom of Navarre, with a very strong citadel, and a rich bishop-

rick. Its squares are handsome, and adorned with shops full of rich merchandize; there is a famous hand-mill here, very useful in case of a siege. It is seated in a very fertile plain, on the river Arga, 42 miles S. of Bayonne, and 167 N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 1. 35. W. lat. 42. 47. N.

PAMPRELUNA, a town of S. America, in the kingdom of New Granada, famous for its mines of gold, and numerous flocks of sheep. It is 150 miles from Santa-Fe, and 200 S. of Maricaibo. Lon. 71. 30. W. lat. 6. 30. N.

PAMPHYLIA, the ancient name of a country in Asia, in Natolia, now called Carimania and Cay-Bay, between Lycia and Cilicia, on the S. coast, to the N. of the Mediterranean Sea; but Carimania is of much larger extent.

PAN, or **PAHAN**, a town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and in the peninsula of Malacca. It is capital of a kingdom of the same name, remarkable for the great number of elephants, and for the plenty of pepper it produces.

PANAMA, a rich and handsome town of S. America, capital of an audience of the same name, with a bishop's see, whose bishop is the primate of Terra-Firma. It is surrounded with a stone-wall, and other fortifications, and the public buildings are very handsome. All the merchandizes of Chili and Peru are brought to this place, particularly all the gold and silver, and all the commodities brought from Europe. The ships unload at a small island, 3 miles from this place, because the water is so shallow it will not admit them to come nearer. Old Panama was burnt by Sir Henry Morgan, a buccanser, and the present town is 4 miles distant from it, and has a more advantageous situation. It is the seat of governor, and stands on a bay of the same name. Lon. 18. 15. W. lat. 8. 48. N.

PANARI, one of the Lipari Islands, lying in the Tuscan Sea. It is very inconsiderable, the soil being barren, and only 5 miles in circumference. It is 8 miles N. of Lipari, and 30 N. of the Island of Sicily; subject to the king of the Two Sicilies. Lon. 15. 41. E. lat. 38. 40. N.

PANARO, a river of Italy, which rises in the Apennines, crosses the valley of Frignano, and running on the confines of the Modenese and Bolognese waters Final, and falls into the Po at Bondeno, 10 miles above Ferraro.

PANAV, an island of Asia, and one of the Philippines, lying between those of Parago and Negro. It is 250 miles in circumference, and is the most populous and fertile of them all. It belongs to Spain,

Spain, and is watered by a great number of rivers and brooks, and produces a great quantity of rice. Haila is the capital town.

* **PANGA**, a large town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, and capital of the province of Bamba. Lon. 14. 25. E. lat. 6. 30. S.

* **PANGO**, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, bounded on the N. by Guntti, on the E. by the river Barthola, and the mountains of the Sun, on the S. by Dembo, and on the W. by Batta. It has a town of the same name, seated on the river Barthola.

* **PANORMO**, an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, and in Rumania, seated in the peninsula, S. of Caridia. There is another town of the same name, on the coast of Epirus in Greece, about 10 miles N. of Butrinto, and in Capina. Lon. 31. 40. E. lat. 40. 6. N.

PASSWICK, a town of Gloucestershire, England, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on Whit-Tuesdays, and September 19, for horned cattle and sheep. It is commodiously seated in a wholesome air, and has the convenience of wood, water, and stone for building; seven miles S. E. of Gloucester, and 94 W. by N. of London. Lon. 2. 11. W. lat. 51. 46. N.

* **PANTALARIA**, an island in the Mediterranean Sea, between Sicily and the chain-land of Africa, about 17 miles in circumference. It is near the coast of Tunis, and abounds in cotton, fruits, and wine; but the inhabitants are obliged to bring all their corn to Sicily, as it belongs to the king of the Two Sicilies. Lon. 13. 31. E. lat. 36. 55. N.

PANUCO, a town and province of N. America, in New Spain, lying to the N. E. of Mexico, with a bishop's see. There are veins of gold, and salt-works, which are the principal revenue of the inhabitants. It is seated near the mouth of a river of the same name, at a small distance from the gulph of Mexico. Lon. 98. 5. W. lat. 23. 6. N.

* **PA-OOO**, one of the Hebrides in the South-Sea, to the S. of Malicollo. Lon. 168. 35. W. lat. 16. 50. S.

PAPA, a small but strong town of Lower Hungary, in the country of Vespriin. It was taken from the Turks in 1683, after raising the siege of Vienna, and is subject to the house of Austria. It is seated on a mountain near the river Marchaltz, 20 miles N. W. of Alba Regalis, and 45 W. of Buda. Lon. 12. 20. E. lat. 47. 46. N.

PAPRAGONIA, was formerly a country of Galatia, in Asia Minor, bounded by Proper Galatia on the S. by Capadocia

on the E. by Bithynia on the W. and by the Euxine Sea on the N. It now makes part of the province of Anafia, though some geographers call it Roni, and others Boli.

PAPHOS. See **BAFFA**.

PAPOUL, ST. a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, with a bishop's see; seated on the river Lembe, 8 miles E. of Castel Naudari, and 35 S. E. of Toulouse. Lon. 2. 10. E. lat. 43. 21. N.

PAPOUS, or the **TERRA OF PAPOUS**, a country lying in the E. Indian Ocean, near the line, between the Grand Moluccas and New Guinea. Nothing is known of it but the coast, and there it appears to be a barren, inhospitable country, averse to trade; for which reason it is seldom visited by Europeans.

PAPPENHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and capital of a county of the same name, with a castle, where the counts reside. It is seated near the river Altmal, 17 miles N. W. of Neuburg, and 32 S. of Nuremberg; is subject to its own count. Lon. 10. 51. E. lat. 48. 58. N. The count of Pappenheim is hereditary marshal of the empire, and performs his office at the coronation of the emperor.

* **PARA**, a fort of S. America, in Brasil, and in a captainship of the same name, seated near the mouth of the river Amazons, and to the E. of the eastern branch of it. It was an old fort of the Dutch, but has lately been rebuilt. Lon. 50. 0. W. lat. 2. 0. S.

PARAGUAY, a large island of Asia, in the E. Indian Ocean, lying between the Philippines and the Sea of Borneo, which has a king tributary to Borneo. The Spaniards have a fort here.

PARAGUAY, a large country of South America, bounded on the N. by that of the Amazons; on the E. by Brazil; on the S. by Patagonia; and on the W. by Peru and Chili. The territories of the missions of Paraguay not only contain the province of that name, but part of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Tucuman, and Buenos Ayres. The temperature of the air is good, though somewhat moist, and in some parts it is rather cold than hot. The soil in many places is fertile, and produces not only the vegetables and fruits peculiar to America, but also those of Europe, which have been introduced here. The chief articles of their trade are, cotton, tobacco, some sugar, and the herb called Paraguay. Every town gathers annually 200 arrobas of cotton, 25 pounds weight each, which the native Americans manufacture into cloth. There are also great quantities of tobacco produced; but the chief article is the herb

Paraguay

Paraguay, which only grows in this country, and the infusion of it is drank in all the Spanish provinces of S. America, instead of tea and chocolate. It is now about a century and a half since the Jesuits entered this province, and the inhabitants consist of Guaranees, which the impolitic Portuguese drove from their native country by their oppressions; as also of the natives of Tape. According to a very exact account in 1734, there were 32 towns of the Guaranees, inhabited by 30,000 workmen. The missions of Paraguay are surrounded on all sides by savage Americans, some of whom live in friendship with those towns, and others harass them by frequent incursions; for which reason every town has its magazine, in which are their fire-arms and other weapons. The militia is composed of all that are able to bear arms, and they are formed into companies, each of which hath proper officers. They have also schools in each town, where the common people are taught reading and writing, as well as music and dancing. The churches are large, well built, finely adorned and enlightened, and each has a choir of music, composed of instruments of all sorts. The houses are well built, and furnished as most of the Spanish houses in Peru; the greatest part indeed have mud-walls, and are covered with tiles; but there are some of brick and stone. There is a sort of nunnery in every town, where women are confined who are loose livers, and where those who have no family retire when their husbands are absent. The Guaranees are so profuse and negligent, that the priests are obliged to take all the manufactures off their hands when they are ready for sale, otherwise they would waste and destroy them.

PARAIPA, a town of S. America, in Brasil, in the captainship, on the river of the same name. The Dutch got possession of it in 1635, and fortified it with a slight rampart; but the Portuguese retook it soon after. The soil is pretty fertile, and produces sugar-canes and a great number of trees of Brasil wood. Lon. 49. 53. W. lat. 6. 50. S.

PARABIA, the most northern province of Brasil, in S. America, lying between Rio-Grande to the N. and the river Tamarack to the S. the ocean to the E. and Figueras to the W. It is subject to Portugal.

PARANA, a province of Paraguay, in S. America, bounded on the S. and E. by a great river of the same name; and on the N. by the province of Guaray. It is in the hands of the Jesuits, who have prevailed upon the people

to forsake their dwellings in the woods, and live in towns, where they are formed into societies, and instructed in the Christian religion.

* **PARAY-LE-MONIAL**, a town of France, in Burgundy, seated on the river Bourbince, 190 miles S. of Paris. Lon. 4. 12. E. lat. 46. 27. N.

* **PARCHIM**, a pretty considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg; seated on a small river which falls into the Elbe, in a country indifferently fertile, and the inhabitants maintain themselves by their manufactures and trade. It is 12 miles N. E. of Neistadt, and 20 S. E. of Swerin. Lon. 12. 0. E. lat. 53. 34. N.

PARDO, a palace of the king of Spain, in New Castile, 5 miles from Madrid, on the road to the Escurial, with a fine park and gardens. It is a large, square building, flanked with four towers, and the principal front has a handsome square before it. The rooms are embellished with fine pictures, among which are the kings of Spain in their ancient habits.

PARENZO, a small, but strong town of Italy, and in Istria, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour. It is seated on the gulph of Venice, 25 miles S. of Cabo-di-Istria, and 65 E. of Venice. It submitted to the Venetians in 1267. Lon. 13. 56. E. lat. 45. 24. N.

* **PARGA**, a strong town of the territory of Venice, on the coast of Albania, over-against the island of Corfu, with a commodious harbour. It is inhabited by Greeks and Albanese, and seated on a rock. Lon. 20. 47. E. lat. 39. 28. N.

PARIA, or **NEW ANDALUSIA**, a country of S. America, and in Terra Firma, being bounded on the N. by the N. Sea; on the E. by Surinam; on the W. by New Granada and Caraccas; and on the S. by Guiana. The N. part is called Cumana. The sea-coast is most inhabited, on which there are several towns.

* **PARIMA**, a lake of S. America, much talked of by former geographers; but it is now no where to be found.

* **PARILLA**, of **SANTA PARILLA**, a town of S. America, in Peru, and in the audience of Lima; seated in a valley, on the river Santa, and on the sea-shore, 50 miles from Truxillo, and 230 N. W. of Lima. Lon. 77. 50. W. Lat. 8. 36. S.

PARIS, the capital of France, and one of the largest and most populous cities in Europe. It is divided into three parts, the town, the city, and the university; and there are 20 cantons, called quarters, wherein are 967 thoroughfare streets, and 85 through which there are no passages; 50,000 houses, of which 500 are

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are very large, and are called hotels; 42 parishes, and 20 churches, besides 20 chapter and collegiate churches; as also 80 churches and chapels, which are not parochial; 3 abbeyes of men, and five of women; 53 convents and communities of monks, and 70 nunneries and communities of women, which make 134 in all. There are also three ecclesiastical jurisdictions, and 31 secular; 57 colleges, of which 10 are made great use of, 15 seminaries, 26 hospitals, 12 prisons, 50 public squares, 56 public fountains, 30 quays, 12 markets, 30 bridges great and small, 8 gardens and public walks, 64 boards of barriers for the law, 22 boards for the finances, farms, commerce, and other affairs; 12,000 coaches, 5800 lamps, 800 officers on horseback and archers on foot, 100 watch for the safety of the city, whose gates are guarded by 1777 men, and about 800,000 inhabitants, of which near 200,000 are servants. This enumeration will not be surprizing, when it is considered that Paris is surrounded by 7 large suburbs. The streets are pretty clean, and people may walk in safety as well in the night as by day, on account of the great number of lamps, which burn till morning. As soon as day appears, some hundreds of carts, like those of our night-men in London, carry off the filth from before the doors of the houses. In the day there are a corps de garde in every street, to take care of the public safety; and in the night horse and foot, which patrol through the streets to prevent disorders. Paris is an archbishoprick, and Notre Dame is the metropolitan church; it is a superb structure, supported by 120 columns; the body of the church is 174 feet in length, 60 in breadth, and 100 in height; the towers or steeples are also very fine. The university of Paris is the most ancient in Europe, it having been founded by Charlemagne in 790; it is composed of 3 colleges, of which that for divinity is called the Sorbonne. There are several famous academies, namely, the French academy, those of inscriptions and belles lettres, of sciences, of painting, of sculpture, of architecture, and of surgery. There are also several public libraries, the principal of which are those of the king, of Mazarin, and of St. Victor. The king's gardens are full of all sorts of plants; and there is a cabinet containing a vast number of curiosities. There are a great number of manufactures of all kinds, and the hospitals are well endowed; the principal of these are the Hotel Dieu, the General Hospital, the Salpêtrière, the Hospital for Foundlings, and for Lunatics. The most remarkable

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buildings are, the Louvre, the palace of the Thuilleries, the royal palace of Luxembourg, the hotel of invalids, the hotel of the city, or town-house, the Bastille, the hall where the courts of justice sit, the Val-de-Grace, the cathedral, and the church of St. Sulpice. The principal squares are, the Place Royal, wherein is the equestrian statue of Lewis XIII. the Place of Vendome, wherein is the equestrian statue of Lewis XIV. and the Place de Victoires, where Lewis XIV. is represented in his coronation dress, having at his feet four nations in chains, and Victory putting the crown on his head. The parliament is the most famous in the kingdom, whose jurisdiction has the greatest extent. There are also a board of accounts, a court of aids, a mint, and a treasury. The chatelet is an old castle, wherein the chief magistrates administer justice. Paris is very pleasantly seated on the river Seine, which runs thro' the middle of it. The principal bridges are, the Pont-Neuf, whereon is the equestrian statue of Henry IV. and Pont Royal. It is 70 miles S. of Rouen, 165 S. E. of London, 625 N. W. of Vienna, and 625 N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 25. E. lat. 48. 50. N. We forgot to mention that many of the houses are 7 stories high.

PARMA, an ancient, rich, populous, and handsome town of Italy, capital of the duchy of the same name, with a citadel, a bishop's see, and an university. It has a magnificent cathedral, and the largest opera-house in Europe, which has seats for 8000 people; but as it required a vast number of candles, which occasioned great expence, they have contrived another which has room for 2000 spectators. The dome and the church of St. John are painted by the famous Corregio, who was a native of this place. Don Carlos, king of the Two Sicilies, carried away the library to Naples, which contained 18,000 volumes, and a very valuable cabinet of curiosities, as also the rich collection of medals. The citadel, which is very near the city, is built in the same taste as that at Antwerp. In 1734 there was a bloody battle fought here; and, in 1741, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, were given to Don Philip, brother to Don Carlos above-mentioned. It is 60 miles S. E. of Cremona and 60 S. E. of Milan. Lon. 10. 30. E. lat. 44. 50. N.

PARMA, the duchy of, a province of Italy, bounded on the N. by the Po; on the N. E. by the Mantuan; on the E. by the duchy of Modena; on the S. by Tuscany; and on the W. by the duchy of

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of Placentia. The air is very wholesome, on which account the inhabitants live to a great age. The soil is very fertile in corn, wine, oil, and hemp; the pastures feed a great number of cattle, and the cheese was in very high esteem. Here are inconsiderable mines of copper and silver, and plenty of truffles, which many are very fond of.

PARNASSUS, now called **PARNASSO**, a famous mountain of Turkey in Asia, and in Livadia, the ruins of Delphos. It has two heads, one of which was formerly very famous for being consecrated to Apollo and the Muses, and the other to Bacchus. It is the highest in Greece, and from the top there is a prospect as far as Corinth. The Turks call it *Licoura*.

PARNAY, a small but very strong town of the Russian empire in Livonia, with a castle. It has been taken and retaken several times, and is seated near the mouth of the river Pernau, 52 miles S. W. of Revel, and 35 N. of Riga. Lon. 23. 37. E. lat. 58. 26. N.

PAROS, an island of the Archipelago, and one of the Cyclades, about 10 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. The soil is well cultivated, and the pastures feed a great number of flocks. Their trade consists in wheat, barley, wine, pulse, sesamum, and callicoes. It did produce a great deal of oil, but the Venetian army burnt all the olive-trees. They have a great number of partridges and pigeons, which they sell very cheap. The inhabitants have been always accounted people of good sense; and this island has been so famous for its marble, that the best carvers would make use of no other; likewise those excellent statuarys Phidas and Praxiteles, were natives of this island, which was anciently dedicated to Bacchus, on account of its excellent wines. It lies near that of Naxia, and Paros is the capital town. The *Arundelia* were brought from hence.

* **PAROS**, an ancient town of the Archipelago, and capital of the Isle of Paros, which was anciently the largest and most powerful town of the Cyclades; but it is at present little or nothing to what it was. The walls of the castle are built of ancient pieces of marble, and most of the columns are placed long-ways; some of them that stand upright support cornices of an amazing size. The natives make their houses with marble, which they find ready cut to their hands; but they never trouble their heads about placing the pieces in a regular manner. Their fields likewise are enclosed with friezes, altars, and basso-relievos; however, the English, French, and Vene-

tians have carried away the finest pieces they could meet with. The inhabitants are so ignorant now, that, instead of great sculptors, and skilful architects, they have nothing but carvers of mortars and salt-sellers. It is a bishop's see, and seated on the western coast of the island Lon. 25. 44. E. lat. 37. 8. N.

** **PARTREN**, situated in the county Clare, province of Munster; 93 miles from Dublin. It is pleasantly seated by the tide of the river Shannon.

PARTENAY, a town of France, in Poitou, and capital of a small district called Gatine. It carries on a considerable trade in cattle and corn, and is seated on the river Toue, 17 miles S. of Thouars, and 16 N. of St. Maixent. Lon. 0. 19. W. lat. 46. 44. N.

PARTENKIRK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, 40 miles S. W. of Munich. Lon. 11. 0. E. lat. 47. 36. N.

PARTHIA, anciently a province of Asia. The greatest part now lies in Irac-Agemi, and the other in Chorazan, in Persia.

* **PARTNEY**, a village in Lincolnshire, England 10 miles E. by N. of Spilsby, with three fairs, on August 25, September 18 and 19, and October 18 and 19, for cattle, and all sorts of cloathing.

** **PARTREE**, situated in the county of Mayo, province of Conaught; 101 miles from Dublin.

PAS, a town of the French Netherlands, in Artois, 12 miles S. W. of Arras. Lon. 2. 40. E. lat. 50. 9. N.

** **PASAMAQUADA RIVER**, runs into the bay of the same name, and is the supposed boundary between New England and Nova Scotia.

** **PASQUOTANK**, a maritime county in the district of Edentor North Carolina.

* **PASSAO**, a cape or promontory of S. America, in Peru, lying under the equator. Lon. 78. 50. W.

* **PASSAGE**, a sea-port town of Spain, in the province of Biscay, and in the territory of Guiposcoa. It is a station of the Spanish men of war, and where the French burnt several of them in the last war between France and Spain. It is a little to the E. of St. Sebastian, and 60 miles E. of Bilbao. Lon. 2. 4. W. lat. 43. 21. N.

** **PASSAGE**, a place situated in the county of Cork, province of Munster; 130 miles from Dublin. It is a small village, separated from the Great-island, on which the town of Cove is seated. Here all ships of burden unload, and their cargoes are carried up to Cork, either on small

small cars, or in vessels of a small size, the channel higher up admitting only those of 150 tons burthen, fairs are held here on 1 May and 25 July. There is a place of the same name in the co. Waterford, prov. of Munster; above 129 miles from Dublin. It is situated under a hill, so steep, that few persons (except the inhabitants) chuse to ride it up or down. On the top the church is erected, and as the hill overhangs them considerably and lies north and south, they have but little of the sun after mid-day; here is an excellent road where 500 sail of ships may ride safely. Fairs are held here also, on 6 May, 12 June, 8 September and 12 November.

PASSAGE-FORT, a small town in Jamaica, situated in the road between Port-Royal and Spanish Town, 7 miles S. E. of the latter, and at the mouth of the river Cobre. It has a brisk trade.

PASSAGE, GREAT and LITTLE, two of the Virgin-Isles, near the E. end of Porto Rico, and is claimed by the Spaniards. Lon. 64. 5. lat. 18. 10.

PASSARO, a remarkable cape of the Island of Sicily. It is in the Val-di-Noto, to the E. of the town of that name, and joins the eastern coast of this island to the southern. In the neighbourhood the English and Spanish fleets had an engagement in the year 1735, when the Spaniards were defeated. Lon. 15. 22. E. lat. 36. 35. N.

* **PASSARO**, a cape on the coast of Thessaly, in Greece, between the gulph of Armiro, and that of Zeton.

* **PASSARVAN**, a town of Asia, in the East Indies, and in the Island of Java. Lon. 114. 15. E. lat. 7. 0. S.

PASSAU, an ancient, handsome, and celebrated town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, with a bishop's see, and a fort. The houses are well built, and the cathedral is thought to be the finest in all Germany. It is divided into four parts, namely, the town of Passau, Innstadt, Iltzstadt, and the quarter wherein the bishop's palace is seated. The three first are fortified; but the last, which is only a suburb, has nothing but an old castle, wherein the bishop generally resides. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Inn and Iltz, 62 miles E. by S. of Ratibon, and 135 W. of Vienna. Lon. 13. 37. E. lat. 48. 28. N.

* **PASSAU**, the bishoprick of, is a territory of Germany in Bavaria, and lies between Lower Bavaria, Austria, and Bohemia. Its largest extent is 10 where above 20 miles, and has no considerable place except Passau, the capital.

* **PASSWALK**, a small town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the territories of the elector of

Brandenburg. It is seated on the river Ucker, and is famous for its excellent beer. It is 12 miles from Prentzlow, and 12 from Torgelow. Lon. 13. 38. E. lat. 53. 40. N.

* **PASS-IF-YOU-CAN**, a place so called, situated in the county Dub'in, province of Leinster, within 5 miles of the metropolis, it lies about 2 miles beyond Finglass; here is Plunket's Castle, seated in the midst of a plantation of trees—there is also a place of this name in the county Westmeath, province of Leinster, 41 miles from Dublin.

PASS-OF-KILBRIDE, situated in the county Westmeath, province of Leinster, 33 miles from Dublin.

PASSIGNIANO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, seated on the lake Perugia. Lon. 12. 5. E. lat. 43. 36. N.

PASTO, or **ST. JUAN DE PASTO**, a town of S. America, in Popayan, seated in a fine pleasant valley, watered by several rivers. It is 120 miles N. of Quito, and subject to Spain. Lon. 76. 55. W. lat. 1. 50. N.

* **PASTRANA**, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with the title of a duchy; seated between the rivers Tajo and Tájuna, 32 miles E. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 46. W. lat. 40. 26. N.

PATAGONIA, the most southern part of S. America, whose bounds are not well determined. All that we know of the inhabitants is, that they are a savage barbarous people, of a copper-colour, like the rest of the Americans, with coarse black hair, and no beards. They are mightily addicted to painting themselves, and make streaks on their faces and bodies. They go almost naked, having only a square garment, in the form of a blanket, made of the skins of several animals and sewed together, which they sometimes wrap round them in extreme cold weather; and they have also a cap of the skins of fowls on their heads. Sir John Narborough has given the best account of them; for former voyagers represented them as monstrous giants of eleven feet high, whereas they are no taller than the other Americans. The women, as in other places, are very fond of necklaces and bracelets, which they make of sea-shells. This country abounds with an animal, called camel-sheep by some authors, but their true name is guanaco. They partake of the nature of a camel, though they have no hump, and they were formerly made use of to carry burthens. They have also a bird like an ostrich, but not so large, and they differ from the African ostriches in having three toes, whereas those have but two.

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* **PATAN**, a kingdom of Asia, in the E. Indies, and in the peninsula of Malacca, and on the eastern coast between the kingdoms of Siam and Paha. The inhabitants are partly Mahometans and partly Gentoos, but they are all very voluptuous. The air is wholesome though very hot, and they have no seasons but the winter and summer. The former is more properly the rainy season, and contains the months of November, December, and January. The woods are full of elephants, and many wild animals. Some voyagers pretend that this country is governed by a queen, who never marries, but may have as many gallants as she pleases. They have some trade with the Chinese, and the principal town is of the same name, which is one of the strongest in these parts, having a well defended harbour.

PATAN, a town of Asia, and capital of a province of the same name, in the dominions of the Great Mogul: it is very little known. Lon. 89. 6. E. lat. 27. 50. N.

PATAY, a town of France, and in the province of Orleans, remarkable for the defeat of the English in 1429, and where Joan of Arc did wonders. Lon. 1. 49. E. lat. 43. 5. N.

PATEHUCA, or **PATIOKA**, a town of N. America, in Mexico, subject to Spain, near which is a silver mine, 70 miles N. of Mexico. Lon. 99. 55. E. lat. 21. 0. N.

PATER NOSTER, islands of Asia, in the E. Indian sea, so called because of the great number of rocks, which sailors have likened to the beads made use of by Roman Catholics. They abound in corn and fruits, and are very populous.

* **PATI**, a handsome town of Italy, on a gulph of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a small fort, and an harbour. Lon. 20. 15. E. lat. 38. 12. N.

** **PATIENCE ISLAND**, in the Bay of Narraganset, Rhode-Island Colony, is about two miles long, and 1 broad.

PATMOS, an island of the Archipelago, between Nicaria and Samos. It is considerable for its harbours, but its inhabitants are not much the better for them, because corsairs have obliged them to quit the town, which was near the harbour of Scala, and retire to a hill on which St. John's convent stands. This convent is a citadel, consisting of several irregular towers, and is a substantial building, seated on a very steep rock. The whole island is very barren, and without wood: however, it abounds with partridges, rabbits, quails, turtles, pigeons, and snipes. All their corn does not amount 1000 barrels in a year.

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It is 18 miles in circumference, and there are scarce 300 men in it; but then there are 20 women to one man, who expect that all strangers that land in this island should carry some of them away. This is the island in which St. John wrote his Revelations, as is supposed; and to his memory there is an hermitage on the side of a mountain, where there is a chapel not above eight paces long and five broad. Over-head they shew strangers a chink in the rock, through which which they tell you that the Holy Ghost dictated to St. John. Lon. 26. 43. E. lat. 37. 24. N.

PATNA, a town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and capital of a territory of the same name to the N. of the kingdom of Bengal, where the English have factories for saltpetre, borax, and raw silk. It also produces large quantities of opium. The town is large, but the houses are built at a distance from each other. It is seated in a fertile pleasant country, 400 miles E. of Agra. Lon. 85. 40. E. lat. 45. 25. N.

PATOMAC, a large river of N. America, in Virginia, which rises in the Allegany mountains, separates Virginia from Maryland, and falls into Chesapeake-Bay. It is a broad river, and is navigable for near 200 miles.

PATRANA, or **PASTRANA**, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with the title of a duchy; seated between the rivers Tajo and Tajuna, 32 miles E. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 41. W. lat. 40. 26. N.

PATRAS, an ancient and flourishing town of European Turkey, in the Morea, capital of a duchy, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is pretty large and populous, and the Jews, which are one third of the inhabitants, have four synagogues. There are several handsome mosques and Greek churches. The Jews carry on a great trade in silk, leather, honey, wax, and cheese. There are cypress-trees of a prodigious height, and excellent pomegranates, citrons, and oranges. It has been taken and retaken several times, but the Turks are now masters of it. It is seated on the side of a hill near the seaside, 20 miles S. W. of Lepanto, and 85 N. W. of Misira. Lon. 21. 45. E. lat. 38. 17. N.

* **PATRICA**, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in the Campagna of Rome, towards the sea-coast, and eight miles E. of Ostia. About a mile from this place is a hill, called Monte-di-Livano, which some have thought to be the ancient Lavinium, founded by Aeneas.

** **PATRICK'S (St.) ISLE**, situated in the county of Dublin, province of
3 R Leinster,

Leinster, nearly opposite Balrudeary town: here are the ruins of a church, dedicated to St. Patrick. It is said, this island was the first spot on which that saint landed, after his arrival in Ireland.

PATRIMONIA DI ST. PETRO, or the **PATRIMONY OF ST. PETER**, is a province of Italy, in the territory of the Church. It is bounded on the N. by Orvietano, on the E. by Umbria and Sabina, on the S. by the Campagna-di-Roma, and on the S. W. by the sea, being about 35 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. Besides the proper Patrimony, it contains the duchy of Bracciano, and the district of Ronciglione. Viterbo is the capital town.

PATRINGTON, a town in the East Riding of Yorkshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs; on March 28, and July 18, for toys. It is pleasantly seated, and was formerly of good account, being the place where the Roman road from Picts-wall ended. It is seated at the mouth of the river Humber, 50 miles S. E. of York, and 171 N. of London. Lon. 0. 8. E. lat. 53. 49. N.

PATTI, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, seated on the gulph of Patti, to which it gives its name. It is 28 miles W. of Messina, is pretty populous, and the see of a bishop. Lon. 15. 22. E. lat. 38. 11. N.

PAU, a handsome town of France, in the province of Gascony, and territory of Bearn, with a parliament, a mint, and a castle, where Henry IV. was born. It is seated on an eminence, at the foot of which the river Gave runs, 25 miles W. of Tarbe, and 97 S. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 4. W. lat. 43. 15. N.

PAUCAR-COLLA, a jurisdiction in the bishoprick of La Paz, bordering on Chucuito. It is situated among the mountains, which renders the air very cold.

PAVIA, an ancient and celebrated town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and capital of the Pavese, with a celebrated university, and a bishop's see. It is defended by strong walls, large ditches, good ramparts, excellent bastions, and a bridge over the river Tesin. In the centre of the town is a strong castle, where the ancient dukes of Milan resided. There are a number of magnificent castles, and some colleges. It was taken by the duke of Savoy in 1706; by the French in 1733; by the French and Spaniards in 1745; but retaken by the Austrians in 1746. It is 15 miles S. of Milan, and 70 E. by N. of Turin. Lon. 9. 15. E. lat. 45. 13. N.

PAUL, or **POL-DE-LEON**, a town of France, in Bretagne, seated near the

sea, at the entrance of the British channel, with a bishop's see. Lon. 3. 55. W. lat. 48. 41. N.

PAUL, ST. a town of France, in Provence, 5 miles W. of Nice, and 45 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 7. 13. E. lat. 43. 42. N.

*** PAUL**, ST. a town of France, in Artois, 16 miles from Arras, and 22 from St. Omer's. Lon. 2. 30. E. lat. 50. 24. N.

PAUL, ST. a town of S. America, in Brasil, in the captainship of St. Vincent. It is a kind of an independent republic, composed of the banditti of several nations. However, they pay a tribute of gold to the king of Portugal. Their religion is not known. It is surrounded by inaccessible mountains and thick forests. Lon. 45. 52. W. lat. 23. 23. S.

*** PAUL-DE-FENOUILLEDES**, a town of France, in Languedoc, and capital of the district of Fenouilles, in the diocese of Alet; seated on the river Egli, among the mountains, 30 miles N. of Montpellier. Lon. 3. 58. E. lat. 44. 7. N.

PAUL-TROIS-CHATEAUX, ST. an ancient town of France, in Lower Dauphiny, capital of Tricastinois, with a bishop's see; seated on the declivity of a hill, on the frontiers of Provence, three miles from the river Roan, and 16 S. of Montelimar. Lon. 4. 57. E. lat. 45. 20. N.

*** PAULA**, an handsome town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither-Calabria, seated near the sea, in a fertile and well-cultivated country, 30 miles W. by S. of Rossano, and 12 N. W. of Cosenza. Lon. 16. 9. E. lat. 39. 24. N.

*** PAVOASAN**, a town of Africa, in the Isle of St. Thomas, seated on the sea-side, with a fort, a bishop's see, and a pretty good harbour. It belongs to Portugal, and is peopled by Italians, French, Spaniards, and Portuguese. It lies under the equinoctial, in lon. 8. 30. W.

*** PAUTZKE**, a small town of Polish Prussia, in Pomerella, 25 miles from Dantzick. Lon. 18. 41. E. lat. 45. 40. N.

PAZ, a town of S. America, in Peru, and in the province of Los Charcos, with a bishop's see; 180 miles N. of La Plata, and 350 S. E. of Cusco. Lon. 64. 30. W. lat. 15. 59. S.

PAZZY, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Romania, near Gallipoli, with a bishop's see; seated on the sea-side. Lon. 26. 59. E. lat. 40. 33. N.

PEAK, a mountainous country in Derbyshire, which abounds in lead, mill-stones, and whet-stones. It is much visited on account of some rarities, called the

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the Wonders of Peak; namely, the Devil's Arse, Elden-Hole, and Pool's-Hole, besides Buxton-Well, and the fine seat of the duke of Devonshire, at Chatsworth.

•• PRAK, situated in the county Cork, province of Munster; near Aghabologue. At this place a great number of subterraneous rooms, or caverns, were discovered in 1755, some of which contained considerable quantities of human skeletons.

PEARL-FORT, a fortress in Dutch Brabant, seated on the Scheld, by which the Dutch command the navigation of that river. It is 4 miles N. W. of Antwerp. Lon. 4. 24. E. lat. 51. 15. N.

PEARL-ISLANDS, so called, are islands lying in the S. Sea, and in the bay of Panama, in America. The inhabitants of that town have plantations in them, and from which they are supplied with provisions.

* PEASEMARSH, a village in Suffex, England, with one fair, on Thursday after Whitsun-week, for pedler's ware.

PECQUENCOUR, a town of the French Netherlands, in Hainault, seated on the S. side of the river Scrape, five miles E. of Douay. Lon. 3. 16. E. lat. 50. 23. N.

PEDENA, an ancient town of Italy, in Iliria, and in the territory of Venice, with a bishop's see, and belonging to the house of Austria; 25 miles S. E. of Cadodi-Iliria. Lon. 14. 30. E. lat. 45. 34. N.

PEDIR, a town of Asia, in the East Indies, and in the island of Sumatra, subject to the king of Achin, 40 miles E. of Achin. Lon. 96. 36. E. lat. 5. 22. N.

* PEDRO, St. one of the islands in the South Sea, called Marquesas. Lon. 138. 51. W. lat. 9. 58. S. See MARQUESAS.

PEEBLES, a town in Scotland, capital of the shire of Tweedale. It was noted for three churches, three steeples, three gates, three bridges, and three squares. Of the bridges there is one over the river Tweed with five arches, which is the only one besides that at Berwick. The others are on the river Peebles. It is 22 miles S. of Edinburgh. The shire of Peebles sends one member to parliament. Lon. 8. 2. W. lat. 55. 36. N.

* PEER, a small town, and county of Germany, in the bishoprick of Liege. Lon. 5. 20. E. lat. 51. 8. N.

* PEGNAFIEL, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, remarkable for its palace, castle, fortifications, and its cheeses, which are said to be the best in Spain. It is seated on the river Douro, 20 miles S. E. of Valladolid. Lon. 4. 0. W. lat. 41. 1. N.

* PEGNA-MACOR, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, with a strong castle; 40 miles N. W. of Alcantara. Lon. 6. 32. W. lat. 39. 50. N.

PEGNARANDA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, and capital of a duchy of the same name; 30 miles S. W. of Olmedo. Lon. 4. 8. W. lat. 40. 59. N.

PEGNITZ, a river of Germany, which rises in the E. part of the circle of Franconia, near the town of the same name in the marquisate of Culmbach. It runs across the territory of Nuremberg, waters the town of that name, and soon after falls into the river Regnitz.

PEGU, a considerable kingdom of Asia, in the East Indies, lying to the S. E. of Bengal. It is bounded on the N. by the kingdom of Ava; on the W. and S. by the Ocean; and on the E. by the kingdoms of Laos and Siam. It has a town of the same name, 70 miles within land, above 20 miles in circumference; but at present not one twentieth part is inhabited; for it was ruined by the inhabitants of Barma, whose king is a potent prince. The product of this country is timber for building, elephants, elephants teeth, bees-wax, sticklac, iron, tin, petroleum, very fine rubies, and small diamonds. They have also saltpetre, and plenty of lead, of which they make their money. It is very fruitful in corn, roots, pulse, and fruits, and wild game is very common. They have also good fish, pork, and poultry. They wear no European commodities but hats and ribbands; but they have cottons, silks, and silver from Bengal, and the neighbouring countries. The government is arbitrary, for the king's will is a law; and yet he does not often abuse his power. He has a large handsome stone palace at Ava, with four gates, each of which is appropriated for people to pass through upon different occasions. None but ambassadors pass through the E. gate, which is also called the golden gate. The inhabitants are but thinly clad, and the best among them wear neither shoes nor stockings. The Barmae go almost naked, and make figures on their skins like the ancient Picis, by pricking them in with a bodkin, and rubbing them over with charcoal. The women are much whiter than the men, small, but well proportioned. The wife goes to market, dresses the victuals, takes care of her husband's cloaths, and sells his goods by retail. If she proves false, the husband may sell her for a slave; and if he goes astray, she will give him a dose of poison. There are a vast number of temples in this country, but most of wood, which are varnished and gilded. The priests have ground

ground allowed them, which they cultivate for their subsistence; and they are strict observers of morality. They are called Talapoins, and inculcate charity as the highest virtue, affirming that religion to be the best which teaches men to do most good. They have idols in their temples in a sitting posture, like tailors, and very large ears. They have various sorts of music, but the pipe and tabor are esteemed the best. They have one instrument shaped like a galley, with about 20 bells of different sizes; and when they strike them with a stick they make no bad music. When any happen to be ship-wrecked on the coast, if they repair to the temples they will be taken care of, and supplied with what they want. In the low flat part of the country, which is liable to be overflowed, they build their houses upon stakes; and then in time of inundations they communicate with each other by boats. The king of Ava, who resides at the palace above-mentioned, is now master of Peru. Lon. of the town of that name, 96. 35. E. lat. 16. 50. N.

PEINE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Brunswick; famous for a battle fought here in 1553, when Maurice, elector of Saxony, and the margrave of Brandenburg were killed. It is 17 miles W. of Brunswick. Lon. 10. 19. E. lat. 52. 25. N.

PEKIN, the capital city of the empire of China in Asia, where the emperor generally resides. It is an exact square, and divided into two parts; namely, that which contains the emperor's palace, which is in the new city, or the Tartar city, because it is inhabited by the Tartars, ever since they conquered the empire; the other, called the Old City, is inhabited by the Chinese. The circuit of both these together is 52 Chinese lays, each of which contain 240 geometrical paces. The gates of this city are high and well arched, supporting buildings of nine stories high; the lowest of which is for the soldiers when they come off guard. The gates are nine in number; and before each is an open space, which serves for a parade. The streets are as straight as a line, most of which are three miles in length, and about 120 feet wide, with shops on both sides; but the houses are poorly built, and have only a ground-floor. It is surprising to see what numbers of people there are in the streets, and not one woman among them; there is always a great confusion, occasioned by the vast number of horses, camels, mules, asses, waggons, carts, and chairs, without reckoning the several mobs which gather about jugglers, bal-

lad-fingers, and the like. Persons of distinction have always a horseman, who goes before them to clear the way. All the riches and merchandizes of the emperor are continually pouring into this city. There are always hackney-horses, and chairs in various parts, which stand ready to be hired for a trifle; and the owners of them know every street and house where any considerable person lives. All the great streets are guarded by soldiers, who patrol night and day with swords by their sides, and whips in their hands, to chastise those who make any disturbance, or take them into custody. The little streets have lattice gates at their entrance into the great streets, which are shut up at night, and guarded by soldiers, who suffer no assemblies in the streets at that time, and examine all that passes along. The emperor's palace is of vast extent, and surrounded with a brick wall, with pavilions at each corner, encompassed with galleries, supported by columns. But it would be endless to give an account of the different apartments, with their ornaments and furniture, as well as of the different magazines, and rich commodities kept therein; not to mention the supreme courts of justice, which are six in number, and are only to be controuled by the emperor, and the grand council. Those who have computed the compass of this city a different way, observe, that it is 20 miles in circumference, and that the number of inhabitants is, at least, two millions; that the walls are so high that they cover the town, and are broad enough for several horsemen to ride a breast; and there are strong towers a bow-shot distance from each other. The walls of the emperor's palace, including that and the gardens, are about two miles in length; and the architecture of the structures entirely different from that of the Europeans, for they are covered with tiles of a shining beautiful yellow. The temples, and the towers of this city, are so numerous, that it is difficult to count them. The country about it is plain, but sandy, and not very fruitful; yet provisions of all kinds are exceedingly plentiful, they being, as well as the merchandizes, brought from other parts by means of canals cut from the rivers, and always crowded with vessels of different sizes. An earthquake which happened here in 1751, buried above 100,000 persons in the ruins of the houses, which were thrown down. Lon. 116. 30. E. lat. 39. 54. N.

PELISA, a town in Lower Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name, near the Danube, subject to the house of Austria; 8 miles S. E. of Gran, and 15 N. of

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N. of Buda. Lon. 18. 20. E. lat. 47. 40. N.

PELLA, an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, in Thessaly, 50 miles W. of Salonichi. Lon. 21. 53. E. lat. 40. 41. N.

PELOSO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Basilicata, 35 miles W. of Bari. Lon. 16. 20. E. lat. 41. 26. N.

PELUSIUM, a town of Africa, in Egypt, on the eastern branch of the river Nile, now called Damiette; which see.

* PEMPA, a small province of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo. The capital town is of the same name, of which we know but very little. Lon. 18. 25. E. lat. 7. 30. S.

PEMBRIDGE, a town of Herefordshire, England, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on May 12, and November 22, for horned cattle. It is a small place, seated on the river Arrow, 12 miles N. W. of Hereford, and 130 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 42. W. lat. 52. 14. N.

PEMBROKE, the capital town of Pembrokeshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Saturdays, and 4 fairs, on May 14, Trinity-Monday, July 10, and September 25, for cattle, horses, sheep, and cloth. It is commodiously seated on the innermost creek of Milford Haven, over which there are two handsome bridges. It is a place of good account, and inhabited by substantial people. It is surrounded by a wall with three gates, and has a strong castle, seated on a rock. It is a corporation, with well-built houses, two churches, and the title of an earldom, sending one member to parliament. It is 10 miles S. E. of Haverfordwest, and 214 W. by N. of London. Lon. 4. 55. W. lat. 51. 43. N.

PEMBROKESHIRE, a county in South Wales, 37 miles in length, 18 in breadth, and is surrounded on all sides by the sea, except on the E. where it is bounded by Carmarthenshire and Cardiganshire. It contains 4320 houses, 25,920 inhabitants, 145 parishes, 5 market-towns, 16 castles, besides block-houses, and sends 3 members to parliament. The principal rivers are, the Illen, the Gual, the Gwin, and the Nevern, besides several others of less note. The hills are barren, but the soil in the vallies and bottoms near the sea are exceedingly fertile: however, on many of the mountains there are sheep, goats, and cattle. The principal town is Pembroke.

* PEMBURY, a village in Kent, England, with one fair, on Whit Tuesday, for cattle, and pedler's ware.

* PENA GARCIA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, with a cas-

tle. It was taken by Philip V. in 1704; but he retired from it at the approach of the allies. It is seated on the confines of Spain, 6 miles E. of Idanha Velha. Lon. 6. 6. W. lat. 39. 40. N.

* PENALVA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, seated on a hill, with a castle, 8 miles S. of Coimbra. Lon. 8. 17. W. lat. 40. 4. N.

* PENAUTIER, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Carcassone, 4 miles N. of that town. Lon. 2. 25. E. lat. 43. 18. N.

PENDENNIS, a castle in Cornwall, England, standing on Falmouth Bay, and on a hill of the same name. It was built by Henry VIII. for the security of the coast, and on the opposite side of the bay is another called St. Maw's. It is seated a little to the S. E. of Falmouth, 12 miles E. of Helstone, and 282 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 56. W. lat. 50. 6. N.

PENE, a river of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, which has its source in the duchy of Mecklenburg, crosses two small lakes, and then entering Swedish Pomerania, passes by Demmin, Gutzkow, and Anclam, and falls into the western branch of the Oder.

PENEMUNDER, a fortress of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania, seated on the Isle of Usedom, at the mouth of the rivers Pene and Oder, where they fall into the Baltic Sea. It is subject to the king of Prussia. Lon. 14. 10. E. lat. 54. 16. N.

PENGUIN ISLAND and BAY, lie on the coast of Patagonia, in S. America, and are 182 miles N. of Port St. Julian. Lat. 47. 48. S.

PENICHE, a strong town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a good harbour and a citadel, 34 miles N. of Lisbon. Lon. 9. 5. E. lat. 39. 16. N.

PENICK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Misnia, belonging to the elector of Saxony. It is seated on the river Mulde, 8 miles E. of Altenburg. Lon. 12. 44. E. lat. 50. 59. N.

PENISCOLA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, seated on a high point of land on the side of the Mediterranean sea, 20 miles S. W. of Tortosa, and 60 N. of Valencia. Lon. 1. 0. E. lat. 40. 29. N.

* PENIBURT, a village in Radnorshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on October 29, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

* PENNIBOUT, a village of Carmarthenshire, in South-Wales, with one fair, on December 5, for cattle, tallow, and pedler's ware.

* PENISTREET,

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* **PENISTREET**, a village in Merionethshire, in Trawshnydd, and in North-Wales, with two fairs, on August 17, and September 21, for cattle.

PENKRIDGE, a town of Staffordshire, England, with a small market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on September 27, and October 10, for saddle horses and colts. It was formerly a large handsome town, but now greatly reduced, and principally noted for its horse fairs. It is six miles S. of Stafford, and 122 N.W. of London. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 52. 54. N.

PENMANMAUR, a mountain of North Wales, which is an exceedingly high steep rock, which at high water so hangs over the sea, that there is then but a very narrow passage by it, and it seems ready to fall down on the passengers heads. It is four miles S. W. of Aberconway.

PENNAFLOR, a town of Spain, in Asturias seated on the river Asta, 14 miles S. W. of Oviedo. Lon. 5. 56. W. lat. 43. 15. N.

PENNAFLOR, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 10 miles N. of Ecija, or Exjia; seated near the river Xenil. Lon. 4. 12. W. lat. 37. 44. N.

* **PENNE**, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and in the diocese of Alby, with a castle; seated near the river Aveiro, 20 miles E. N. E. of Montauban. Lon. 1. 51. E. lat. 44. 8. N.

* **PENNON**, a fort of Africa, seated on a small island before the harbour of Algiers.

PENNON DE VELEZ, a very important place of Africa, in Barbary, seated on a rock in the Mediterranean Sea, near the town of Velez. It was built by Don Pedro of Navarre, in 1508, and taken by the Moors in 1522, but re-taken by the Spaniards in 1664, in whose hands it continues. It is 75 miles E. of Ceuta, and has a good harbour. Lon. 4. 0. W. lat. 35. 25. N.

* **PENMACHNO**, a village of Carnarvonshire, in S. Wales, with two fairs, on August 23, and Sept. 21, for cattle.

* **PENMORSA**, a village of Carnarvonshire, in N. Wales, with three fairs, on August 20, September, 25, and November 12, for cattle.

** **PENOBSCOT BAY**, a large bay in the county of Lincoln, province of New England, North America;—the river of the same name falls into this bay.

PENRISSE, a sea-port town of S. Wales, in the county of Glamorgan, with a market on Thursdays, and four fairs, on May 17, July 17, September 17, and December 1, for cattle, sheep, and hogs. It is seated near the sea, 20 miles S. E. of Carmarthen, and 187 W. of London. Lon. 4. 12. W. lat. 51. 37. N.

PENRITH, or **PERITH**, a town of Cumberland, England, with a market

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on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on Whit-Tuesday, and Nov. 11, for horses and horned cattle; seated under a hill called Perith-Fell, near the rivers Eimont and Lowther. It was formerly strengthened with a castle, and is now a pretty large well-built place, inhabited by tradesmen, particularly tanners. It has a handsome church, and a spacious market-place, and is 18 miles S. of Carlisle, and 282 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 52. W. lat. 54. 40. N.

PENRYN, a town of Cornwall, England, with three markets, on Wednesdays, and Fridays, for corn, and on Saturday for provisions; and three fairs, on May 1, July 7, and Dec. 21, for horses, oxen, sheep, and a few hops. It is a corporation, seated on a creek of Falmouth Haven, is a considerable place, and sends two members to parliament. It is governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and a town-clerk, and has a church, and about 300 houses, with streets broad and paved. A manufactory has been lately set up here of serges. It is 3 miles N. W. of Falmouth, and 266 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 59. W. lat. 50. 10. N.

* **PENSACOLA**, a settlement in North America, situated at the mouth of a river on the gulph of Mexico. Lon. 85. 24. W. lat. 30. 42. N.

PENZANCE, a town of Cornwall, England, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on Thursday after Trinity-Sunday, and on Thursday before Advent-Sunday, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is seated on a creek of Mount's-Bay, and was burnt by the Spaniards in 1593; but has been since rebuilt, and carries on a pretty good trade, and the market is served with plenty of fish. It is governed by a mayor, a recorder; 14 aldermen, and 24 common-council. The church is at about half a mile's distance, besides which there is a chapel in the town, which consists of about 600 houses; the streets, though bad, are paved. It is 12 miles E. of Senan, at the Land's-End, and 290 W. by S. of London. Lon. 5. 35. W. lat. 50. 11. N.

** **PENSBURY**, a small town in the county of Buckingham, Pennsylvania, seated on a creek of the Delaware River. It was the Manor of Mr. Penn.

PENSFORD, a town in Somersetshire, England, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on May 6, for cattle, sheep, and horses, and on Nov. 8, for sheep and horses. It is seated on the river Chew, is a pretty good place, noted for its hats and bread. It is 7 miles W. of Bath, and 113 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 30. W. lat. 51. 23. N.

* **PENSHURST**, a village in Kent, England,

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PENNSYLVANIA, one of the Thirteen United and Independent States of N. America. It is bounded on the E. by the Delaware River, and partly by the ocean; on the W. by the northern part of Chesapeake-Bay, which separates it from Maryland; on the N. by several Indian nations; and on the S. by Maryland. It is well watered by the Delaware, and other navigable rivers, on which large ships come up into the heart of the province. The produce of this country is corn, cattle, timber, potashes, wax, skins, and furs; and they carry to the Caribbee Islands salted beef, pork, horses, pipe slaves, and fish; taking in return sugar, rum, and molasses. Philadelphia is the capital town. This province was granted, to the celebrated William Penn, son to the British Admiral Penn, in the time of Oliver Cromwell, and Charles II. who was followed thither by vast numbers of the British Quakers, then harassed by the Spiritual Courts, where he formed the Colony, since raised by their industry, to be the most flourishing of all British America.

* **PENTHIEVE**, an ancient county of France, in Bretagne, that gives title to a duke and peer. It comprehends the territories of Guingamp, Moncontour, Roche-Esnard, Lenizy, and Jugon.

* **PENTRAHT-MON**, a village of Anglesea, in N. Wales, 5 miles W. of Beaumaris, with 5 fairs, on May 5, Friday after Trinity, August 16, October 3, and November 12, all for cattle.

* **PENTRY**, a town of Carmarthen-shire, in S. Wales, with two fairs, on May 12, and October 10, for cattle, horses, and sheep.

PENTUSOK, a town in Hampshire county, Massachusetts's bay, seated on a branch of the Housatonic river.

PEPUS, or **PEIBUS**, a lake of the Russian empire, on the confines of Livonia, and Great Novogorod, which communicates with the gulph of Finland, and the lake Worsero.

PERQUIGNY, a town of France, in Picardy, seated on the river Somme, 15 miles S. E. of Abbeville. It is remarkable for the interview between Lewis XI. king of France, and Edward IV. king of England, in 1475, on a bridge made for that purpose. Lon. 2. 5. E. lat. 49. 38. N.

PERA, a suburb of Constantinople, where the foreign ambassadors usually reside. It is inhabited by Christians of several denominations; and they sell wine there as publicly as in any other part of

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Europe, which is not allowed in the city itself.

PERCASLAW, a town of Russia, in the Ukraine, 44 miles S. E. of Kiow, or Kioff. Lon. 31. 50. E. lat. 50. 0. N.

PERCHE, a territory of France, in Orleannois, 35 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, bounded on the N. by Normandy, on the S. by Maine and Dunois, on the E. by Beauce, and on the W. by Maine. It takes its name from a forest, and is pretty fertile. The inhabitants carry on a good trade, and the principal town is Bellesme.

* **PERDELL**, or **PRIGEL**, a large valley which turns from E. to W. and makes the seventh community of the league of Caddee in the country of the the Grisons.

* **PEREASLAW**. See **PERCASLAW**.

* **PERECZAS**, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, 50 miles E. by N. of Tockay. Lon. 22. 26. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

* **PEREASLAW SOLESKOY**, a town of the Russian empire, in the duchy of Rostow, so called to distinguish it from Pereaslaw-Rezaski, the principal place of the duchy of Rezau. The first is in lon. 38. 30. E. lat. 56. 38. N. and the second in lon. 41. 25. E. lat. 54. 18. N.

PERGA, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Albania, seated opposite to the island of Corfu. Lon. 20. 19. E. lat. 39. 40. N.

* **PERGAMO**, an ancient town of Nacolia, with a bishop's see, now half ruined, and inhabited by about 3000 Turks, and a few families of poor Christians. It is seated on the river Germassli, 15 miles from its mouth, and 37 N. of Smyrna. Here they invented parchment. Lon. 27. 27. E. lat. 39. 5. N.

* **PERIGORD**, a province of France, which makes part of Guienne, bounded on the N. by Angoumois, and a part of Marche; and on the E. by Quercy and Limosin; on the S. by Agenois and Bazadois; and on the W. by Bourdelois, Angoumois, and a part of Saintonge. It is about 83 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. It abounds in iron-mines, and the air is pure and healthy. Perigeux is the capital town.

PERIGEX, an ancient town of France, and capital of Perigord, with a bishop's see, the ruins of the temple of Venus, and an amphitheatre; seated on the river Isle, 50 miles S. W. of Limoges, and 65 N. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 48. E. lat. 45. 11. N.

PERMSKI, or **PERMIA**, a town of the Russian empire, capital of a province of the same name, seated on the river Kama, between the Dwina and the Obi. Lon.

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Lon. 55. 50. E. lat. 70. 26. N. There is another town of the same name in this province, called Old Perma. Lon. 57. 20. E. lat. 52. 6. N. The province is bounded on the N. by the Samoides; on the W. by Ziranía and Ulatka, and on the E. by Siberia.

PERNAMBUCO, a province of Brasil, in S. America, bounded on the N. by Tamera; on the E. by the ocean; on the S. by Seregippa; and on the W. by Tappuyers; being about 200 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. The Dutch became masters of it in 1630; but the Portuguese took it from them again. It produces a great quantity of sugar and Brasil wood.

* **PERNE**, a town of France, in the territory of Avignon, from which place it is 10 miles E.

PERNES, a strong town of the French Netherlands, in Artois, seated on the river Clarence, eight miles S. W. of Bethune, and 17 N. W. of Arras. Lon. 2. 31. E. lat. 50. 29. N.

PERONNE, a strong town of France, in Picardy, capital of Santerre. It is called The Virgin, because it has never been taken, though often besieged. It is seated on the river Somme, 27 miles S. W. of Cambray, and 80 E. by N. of Paris. Lon. 3. 2. E. lat. 49. 55. N.

PEROUSA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, and chief place of the valley of the same name. It is seated on the river Cluson, 16 miles S. W. of Turin. Lon. 7. 18. E. lat. 44. 59. N.

PERPIGNAN, a considerable town of France, in Roussillon, with a very good citadel, university, and a bishop's see; seated on the river Tet, over which there is an handsome bridge, partly in a plain, and partly on a hill, and 100 miles S. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 3. 0. E. lat. 42. 41. N.

PERQUIMORS, a maritime county in the district of Edenton, North Carolina.

PERSSES, idolaters of Asia, and in Persia, now scattered into different parts, but chiefly in the E. Indies. They are worshippers of fire, or at least they look upon that as an emblem of the Supreme Being. They are otherwise called Guebres. One object of their worship lies about 10 miles from Biaku, which is seated to the W. of the Caspian Sea. Among other temples there is a small one, in which the Guebres now worship, there being a large hollow cane near the altar, from which a blue flame constantly proceeds. They affirm this has continued time out of mind; and they come in pilgrimage to it from their present settlements. They wear very little cloathing, mark their foreheads with saffron,

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and have a great veneration for a red cow.

PERSEPOLIS, is supposed to be anciently the capital city of Persia, properly so called. It was taken by Alexander the Great, who was persuaded, when in liquor, by the courtesan Thais, to set it on fire. It is thought to be the same as is now called Kilmanar, of which there are magnificent ruins still remaining. Some travellers that have seen them think they far excel any thing of this kind in the world. There are inscriptions, in characters, and in a language that now cannot be read, and which shew that this place must be extremely ancient; almost all parts of the ruins are full of sculptures, representing men and beasts. It is 50 miles N. E. of Schiras, and 200 S. E. of Ispahan. Lon. 56. 20. E. lat. 30. 10. N.

PERSHORE, a town of Worcester-shire, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, June 26, and Tuesday before November 1, for cattle and horses. It is seated on a plain, on the river Avon, over which there is a bridge, and in the great road from London to Worcester. It contains about 300 houses, and has two parish-churches; but it has somewhat decayed since the dissolution of its abbey. It is nine miles E. S. E. of Worcester, and 102 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 44. W. lat. 52. 4. N.

PERSIA, a large kingdom of Asia, consisting of several provinces, which, at different times, have had their particular kings; the inhabitants call it Iran, for the word Persia is derived from that part of it called Pars or Fars, of which Schiras is the capital. It is bounded on the N. by Little Tartary, the Caspian Sea, Carasin, or Corasim, and Great Bokaria; on the S. by the Persian Gulph and Sea; on the W. by Turkey in Asia; and on the E. by Great Bokaria and empire of the Great Mogul. It is about 1225 miles in length from E. to W. and 900 in breadth from N. to S. It is divided into 16 large provinces, namely, Shirvan, Aran, Adirbijan, Khilan, Masanderan, Asterabad, Jorjan, Korazan, Irac-Agemi, Sejjellan, Candahar, Sablestan, Khufistan, Pars, Kerman, and Makran. The chief rivers, besides the Tygris, and the Amuc, are Khur, Aras, Kezil, Ufan, Hindmend, Ilmend, Bendamir, Koran, and Karka. No country in the world bears a more different character than this; for in the N. and E. parts it is mountainous and cold, in the middle and S. E. parts sandy and desert, in the S. and W. level and extremely fertile, though for several months very hot. The

Soil produces all sorts of pulse and corn, except oats and rye. They have cotton in great abundance, and, among other domestic animals, camels and buffaloes, and their horses are very numerous. In several places naphtha, a sort of bitumen, rises out of the ground, and they have mines of gold, silver, iron, Turkey-stones, and salt; but the two first of these are not worked, on account of the scarcity of wood. They have a great deal of cotton cloth, some pearls, and a large quantity of silk, besides manufactures of silk, and very fine carpets. They have also all sorts of fruits, excellent wine, and a great number of mulberry-trees, with the leaves of which they feed the silk worms. Likewise dates, pistachio-nuts, and trees which produce manna. They have large flocks of sheep and goats; the tails of the former are of a monstrous size. With regard to religion, they are generally Mahometans, of the sect of Hathi, but Kouli Khan, being of the sect of Omar, obliged all the Persians to conform thereto; though since his death, it may be presumed that many of them profess their former religion. More particulars will be taken notice of when each province is described. Isphahan is the capital town.

* **PERSIAN GULPH**, a large gulph of Asia, between Persia and Arabia Felix. The entrance near Ormus is not above 30 miles over, but within it is 180 in breadth, and the length from Ormus to the mouth of the Euphrates 420 miles.

PERTH, a town of Scotland, and capital of a county of the same name. It is an handsome place, agreeably seated on the river Tay. The tide comes up as far as this place, and the river is navigable for small vessels, for which reason it has some trade. The shire of Perth sends one member to parliament. It is 30 miles N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 27. W. lat. 56. 22. N.

PERTHAMBOY, a sea-port town in the province of New Jersey, in N. America, seated on a large bay of the American Ocean, at the mouth of the river Raritan, 25 miles S. W. of New-York. Lon. 75. 0. W. lat. 40. 35. N.

PERMOIR, a small district in Champagne, between Champagne properly so called, and the Barrois, lying along the river Marne.

* **PERTUIS**, a town of France, in Provence, and in the Viguerie of Aix, 10 miles N. E. of Aix, and 27 N. of Marseilles. Lon. 5. 36. E. lat. 43. 44. N.

PERU, a large country of S. America, bounded on the N. by Popavna, on the W. by the S. Sea, on the S. by Chili, and on the E. by a ridge of prodigious

large mountains, called the Cordilleras-de-los-Andes; being about 1500 miles in length from N. to S. and 125 in breadth from E. to W. between the Andes and the S. Sea; but in other places it is much broader, and, according to some, 300 miles. It never rains in this country, and they hardly know what lightning and thunder are, unless towards the top of the above mountains; for, when the mathematicians from France were there to measure a degree of latitude, while they were making their observations, they not only saw it lighten, but heard the thunder below them, for they were above the clouds. All the tops of these mountains are covered with snow to a very great height, and there are several volcanoes, which burn continually; sometimes such torrents of water will fall down from thence, as overflow the whole country for a certain space. There happened one in December 1742, when in some places the water was 60 feet high, and in others above 120; it carried away an infinite number of cattle, threw down 600 houses, and drowned 8 or 900 persons; in its course it removed pieces of rock, 12 feet in diameter, and forced them 30 yards from the places where they first lay. Some thought this water proceeded out of the rock, but others more judiciously concluded it came from the melting of the snow. The best houses in this country are made of a sort of reeds like bamboe-caues, and covered with thatch, or palm-leaves. However, they have a sort of galleries, or balconies, but there is no walking along the floors without making the whole structure groan. It is not at all probable, that this country ever was so populous as the Spaniards have represented; for the villages are 30 miles distance from each other, and are all near the sea; and there is the highest probability, that they were all much in the same state they are now. There are large forests on the sides of the mountains, which advance near the sea-side, but none of their trees are like those in Europe. The birds are much superior to those of Europe for the beauty of their plumage, but then their notes are very disagreeable. There are few birds near the sea, and the monkeys also get at a distance from it. There is a bird called the toucan, which is remarkable for having a bill as large as its body, it is called the preacher by the Spaniards, though it is as mute as a fish. It has been generally said there are lions here, but that which they call so is more like a wolf than a lion, and he never attacks mankind. But the tigers are as large and as fierce as those of Africa, though not of the same colour;

however, it is happy for the inhabitants that there are but very few of them. Serpents are very common, and several sorts of them are dangerous, particularly the rattle-snake, which does not get away from men like the rest. There are several insects like those in Europe, but they are vastly larger. The earth-worms are as long as a man's arm, and as thick as his thumb; there are also spiders covered with hair, and as large as a pigeon's egg. The bats are of a monstrous size, and will suck the blood of horses, mules, and even of men who sleep in the fields; and they have entirely destroyed the great cattle which the missionaries had introduced into a country N. of Peru. The famous bird called a contor, or condor, is perhaps the largest in the world, for it makes nothing of carrying off a whole buck. The animal called the guanaco is peculiar to S. America, for none have ever been found in N. America, nor any other country; it is commonly called a camel-sheep, and has something of the shape of a camel, without any bunch on its back; there are two sorts of them, one covered with a very fine reddish wool or hair, which is a valuable commodity. They are but small in comparison of a camel, and were used to carry burthens of about 50 pounds weight, before the horses were introduced. Peru is inhabited by the Spaniards, who conquered it, and by the native Americans. The latter, who live among the forests, form as it were so many small republics, which are directed by a Spanish priest, and by their governor, assisted by their original natives, that serve as officers. They have no distrust, for they leave the doors of their huts always open, though they have cotton, calabashes, and a sort of aloes, of which they make thread, and several other small matters which they trade with, and which might be easily stolen. They go naked, and paint their bodies with a red drug, called rocu. The same man is of all trades, for he builds his own hut, constructs his own canoe, and weaves his own cloth: but if a large house is to be built for common use, every one lends a helping hand. Their skins are of a red copper colour; and they have no beards nor hair on any part of their bodies except their heads, where it is black, long, and coarse. Those that are not much exposed to the weather, are of a lighter colour than the rest. The natives who live at Quito seem to be of a different temper; for they are extremely idle, and so stupid, that they will sit whole days together upon their heels, without stirring or speaking. Their garment is a sort of a sack, with holes to put their arms through; and this is given them

by their masters as part of their wages. From a mixture of the native Americans and the Spaniards there arises a third kind, called Mestics, who are illegitimate: however, they have all the privileges of a Spaniard, and are the persons who carry on all trades; for the Spaniards think it beneath them to meddle with any thing of this sort: these behave in a more tyrannical manner over the real Americans, than even the Spaniards themselves, inasmuch that the governor is obliged to repress their insolence. It was said above that it never rains, but this must be understood of the south parts; for in the north, where the mountains are not so high, it often rains excessively; inasmuch that those who go thither in search of gold, are often carried off by the unwholesomeness of the climate. Those that travel over the Andes, where they are passable, find it so cold that they are often frozen to death; and if they are aware of a storm coming, they have no other way to save themselves, than by killing their horses and getting into their bellies. They have a great number of fruits, plants, and trees, not known in Europe; however, some of their physical drugs are brought over, which are of excellent use, and are well known in druggists shops, particularly the Jesuits bark and Peruvian balsam. The Spaniards have introduced many herbs, plants, and trees from Europe, which thrive here very well, and the fruits they produce are very delicious. This country is divided into three great audiences, which are, Quito, De-los-Reyes, and De-los-Charcas, which will be taken notice of in their proper places. We hardly need to take notice of the mines of gold silver, and the prodigious riches that are brought from thence, because they are so generally known.

PERUGIA, a town of Italy, in the pope's territories, and capital of Perugia. It is an ancient, handsome, populous, and large city, with a strong citadel, an university, and a bishop's see. The churches, and many other buildings, public and private, are very handsome. It is seated on a hill, 10 miles N. W. of Assisi, and 75 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 30. lat. 43. 6. N.

* **PERUGINO**, a province of Italy, in the territory of the church, bounded on the W. by Tuscany, on the S. by Orvieto, on the W. by the duchies of Spoleto and Urbino, and on the N. by the county of Citra Castellana. It is one of the smallest provinces in the territory of the Church. The air is very pure, and the soil is fertile in corn and good wine: besides,

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besides, the lake Perugia supplies them with plenty of fish. The capital town is Perugia. The lake is 8 miles from the city, and is almost round, being about five miles in diameter, and in it are three islands. This province is about 25 miles in length, and near as much in breadth.

PESARO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the pope, and duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see. It is a large place, whose streets are paved with bricks. The cattle is very well fortified, the harbour excellent, and the cathedral-church magnificent. The environs are remarkable for producing good figs, of which they send large quantities to Venice. It is seated on an eminence, at the mouth of the river Foglia, on the gulph of Venice, 17 miles N. E. of Urbino, and 130 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 0. E. lat. 43. 52. N.

PESCARA, a very strong town in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Abruzzo; seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, which falls into the gulph of Venice, 8 miles from Cittadipenna, and 100 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 2. E. lat. 42. 27. N.

PESCHIERA, a small but strong town of Italy, in the Veronese, with a castle, and a strong fort; seated on the river Mincio, or Menzo, which proceeds from the lake Garda, 16 miles W. of Verona. Lon. 11. 4. E. lat. 45. 26. N.

* **PESERNAS**, an ancient town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Agde; delightfully seated on the river Pein, 12 miles N. E. of Beseirs, and 3 N. of Agde. Lon. 3. 34. E. lat. 43. 28. N.

PRES, a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name seated on the Danube, in a fine plain, over-against Buda, 85 miles S. E. of Presburg. Lon. 18. 25. E. lat. 47. 24. N.

* **PETAGUEL**, a territory of S. America, in Brasil, bounded on the N. by Dele; on the E. by the sea; on the S. by the captainship of Rio-Grande; and on the W. by Tupuys. It contains mines of silver.

** **PETARA**, a town of Mexico in the province of Guatimala, seated on the river, and 25 miles S. E. of the town of that name.

* **PETAU**, an ancient town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and in Stiria. It is a handsome place, and is seated on the river Drave, 35 miles N. E. of Cilley, and 100 S. of Vienna. Lon. 15. 36. E. lat. 46. 40. N.

* **PETCHE-LI**, a province of Asia, in China, and the chief in the whole empire; bounded on the E. by the sea; on the N. by the great wall; on the W. by Chan-fi; and on the S. by Chan-tong and Honan. It contains Pekin; which is the

principal city in the whole empire, on which 140 towns depend, besides a vast number of villages. The air is temperate, unless when the wind blows from the N. and there is a rainy season in the latter end of July, and the beginning of August; but it seldom rains any other time. The soil is fertile, and produces all sorts of corn, and there is plenty of cattle, pulse, and fruits. They have also mines of pit-coal, which is their only fuel. There is a great variety of animals, of which a sort of cat is most remarkable, it having long hair about its neck and head. All the riches of China are brought into this province, particularly to Pekin, where the emperor resides.

PETERBOROUGH, a city of Northamptonshire, England, with a bishop's see, a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on July 10, and October 2, for all sorts of stock-wrought timber, and cheese. It is seated on the river Nen, over which there is a bridge that leads into Huntingdonshire, in marshy ground. It is not a large place, for it has but one parish church besides the cathedral; but the market-place is spacious, and the streets regular. It sends two members to parliament. The cathedral was formerly a monastery, and is a majestick structure, full of curious work, and has a large choir. It is 30 miles S. of Bolton, and 75 N. of London. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat. 52. 30. N.

** **PETERBOROUGH**, situated in the county Monaghan, province of Ulster; 45 miles from Dublin.

PETERSBURG, a large handsome city the capital of Russia, built by Peter the Great, czar of Muscovy, in 1703. It is of prodigious extent, and contained not long ago 60,000 houses, great and small. It is seated in an island, which lies on the middle of the river Neiva, where the land has been considerably raised. The fort has six bastions, and opposite to it, on the Terra Firma, is a crown-work. The fort has two gates, at the entrance of which is the figure of the czar holding two keys, and within is a black eagle crowned, holding in his claws a sceptre, and an imperial globe. A little farther is the chapel of St. Nicholas, the chief patron of Russia. Within this fort or citadel is the church of St. Peter and St. Paul, with a high steeple designed for the burying-place of the royal family. The roof of the steeple is very finely gilt all over, and there are chimes which go every hour. In arm of the river, between the crown-work and the fort, the emperor's galleys are laid up during the winter-season. On this side the fort there are two quarters, called the Slabod

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of the Germans, and the Slabod of the Muscovites. In the first there are the summer and winter palaces, the houses belonging to the admiralty, a church, and a dock for building ships: in the other Slabod is the palace of the empress, where she formerly resided. Beyond the forts are the Slabods of the Tartars and Finlanders; and in both there are very superb structures. In 1716 they began to cut canals in the island, to make Petersburg resemble Amsterdam; but the czar did not live to see this project executed. There are built here many palaces; a college, a military-school, and an exchange. The worst of this place is, that it is not high enough to escape inundations, which sometimes have occasioned the loss of vast sums of money. When the merchants perceive a flood is coming on, they make dykes before their houses, to keep out the water. At first provisions were scarce, and the trade was small, because the lakes Ladoga and Onega had not depth enough to carry large vessels; but Peter the Great remedied this inconvenience in 1720, by cutting a canal from the lake Ladoga, of about 75 miles in length, 70 feet wide, and 10 in depth. Ten years were employed in this work, but it was not finished till the next reign; and now Petersburg may readily be supplied with provision. Trade flourishes greatly here, because it is the seat of government, and because foreigners have the same privileges as the natives of the place. All religions are tolerated, and there are packet-boats, by which intelligence is conveyed to different places. The inhabitants also carry on a trade with the Chinese and Persians. They have woollen and linen manufactures here, paper-mills, powder-mills, places for preparing saltpetre, brimstone, and laboratories for fire-works. Here are also yards for making ropes, cables, and tackling for ships, a foundery, where cannon and mortars are cast; as also a printing-house. And here it will be proper to mention, the new road made between Petersburg and Moscow, in a straight line across the forests, planted with trees on each side, 555 miles in length. It was finished in 1718; and at the end of every 5 miles are posts set up, of 8 feet high, which serve to direct travellers. This road is divided into 24 posts, or stations, at each of which are at least 20 horses, kept ready saddled and bridled. Some streets of this city are regular and well built; and among the most elegant structures may be reckoned the great chancellor's house, that of the vice chancellor's, count Gallovin's, and some others. They are mostly brick, plastered over; and though the climate is so very cold, yet they have

more windows than they generally have in England. An Italian architect, who had been settled here many years, contributed not a little to the beauty of the city. The summer palace and gardens lie to the E. where there are fine walks, and choice statues. Near it is the theatre, which was erected in the room of the wooden one, burnt down to the ground. The exhibitions are French comedies, and Italian operas; and all foreigners of distinction are invited to partake of these diversions, as well as to balls, masquerades, and concerts, which are frequently given at court. There are 20 Russian churches and 4 Lutheran, besides those of the Calvinists, Dutch, English, and Roman Catholics, and the number of inhabitants are now reckoned at 100,000; most of whom came to settle here from other countries, there being not many original Russians among them. It is 355 miles N. W. of Moscow, 750 N. E. of Vienna, 525 N. E. of Copenhagen, and 300 N. E. of Stockholm. Lon. 30. 24. E. lat. 59. 56. N.

PETERSBURG, a town of Prince George's county, Virginia, seated on a branch of James's river, 16 miles S. of Chester.

PETERSFIELD, a handsome town of Hampshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on July 10, and December 11, for sheep, and horses; seated on the river Loddon, on the road from London to Portsmouth. It is 18 miles N. E. of Portsmouth, and 55 S. W. of London, and sends two members to parliament. It is governed by a mayor and constable, and has one church built with stone. It contains about 200 houses, formed into a long paved street, and the inhabitants amount to about 1000. Lon. 0. 58. W. lat. 51. 2. N.

PETERSHAGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and principality of Minden, seated on the river Weser, 3 miles from Minden, and 37 W. of Hanover. It belongs to the king of Prussia. Lon. 9. 6. E. lat. 52. 25. N.

PETERSHAM, a town in Hampshire county, Massachusetts Bay, seated on the river Ware.

PETER'S ISLAND, one of the Virgin Islands, which see.

PETERWARADIN, a fortified town of Slavonia, and one of the strongest frontier places the house of Austria has against the Turks; seated on the river Danube, between the Save and Drave, 35 miles N. W. of Belgrade. Lon. 20. 30. E. lat. 45. 26. N.

PETHERTON, a town in Somersetshire, England, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, on July 5, for cattle and

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PETIGLIANO, a town of Italy, in
Tuscany, and in the Siennese; seated
near the confines of the duchy of Castro,
10 miles W. of Castro, and 45 S. E. of
Sienna. Lon. 11. 42. E. lat. 42. 23. N.

PETIGUAVAS a sea-port town of
America, in the island of Hispaniola,
seated on a bay at the W. end of the
island, and subject to France. It is 200
miles E. of Port-Royal, in Jamaica, and
200 W. of St. Domingo. Lon. 72. 25.
W. lat. 18. 27. N.

PETRIKOW, a town of Great Poland,
in the Palatinate of Siradia, 80 miles S.
W. of Warsaw. Lon. 19. 46. E. lat. 51.
36. N.

PETRINA, a small but strong town of
Croatia, seated on the river Petrina, and
subject to the house of Austria. It is 27
miles E. of Carlstadt. Lon. 16. 0.
E. lat. 46. 0. N.

* PETT, a village in Suffex, England,
with one fair, on May 27, for cattle and
pedler's ware.

PETTAU, a town of Germany, in the
circle of Austria, and duchy of Styria. It
is an ancient place belonging to the bi-
shop of Saltzburg, and seated on the river
Drave, 30 miles N. E. of Cilley, and
28 S. of Gratz. Lon. 15. 33. E. lat. 46.
46. N.

** PETTIGOB, situated in the county
Donegal, province of Ulster; 94 miles
from Dublin. Fairs 25 July.

PETTIPOLI, a sea-port town of Asia,
in the peninsula on this side the Ganges,
and on the coast of Coromandel, where
the Dutch have a factory. Lon. 80. 46.
E. lat. 15. 49. N.

PETWORTH, a town in Suffex, Eng-
land, with a market on Saturdays, and
two fairs, on Holy Thursday, for horned
cattle; and on November 20, for sheep
and hogs. It is pleasantly seated near the
river Arun; is a small place, but re-
markable for a fine seat belonging to the
duke of Somerset. It is 12 miles N. E.
of Chichester, and 46 S. W. of London.
Lon. 0. 34. W. lat. 50. 58. N.

* PRIZORA, a province in the N. part
of Moscovy, lying along the Frozen
Ocean. It is full of high mountains and
forests, and so cold that the river does not
thaw till May, and begins to freeze again
in August. It is very thin of people, and
there is but one town, which is of the
same name.

* PEVENSEY, a village in Suffex,
England, with one fair on July 5, for
horned cattle, and pedler's ware.

* PERUSSA, an ancient town of

France, in Rouerge, with a castle; seated
on a mountain, at the foot of which is
washed by the river Diege, 10 miles S. E.
of Cadenach, and 270 from Paris. Lon.
2. 5. E. lat. 44. 25. N.

* PFAPENHOFEN, a handsome town
of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, with a
Benedictine monastery at a small distance.
The French troops met with a repulse
here in 1745 after a long dispute. It is
seated on the river Ilm, 4 miles S. W.
of Amberg, and 19 N. W. of Ratibon.
Lon. 12. 3. E. lat. 49. 27. N.

PFALTSBURG, or PHALTSBURG, a
small but strong town of France, between
Alsace and Lorrain, with the title of a
principality, and an ancient castle. It is
seated on a hill, which is a continuation
of Mount Vosque, 5 miles from Saverne;
and 25 N. W. of Strasburg. Lon. 7. 12.
E. lat. 48. 46. N.

* PFIN, a town of Switzerland, in
Turgaw, and the chief place of a baili-
wick in the dependence of the canton of
Zurich. It is seated on the river Thour.

PFIRT, or FORETTE, a town of Ger-
many, in Upper Alsace, 10 miles W. of
Basil; and 25 S. of Colmar. Lon. 7. 20.
E. lat. 47. 37. N.

PFORTSHEIM, a town of Germany,
in Suabia, and in the marquisate of Ba-
den-Dourlach, with a handsome castle.
It is a pretty good town, and seated on
the river Entz, 15 miles S. E. of Dour-
lach, and 26 S. E. Spire. Lon. 9. 46.
E. lat. 48. 57. N.

PREIMB, a town of Germany, in the
circle of Bavaria, and in Nord-gow, with
a handsome castle. It is seated at the
confluence of the rivers Pfreint and Nab,
10 miles N. N. of Amberg, and 32 N.
by E. of Ratibon. Lon. 12. 21. E. lat.
49. 21. N.

* PFULLENDORF, an imperial town
of Germany, in the circle of Suabia,
seated on the river Andalspach, 37 miles
S. W. of Ulm. The inhabitants are Ro-
man Catholics. Lon. 9. 27. W. lat. 48.
8. N.

** PHARAHY, situated in the county
Cork, province of Munster, 3 miles N.
W. of Glanworth.

PHAROS, a small island in the Medi-
terranean Sea, opposite to Alexandria, in
Egypt, which, with the continent, forms
a spacious harbour, and has communica-
tion by a stone-causeway and bridge. It
formerly had an exceeding high tower
built upon it, called the Pharos, whence
the island took its name. On the top of it
were lights for the direction of ships.
Lon. 31. 11. E. lat. 30. 24. N.

PHARSALUS, was anciently a town of
Thessaly, now Turkey in Europe, a little
the S. of Larissa, in the plains of which
some

some suppose the decisive battle was fought between Cæsar and Pompey; but this is not certain.

* **PHASIS**, or **PACHS**, a large and famous river of Asia, which crosses Mingrelia, and falls into the Black Sea.

PHEASANTS ISLE. See **FAISANTS**.

PHENICIA, a country of Turkey in Europe, extending from Arabia Deserta to the Mediterranean Sea; bounded on the N. by Proper Syria, and on the S. by Palestine. This country is comprehended partly by the beglerbeglic of Tripoly, and partly by that of Damascus. The principal towns are Tripoly, Damascus, and Balbeck. It is but a small territory, but has been greatly celebrated for being the inventor of letters and navigation, and was the first which we have any account of that traded with England for tin. But though it was a small territory, it frequently sent colonies to different parts of Europe and Africa, where they founded considerable towns.

PHILADELPHIA, an ancient town of Asia, in Natolia; seated at the foot of the mountain Tmolus, from whence there is a fine view over an extensive plain. The Greeks retain its ancient name, but the Turks call it Allahijar. It contains 7 or 8000 inhabitants, among whom are about 2000 Christians, who have four churches, and a Greek archbishop. It is 40 miles E. S. E. of Smyrna. Lon. 28. 15. E. lat. 38. 29. N.

PHILADELPHIA, the capital of Pennsylvania, in N. America, and in a county of the same name. It is an oblong square, two miles in length, and one in breadth; and the high street runs from the middle of one front to another. In the centre of the town is a square of ten acres, surrounded by the town-house and other public buildings. In each quarter is another square of eight acres. The high street is 100 feet wide, and parallel to it are 8 streets, crossed by 20 more at right angles, all of them being 30 feet wide. It is seated between the rivers Delawar and Schuylkill. There is a fine quay next the Delawar, to which ships of 4 or 500 tons may come up. There are wet and dry docks for building and repairing ships, magazines, warehouses, and all manner of conveniences for importing and exporting merchandizes. The houses are most of them built with brick, but there are many more still wanting to complete the plan. The town-house was erected in 1732, in which are large rooms for the assembly and supreme court. The public offices are kept in the wings. The other public buildings are the court-house, two Quakers meeting-houses, two for the Presbyterians, and

one for the Baptists. There is also a church for the English service, one for the Dutch Lutherans, one for the Dutch Calvinists, and one for the Moravians; besides a mas-house an academy, a Quakers school-house, the city alms-house, the Quakers alms-house, the hospital, the prison, and the work-house. In the year 1749, the dwelling-houses were carefully computed, and found to be 2076. Lon. 75. 8. W. lat. 39. 57. N.

PHILIPVILLE, a small but handsome and strong town of the French Netherlands, in Hainault, seated on an eminence, 25 miles S. E. of Mons, and 125 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 24. E. lat. 50. 7. N.

PHILIPPE-ISLE, or **PHILIPPE-FORT**, is in Dutch Flanders, on the western branch of the river Schelde, opposite to Pearl Fort, five miles N. W. of Antwerp, and three N. of Sasuvan-Ghent.

PHILIPPI, an ancient town of Macedonia, seated on the confines of Romania, 10 miles from the gulph of Contesia, and 67 E. of Salonichi. It was enlarged by Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, who gave it his own name. It was near this place, commonly called the plains of Philippi, where Cassius and Brutus, two of the assassins of Cæsar, were defeated by Mark Antony and Augustus. It is still in being, and is an archbishop's see, but greatly decayed, and badly peopled. However, there is an old amphitheatre, and several other monuments of its ancient grandeur. Lon. 24. 25. E. lat. 41. 0. N.

** **PHILIPPINA**, a small town of the province of Guatimala, in New Spain, situated on a bay of the South Sea, in lat. 12. 50. lon. 91. 30.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, are islands of Asia, in the E. Indian Sea. They were discovered by Magellan in 1519. The air is very hot and moist, and the soil very fertile in rice, and many other useful vegetables and fruits. The trees are always green, and there are ripe fruits all the year. There are a great many wild beasts and birds, quite unknown in Europe. The inhabitants are not all of one original, and the best of the islands are subject to the Spaniards, particularly Mindanao, Manilla, Leyta, Ibabao, Paraguay, Mindoro, and Sebu, besides which there are a vast number of small islands.

* **PHILIPPINES**, **NEW**, otherwise called **Patacs**, are islands in the E. Indian Sea, between the Moluccas, the Old Philippines, and the Marianes. There are about 87 in all, between the equinoctial line and the tropic of Cancer; but they are but little known to the Europeans.

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Turkey in Europe, and in Romania, with an archbishop's see. It is a pretty large place, and chiefly inhabited by Greeks, though they have a Turkish sangaick. It is seated on the river Mariza, 82 miles N. W. of Adrianople, and 188 N. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 24. 50. E. lat. 42. 15. N.

PHILIPS-NORTON, a town of Somersetshire, England, with a market on Thursdays, and three fairs, on March 21, and August 29, for cattle and cloth; and on March 27, for cloth only. It is 7 miles S. of Bath, and 104 W. of London. Lon. 2. 16. W. lat. 52. 16. N.

* **PHILIPS, Sr.** a town of N. America, in New Spain, and in Machoacan, in a country where they breed great numbers of cattle.

* **PHILIPSBURG**, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine. It is very strong, and looked upon as one of the bulwarks of the empire. It is seated in a morass, and fortified with 7 bastions, and several advanced works. The town belongs to the bishop of Spire, but all the works and fortifications to the empire. It has been several times taken and retaken, particularly by the French in 1734, when the duke of Berwick was killed at the siege; but it was rendered back the year following, in consequence of the treaty of Vienna. It is seated on the river Rhine, over which there is a bridge, 7 miles S. of Spire, 22 S. E. of Worms, and 40 N. E. of Strasburg. Lon. 8. 33. E. lat. 49. 12. N.

** **PHILIPSBURG**, a town and manor of New York, on the E. side of Hudson's river, opposite to Orange, about 23 miles N. of New York, and 15 from Stamford, in Connecticut.

** **PHILIPSBURG**, a town in New West Jersey, on the E. bank of Delaware river, opposite Eaton, in Pennsylvania.

PHILIPSTADT, a town of Sweden, in Gothland, 20 miles N. E. of Carolstadt, and 140 N. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 14. 10. E. lat. 59. 30. N.

** **PHILIPSTOWN**, a borough, post, and fair town, and the shire town of the Kings county, province of Leinster, situated 38 miles S. W. of Dublin. It was so named from king Philip of Spain, husband to Mary, queen of England. It had formerly a garrison, but there is now a barrack there for a troop of horse; returns two members to parliament; patron the earl of Belvedere, Fairs, 28 March, 22 June, and 3 December.

PHOLYS. See **FOULIES.**

PHYRGIA, a country of Asia, Minor, now Natolia. There were two countries of this name, the Great and the Less, the former of which is now called Germiam, and the Less Sarciam.

* **PIANEZA**, a town and castle of Italy, in Piedmont, seated on the river Dora. It is 8 miles from Turin.

PIANOZA, an island of Italy, in the Tuscan Sea, 6 miles S. of that of Elba, belonging to Tuscany. It is level and low, as the name imports. Lon. 10. 34. E. lat. 42. 46. N.

PIAVA, a river of Italy, in the territory of Venice, which rises in the mountains of Tirol, and running by Kadora, Belluna, and Feltry, falls into the gulph of Venice, by two mouths, a little to the N. of Venice.

* **PICARA**, a large province of South America, in the kingdom of New Granada; bounded on the E. by the mountains called the Andes.

PICARDY, a province of France, bounded on the N. by Hainault, Artois, and the sea; on the E. by Champagne; on the S. by the Isle of France; and on the W. by Normandy and the British Channel. It is divided into the Upper, Middle, and Lower Picardy, and the principal rivers are the Somme, the Oyse, the Canche, the Lis, the Scarp, the Deule, and the Aa. The soil is very fertile in corn, fruits, and pastures, but it produces no wine. They have a considerable trade in woollen manufactures, and the inhabitants are very industrious people, but very obstinate in their opinions. Amiens is the capital town.

PICIGITHONE, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, with a strong castle, in which Frances I. king of France, was imprisoned. It was taken by the French in 1733, but they restored it back. It is seated on the river Serio, 10 miles N. W. of Cremona, and 36 S. E. of Milan. Lon. 10. 4. E. lat. 45. 16. N.

PICKERING, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, England, with a market on Mondays, and one fair, on September 14, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep. It is seated on a small brook, and is a pretty good town, belonging to the duchy of Lancaster. It is an old castle, in the ruins of which they keep their courts for the hearing of all causes under 40 shillings, in the district called the Honour of Pickering, which is also called the Liberty of Pickering. It is 26 miles N. E. of York, and 220 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 38. W. lat. 54. 15. N.

* **PICKERSGILL HARBOUR**, a harbour on the western coast of New-Zealand. Lon. 156. 23. E. lat. 45. 47. S. See **NEW-ZEALAND.**

* **PICO**, the largest and most populous of the Azores, or Western Islands, lying in W. lon. 28. 21. and N. lat. 38. 29. It produces a great deal of wine, and that only. See **AZORES.**

PICTS WALL, a famous barrier against the Picts, of which some small remains are yet left. It began at the entrance of Solway Frith, in Cumberland, England, and running by Carlisle, was continued from W. to E. across the N. end of the kingdom, as far as Newcastle, and ended at Tinnmouth. There are many Roman coins and antiquities found near it, and it has excited the curiosity of some good antiquarians to trace its foundation, and to give a particular description of it.

* **PIDDLE-TOWN**, a village in Dorsetshire, England, with one fair, on Easter-Tuesday, for horses, bullocks, hogs, and sheep.

PIED-DE-PORT. See **JEAN PIÉD-DE-PORT**.

PIEDMONT, a country of Italy, with the title of a principality; bounded on the N. by Vallois; on the E. by the duchy of Milan and the duchy of Montferrat; on the S. by the county of Nice and the territory of Genoa; and on the W. by Dauphiny and Savoy. It comprehends 11 small provinces, Piedmont Proper, the vallies between France and Italy, the valley of Saluzza, the county of Nice, the marquisate of Susa, the duchy of Aost, the Canavese, the lordship of Versail, the county of Ait, and the Langes. It was formerly a part of Lombardy, but now belongs to the king of Sardinia, and lies at the foot of the Alps, which separates France from Italy. It is 175 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. It contains many high mountains, among which there are rich and fruitful vallies, as pleasant and populous as any part of Italy. In the mountains are mines of several kinds, and the forests afford a great deal of game. The Piedmontese have more sense than the Savoyards, but then they are not so sincere. They are generally strongly attached to the Roman Catholic religion; and carry on so great trade in raw silk, that the English alone have purchased to the value of 200,000 pounds in a year. Besides this, they have corn, rice, wine, fruits, hemp, flax, and cattle. Their sovereign is the king of Sardinia, who generally resides at Turin, the capital of this country. The vallies between France and Italy are inhabited by the Vaudese, who are Protestants. Towards the end of the last century, the French king persuaded the duke of Savoy to drive them out of the country, in consequence of which 200,000 of them retired to Germany, England, and Holland; and yet they are not all extirpated though they are obliged to have a Roman Catholic church in every parish.

PIENZA, a small populous town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, and in

the Siennese, with a bishop's see. It is 25 miles S. E. of Sienna, and 56 S. of Florence. Lon. 11. 42. E. lat. 43. 0. N.

PIERRE DE CADORE. See **CADORE**.

PIERRE LE MOUTIER, a town of France in Orleanois, and in Nivernois. It is seated in a bottom surrounded with mountains, and near a dirty lake, which renders the air very unwholesome, 15 miles N. W. of Moulins, and 150 S. of Paris. Lon. 3. 13. E. lat. 46. 48. N.

* **PIERRE, ST.** a small desert island near the coast of Newfoundland, ceded to the French by the peace of 1763, for drying and curing their fish. Lon. 56. 0. W. lat. 46. 39. N.

* **PIERRE, ST.** a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Viviers.

* **PIERRE, ST.** a town of France, in Guienne, and in the diocese of Agen.

** **PIERRE, ST.** the first town built in the island of Martinico, in the West-Indies. It is 5 leagues S. of Port-Royal, in a round bay on the W. coast of the island. It is the place of communication between the colony and mother-country. It is the residence of the merchants, as well as the center of business.

* **PIERRE-FONDAS**, a town of France, in the duchy of Vallois, and the chief place of a provostship, with an old castle.

* **PIERRE AND ST. PAUL**, a river of America, which has its source in the mountains of Chiama, and falls into the sea, near the island of Tabasco.

PIERRE-SUR-DIVRE, ST. a town of France, in Normandy, in the diocese of Seeze, with a rich Benedictine abbey.

PIGNEROL, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, at the entrance of the valley of Perusa. It was in possession of the French, who had fortified it, particularly with a castle built upon a rock; but being yielded to the duke of Savoy by treaty in 1696, the French demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the river Chiuson, 15 miles S. W. of Turin, and 75 N. of Nice. Lon. 7. 30. E. lat. 45. 0. N.

* **PIGNEV**, a town of France, in Champagne, with the title of a duchy 13 miles N. E. of Troyes. Lon. 4. 25. E. lat. 48. 20. N.

PILAW, or PILLAW, a strong seaport town of Poland, in Ducal Prussia, seated in Samland, upon a point of a peninsula, and has a good harbour. It was taken by the Swedes in 1625, but now belongs to the king of Prussia. It is 20 miles W. of Koningsburg. Lon. 20. 20. E. lat. 54. 38. N.

PILSEN, a handsome and strong town of Bohemia, and capital of a circle of the same

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same name, on the frontiers of the Upper Palatinate of Bavaria. It has often been taken and retaken in the wars of Bohemia, and is seated near the confluence of the rivers Misa and Watto, 47 miles W. by S. of Prague, and 52 E. by S. of Egra. Lon. 13. 55. E. lat. 49. 40. N.

PILSNA, PILSNO, or PILZOW, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, and on the confines of Cracovia; seated on the river Wilsake, 50 miles E. of Cracow. Lon. 21. 10. E. lat. 57. 15. N.

* **PINES, ISLE OF**, a considerable island in the South Sea, near new Caledonia. Lon. 167. 43. E. lat. 22. 38. N.

PINHEL, a strong town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes, and capital of a territory of the same name, at the confluence of the rivers Cohá and Pinnel, 25 miles N. of Guarda, and 67 E. by S. of Salamanca. Lon. 6. 40. W. lat. 40. 46. N.

PINNENBURG, a fort and town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holstein, and capital of a county of the same name in Stromaria. It is seated on the river Owe, 15 miles N. W. of Hamburg. Lon. 9. 40. E. lat. 53. 46. N. The county is bounded on the N. by Steinberg; on the E. by Segebert and Tritou; on the S. by the river Elbe; and on the W. by the territory of Crempen.

PINOS, an island of N. America, on the S. side of the island of Cuba, from which it is separated by a deep strait. It is 25 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and has excellent pastures, but is not inhabited. Lon. 82. 33. W. lat. 22. 2. N.

* **PINSKO**, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, capital of a territory, and seated on a river of the same name. It was formerly a considerable place, but has been almost ruined by the Cossacks. Lon. 26. 20. E. lat. 52. 18. N.

PIOMBINO, a sea-port town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, and capital of a principality of the same name, seated on a bay of the Tuscan Sea, 40 miles S. of Leghorn, and 60 S. W. of Florence. Lon. 10. 23. E. lat. 42. 57. N.

* **PIOMBINO**, the principality of, a small territory of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, lying on the sea-coast. The island of Elba depends upon it, and has its own princes, under the protection of the king of the Two Sicilies, who has a right to put a garrison into the fort.

PIPELY, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Bengal, seated on the banks of a river 15 miles from Balasore; was formerly a place of trade, and had English and Dutch factories; but since they have been removed to Hugley and Calcutta, it

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is entirely forsaken by the merchants, and is only inhabited by fishermen. Lon. 86 21. E. lat. 21. 20. N.

PIBERNO, a town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome, 10 miles N. of Terracina, and 50 S. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 36. E. lat. 41. 39. N.

* **PIQUE MONTVALLIER**, the highest mountain of the Pyrennees. It is in the form of a pike, and may be seen 50 miles off. Lon. 0. 22. W. lat. 42. 51. N.

PIQUIGNI. See **PEQUIGNEY**.

PIRANO, a sea-port town of Italy, in Istria, and in the territory of Venice, seated on a peninsula, formed by the bay of Largone, and that of Trieste, 10 miles S. of Cabo-di-Istria. Lon. 14. 1. E. lat. 45. 40. N.

* **PIRI**, a country of Africa, in the kingdom of Loango, said to be very good, and inhabited by a mild, good-natured people.

PIRITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the duchy of Pomerania, and in the territory of Stetin. The ancient dukes of Pomerania often resided here. It is seated near the lake Maldui, 20 miles S. E. of Stetin. Lon. 14. 20. E. lat. 53. 18. N.

PISA, an ancient, large, handsome, and strong city of Italy, in Tuscany, and capital of the Pisano, with an university, an archbishop's see, and three forts. The territory lies near the place where the river Arno falls into the sea, but is very small, and yet enriched with several fine productions; there is curious marble, good alabaster, lapis lazuli, vitriol, and salt-works. The town is seated on the river Arno, at a small distance from the sea, in a very fertile plain. That river runs through Pisa, and over it are three bridges, of which that in the middle is constructed with marble; on this bridge the inhabitants every year have a mock-fight, like that at Venice. This town is so far from having as many inhabitants as it can contain, that grass grows in the principal streets. The cathedral is a magnificent structure, and on the right side of the choir is the leaning tower, so much talked of. In the great square, before St. Stephen's church, is a white marble statue, representing duke Cosimo the great. The grand duke's palace, and the magnificent exchange, are worth taking notice of. It is 10 miles N. of Leghorn, 42 W. of Florence, and 10 S. W. of Lucca. Lon. 10. 17. lat. 43. 43. N. The territory is about 42 miles in length, and 25 in breadth.

* **PISANO**, a territory of Italy, in Tuscany, about 47 miles in length, and 25 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by

by the Florentino and the republic of Lucca; on the E. by the Siennese; and on the W. by the sea. It is one of the best countries in all Tuscany.

PISCA, a handsome town of S. America, in Peru, and in the audience of Lima, with a good road for ships to ride in. It is seated in a country fertile in excellent fruits and good wine, which they send to the rest of the Spanish settlements. It formerly stood a quarter of a league farther to the S. but, being destroyed by an earthquake, in 1682, it was removed to its present situation. It is about half a mile from the sea, and 140 S. of Lima. Lon. 73. 35. W. lat. 14. 0. S.

PISCATAWAY, a town and harbour of N. America, in New Hampshire, situated on a river of the same name 70 miles N. of Boston, in New England. Lon. 70. 0. W. lat. 43. 35. N.

PISCINA MIRABILIS, a vast subterraneous building near Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro of Italy, supported by near 50 square pillars, and supposed to have been a reservoir of water, to serve the galleys at Baize.

PISIDIA, a small province of Asiatic Turkey, lying to the N. of Pamphilia, and along the W. side of mount Taurus.

* **PISELLO**, the most northern cape of Natolia, in Asia, which advances into the Black Sea, over-against Crim Tary.

* **PISTOIA**, a handsome and considerable town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, with a bishop's see. There are several fine churches and magnificent palaces, and the houses of private persons are generally well built; but notwithstanding this it is almost deserted, in comparison of what it was formerly; for there are now only 5000 inhabitants; but among these are 40 noble families. It is seated in a fertile plain, at the foot of the Apennines, and near the river Stella, 20 miles N. W. of Florence, and 30 N. E. of Pisa. Lon. 11. 29. E. lat. 43. 55. N.

** **PITT COUNTY** in the district of New Bern, North Carolina, situated between Pamlico River N. and Nuse River S.

* **PITAN**, a province of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and beyond the river Ganges. It is bounded on the N. by Mount Nagracut, on the E. by the kingdoms of Laffa and Afem, on the S. by the provinces of Jesuat and Mevat, and on the W. by Mevat and Varal.

PITHEA, a province of Swedish Lapland, bounded on the N. by Lapland de Luhlta, on the E. by Bothnia, on the S. by Lapland d'Uhma, and on the W. by

Norway. The river Pithea runs across it. There is a town of the same name, seated on the W. side of the gulph of Bothnia, 80 miles S. W. of Tornea. Lon. 22. 40. E. lat. 65. 11. N.

* **PITSCHEN**, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Brieg. Lon. 18. 22. E. lat. 51. 10. N.

PITENWERM, a sea-port town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, seated at the entrance of the frith of Forth, 23 miles N. E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 49. W. lat. 56. 12. N.

* **PIZZO**, a town of Italy, in the Farther Calabria, seated on the gulph of St. Eufemia, about four miles from Monte-Leone.

PLACENTIA, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, with a bishop's see, a title of a duchy, and a good castle; seated on the river Xera, in a delightful plain, almost surrounded with mountains. It is 80 miles W. of Toledo, and 80 S. W. of Madrid. Lon. 5. 0. W. lat. 89. 55. N.

PLACENTIA, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuscoa, and in the valley of Marguina. It submitted to the allies in 1706, but was afterwards reduced by the other party. It is seated on the river Deva, 25 miles S. E. of Bilboa, and 48 N. W. of Pampeluna. Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 43. 10. N.

PLACENTIA, a sea-port town of North America, in Newfoundland, seated on a bay on the S. E. part of the island, 40 miles W. of St. John, and 200 E. of Cape Breton. Lon. 53. 43. W. lat. 47. 15. N.

PLACENZA, a populous town of Italy, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a citadel; which is a large, handsome, fortified place. The beauty of its churches, houses, squares, streets, and fountains, render it a very pleasant town. It has a celebrated university, and about 30,000 inhabitants; among whom there are 2000 monks, nuns, and other persons belonging to the church. The king of Sardinia took possession of it in 1744, in consequence of the treaty of Worms, concluded in 1743; and there was a battle fought near it in 1746. It is delightfully seated, in a well-cultivated country, on the river Po, 32 miles N. W. of Parma, and 83 E. of Turin. Lon. 9. 38. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

* **PLACENZA**, the duchy of, was formerly the western part of the duchy of Parma. It is bounded on the E. by the duchy of Parma, on the N. and W. by the duchy of Milan, and on the S. by the territory of Genoa. It is very fertile and populous, and contains mines of iron and salt-springs, from which they make a

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very white salt. Its principal rivers are the Trebia and the Nura, and the capital town is of the same name. It was divided between the queen of Hungary and the king of Sardinia, in pursuance of the treaty of Worms, concluded in 1743.

* **PLAINFIELD**, of North America, in Windam county, Connecticut, seated on Thames River, 23 miles N. of New London.

* **PLANAY**, or **PLANCY**, a town of France, in Champagne, in the diocese of Troyes, with the title of a marquissate, and a chapter.

* **PLANIZ**, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, on the coast of France, and in the road of Marseilles.

PLANO, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, on the coast of Spain, and in the bay of Alicant, which is not above a mile and a half in length.

PLASSENDAL, a fortress of the Austrian Netherlands, three miles S. E. of Ostend, seated on the canal which goes from thence to Bruges.

PLATA, a rich and populous town of S. America, in Peru, and capital of the province of Los Charcas, with an audience, and an archbishop's see. It has mines of silver, which they have left off working, since those of Potosi have been discovered. It is seated on the river Chima, 500 miles S. E. of Cusco. It was built by the Spaniards, and may contain about 800 families. Lon. 63. 40. W. lat. 19. 16. S.

PLATA, a large river of S. America, which has its source in the audience of Los Charcas, in Peru, and crossing Paraguay, falls into the N. Sea. It is exceeding broad, and near its mouth no less than 150 miles over. It gives its name to a province in Paraguay, whose principal towns are, Santa Fe, Buenos Ayres, Corrientes, and Santa Lusia. There is also an island of this name in Peru, on the coast of the audience of Quito, about five miles in length, and four in breadth, and surrounded by high craggy rocks.

PLATEA was anciently a town of Boeotia, in Greece, seated at the foot of Mount Cithæron, to the S. of Thebes, and to the N. of Meagra. It was famous for its temple, dedicated to Jupiter, and a victory gained by Pausanias, with a few Greeks over the Persians, when the general was killed, with the flower of his troops.

* **PLEVEN**, or **PLAWEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, on the confines of the Marche of Brandenburg; seated on a small river which falls into the Elbe, near a lake of the same name, 17 miles S. of Gustrów, and 90 N. E. of

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Magdeburg. Lon. 12. 13. E. lat. 53. 40. N.

PLAVEN, or **PLAWEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Voigtland. It has four great fairs every year; and is seated on the river Elster, 46 miles S. E. of Erfort, and 67 S. E. of Dresden. Lon. 12. 20. E. lat. 50. 36. N.

* **PLAYDEN**, a village in Suffex, England, with one fair, on Sept. 4, for pedler's ware.

* **PLEASLY**, a village in Derbyshire, England, with two fairs, on May 6, and October 29, for sheep, cattle, and horses.

* **PLEIBURG**, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, seated on the river Feistez, upon a hill, at the foot of a high mountain.

PLESCOW, a town of Russia, capital of a duchy of the same name, with an archbishop's see, and a strong castle. It is a large place, and divided into four parts, each of which is surrounded with walls. It is seated on the river Muldow, where it falls into the lake Plescow, 80 miles S. of Narva, and 150 S. by W. of Petersburg. Lon. 27. 52. E. lat. 57. 58. N.

* **PLESCOW**, a duchy in Russia, between the duchies of Novogorod, Lithuania, Livonia, and Ingria.

PLESSE, a town of Silesia, on the confines of Poland, with a castle, seated on the river Vistula, 36 miles E. of Trowpaw. Lon. 18. 36. E. lat. 50. 0. N.

* **PLESSIS-LES-TOURS**, a royal palace of France, near Tours, built by Lewis XI. where he died in 1483. It is seated in a very fine country.

PLIMPTON, a town of Devonshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on February 2, April 5, August 12, and October 28, for horned cattle, and woollen-cloth. It is seated on a branch of the river Plime, and had once a castle, now in ruins. It sends two members to parliament, is seven miles E. of Plymouth, and 210 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 0. W. lat. 50. 22. N.

* **PLINT**, a village in Cornwall, England, with one fair, on July 5, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

PLOCKSKO, a town of Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle and a bishop's see. The churches are very magnificent, and it is built upon a hill, from whence there is a fine prospect every way, near the river Vistula. It is 25 miles S. E. of Uladislaw, and 65 W. of Warsaw. Lon. 19. 29. E. lat. 52. 46. N.

* **PLOCKSKO**, a palatinate of Poland, bounded

bounded on the N. by Regal Prussia, on the E. by the palatinate of Mazovia, on the S. by the Vistula, and on the W. by the palatinate of Inowladislaw. The capital town is of the same name.

PLOEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Holstein, capital of a principality of the same name, 22 miles N. W. of Lubeck, and to S. E. of Kiell, Lon. 10. 30. E. lat. 54. 11. N.

* **PLUCKLEY**, a village in Kent, England, with one fair, on Dec. 5, for pedler's ware.

PLUDENTZ, a town of Germany, in the Tirol, and chief place of a county of the same name, seated in a pleasant plain, on the river Ill, 65 miles W. of Inspruck. Lon. 12. 10. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

PLUMBIERS, a town of Lorrain, in Vosge, famous for its baths, and being surrounded with mountains. Lon. 6. 37. E. lat. 47. 59. N.

* **PLUVIERS**, a town of France, in Orleanois, and in Beauce, 20 miles N. of Orleans. Lon. 2. 0. E. lat. 48. 14. N.

PLYMOUTH, a sea-port town of Devonshire, with two markets, on Mondays and Thursdays, and two fairs, on January 25, and September 21, for horned cattle and woollen-cloth. It is seated on the river Plimè, and near the Tamer, where they fall into the sea. It contains 2 parish churches, and is one of the most important places in the kingdom, of great strength, and very well fortified. It is also a station for building and laying up men of war belonging to the royal navy, the harbour being capable of containing a vast number of ships. It is a corporation, and has four charity-schools, an hospital, and a work-house, and sends two members to parliament. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, and 24 common-councilmen. Besides the above churches, there is one about half a mile out of the town, and a chapel in the dock-yard. This town consists of about 800 houses, but indifferently built, with about 600 houses at the dock, most of which are new buildings. It is 43 miles S. W. of Exeter, and 216 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 10. W. lat. 50. 22. N.

PLYMOUTH, a sea-port town of N. America, in the province of Massachusetts Bay; seated at the S. end of Plymouth-bay, and is the first town that was built in New-England. Lon. 70. 10. W. lat. 41. 58. N.

Po, a large, celebrated river of Italy, which has its source at mount Viso in Piedmont, and on the confines of Dauphiny. It runs through Piedmont, Montserrat, the Milanese, and the duchy of Mantua; from thence it runs on the bor-

ders of the Parmesan, and a part of the Modenese; and having entered the Ferrarese, it begins to divide at Fichervoin and proceeds to discharge itself into the gulph of Venice by four principal mouths. As it passes along it receives several rivers, and oftentimes overflows its banks, doing a great deal of mischief, the reason of which is, that most of those rivers descend from the Alps, and are increased by the melting of the snow.

POCKLINGTON, a town of the E. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on February 24, April 25, July 24, and October 28, for cattle, cheese, cloth, and leathern wares. It is seated on a stream which falls into the Derwent, 14 miles S. E. of York, and 183 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 46. W. lat. 53. 55. N.

** **POCOMOAK**, a river of Maryland, the E. side of Chesapeake-Bay. It rises near the borders of Pennsylvania, and, after a course of 45 miles, falls into Chesapeake-Bay.

PODENSTRIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and in the bishopric of Bamberg; seated among large forests, near the source of the river Putlach, 18 miles S. of Cullembach, and 30 S. E. of Bamberg. Lon. 11. 45. E. lat. 49. 54. N.

* **PODLACHIA**, or **POLACHIA**, a palatinate of Poland, bounded on the N. by Prussia and Lithuania; on the E. by Lithuania; on the S. by the Palatinate of Lublin; and on the W. by that of Mazovia. It is about 88 miles in length, and 30 in breadth; the principal rivers are, the Bog and the Narew; Bielsko is the capital town.

PODOLIA, a province of Polish Russia, bounded on the N. by Volhinia and the Ukraine; on the S. by Moldavia and Pokusia; and on the W. by Red Russia. The river Neister runs along the southern borders, and the Bog crosses it almost entirely from W. to E. It consists of large fields, which would be very fertile if they were well peopled and cultivated; but the many inroads of the Tartars hinder both. It is divided into the Upper and Lower; Kamienieck is the capital of the former, and Bracklaw of the latter.

* **POGIBSONZI**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, which had a citadel now in ruins. It is famous for its excellent tobacco, and is seated near the river Elsa, 16 miles S. of Florence. Lon. 11. 5. E. lat. 43. 30. N.

POGGIO, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, near Florence, famous for a handsome palace of the Great Duke. Lon. 11. 5. E. lat. 43. 44. N.

** **POINTZ'S-PASS**, otherwise called Fenwick's-pass, situated in the county Down,

Down, province of Ulster; at this and Scarvagh-pass, in same county, was the first assembly of the English army, in 1688.

POIRINO, or POVERINO, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 15 miles S. E. of Turin. Lon. 7. 36. E. lat. 44. 55. N.

POISSY, an ancient town of France, in the Isle of France; seated near the edge of the forest of St. Germain, 15 miles from Paris. Lon. 2. 11. E. lat. 48. 56. N.

POITIERS, an ancient, large, and considerable town of France, capital of Poitou, with a bishop's see, four abbeys, a mint, and an university famous for law. It contains 22 parishes, nine convents for men, and 12 nunneries. There are several Roman antiquities, and particularly an amphitheatre, but partly demolished, and hid by the houses. There is also a triumphal arch, which serves as a gate to the great street. It is not peopled in proportion to its extent. Near this place, Edward the Black Prince gained a decisive victory over the French, taking king John and his son Philip prisoners, in 1356, whom he afterwards brought over into England. It is seated on a hill on the river Clain, 52 miles S. W. of Tours, and 120 N. by E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 25. E. lat. 46. 35. N.

POITOU, a province of France, bounded on the N. by Bretagne, Anjou, and part of Touraine; on the E. by Touraine, Berry, and Manche; on the S. by Angoumois, Saintonge, and territory of Aunis; and on the W. by the sea of Gascony. It is divided into the Upper and Lower; and is fertile in corn and wine, and feeds a great number of cattle, particularly mules. It was in possession of the kings of England for a considerable time, till it was lost by the unfortunate Henry VI. Poitiers is the capital town.

* **POIX** a town of France, in Picardy, in the bailiwick of Amiens, with a priory, and the title of a principality. It is seated on a river of the same name.

* **POKUSIA**, a territory of Poland, on the confines of Hungary and Transylvania. It is bounded on the N. and E. by Podolia; on the S. by a part of Hungary and Transylvania; and on the W. by Red Russia.

POLA, an ancient, small, but strong town of Italy, in the S. part of Istria, with a citadel and a bishop's see. Here are the ruins of an amphitheatre and a triumphal arch, built by the Romans. It is seated at the bottom of a deep bay, and has a spacious harbour 40 miles S. of Cabo d'Istria, and 80 S. E. of Venice. Lon. 14. 9. E. lat. 45. 13. N.

POLACHIA. See **PODLACHIA**.

POLANA, a town of Italy, in Sicily,

and in the Val-di-Demona, seated near the sea.

** **POLAND**, a large kingdom of Europe, situated between 46. 30. and 57. 30. N. Lat. and between 16. and 34. E. Lon. It is bounded W. by the Baltic Sea, Brandenburg and Silicia, S. by Hungary, Transylvania, and Moldavia, and N. and E. by the dominions of Russia. It is divided into three large parts, viz. first, Great Poland; second, Little Poland, and third, the Great Duchy of Lithuania. The first of which contains 12 districts, the second, 3 Waiwodships, the 3 counties of Palachia, the remainder of Red Russia, Chelm, Podolia, and Bratzaw, Kiou, and Volhinia, and the third, 2 Waiwodships, remainder of White Russia, after the partition, Black Russia, Polelia, and the Duchy of Smolenzeg. It contains 8 cities, 2,377 towns and villages, and 22,032 noble estates, of which the population is estimated at 8,500,000 souls, inhabiting about 1,674,300 houses, upon a surface of 160,800 square miles. The government of Poland, is an elective monarchy, under republican controul, or it is rather an aristocracy, whose chief is an elective king, the sovereign power, being vested in the three powers of the state, viz. first, the King, second, the Senate, composed of the chief clergy and governors of the provinces, and third, the representatives of the nobility. These form the Diet, who form the legislative body, and are supreme in all public affairs, and the highest court of appeal, in all judicial proceedings. Their regular meetings are thrice in two years, but the King may convene them oftener, as emergencies may require. The fundamental laws, are the Pacta Conventa, and statutes enacted by the Diet. The revenue of Poland is estimated at 3,200,000 German dollars, or 320,000l. sterling, beside the King's privy purse 112,000l. of which the expences of the army, consisting generally of 30,000 men, half of which are cavalry, is 160,000l. which with the other expences of government, amount to 432,000l. Poland has no navy. Her national debt as admitted by the Diet, was estimated in 1789, at 85,000l. to the payment of which there stood appropriated 3,700l. annually. The peasantry, are in a state of the lowest vassalage to the nobles, their feudal lords, who possess every judicial power over them. The religion of the country is Roman Catholic, but Protestants have toleration; of the established church, there are 2 archbishops, 10 bishops, 37 abbeys, and 665 convents of both sexes. Literature is in a very low state, notwithstanding the efforts of the king, and

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and a few nobles, for the encouragement of science. Ignorance may be principally attributed to the pride of the nobles, in the importance of their rank, and their utter contempt of learning. There are two Universities at Cracow, and Witna, and an Academy of Arts and Sciences at Wanceu. The soil of the country is in general good, and abounding in pastures, but ill cultivated, owing to the bad encouragement of the farmers. Their mines are various and extensive. The interior parts of the country produce much timber, also various fruits, hemp, flax, honey, drugs and furs. These form the chief articles of their export trade. They have scarcely any manufactures, except linen and leather, and from the vast number of necessaries, as well as luxuries, they are obliged to import, the balance of trade is much against them. Their exports being estimated at not more than 600,000*l.* and their imports at 900,000*l.* sterling. Poland has no colonial possessions, but has under its protection, the Republics and territories of Dantzic and Thorn, and the duchies of Courland and Semigallan. Poland was originally possessed by the Vandals, who were forced to give way to the Russians and Tartars. it then became divided into a number of principalities, having generally a prince paramount, by the title of duke, which at the end of the tenth century, was changed to that of king.

POLBRON, an island of Asia, in the E. Indian Ocean, and one of those which produces nutmeg. The inhabitants were once under the protection of the English, but they were driven from thence by the Dutch, and the natives were very barbarously treated. It is 60 miles S. E. of the island of Seram, and 120 S. E. of Amboyna. Lon. 130. 0. E. lat. 4. 20. S.

POLESIA. See **BRIESCIA**.

POLESING-DI-ROVIGO, a province of Italy, in the republic of Venice; bounded on the N. by the Paduan; on the S. by the Ferrarese; on the E. by the Dogado; and on the W. by the Veronese. It is about 42 miles in length, and 17 in breadth, and is very fertile in corn and pastures. Rovigo is the capital town.

POLICANDRO, a small island in the Archipelago, and one of the Cyclades; about 20 miles in circumference. The inhabitants are very poor, there being only a few villages, a castle, and an harbour; but in general, nothing but barren rocks and mountains. It lies between Milo, Sikino, Paros, and Antiparos. Lon. 25. 31. E. lat. 36. 32. N.

POLICASTRO, a town of Italy, in the

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kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, with a bishop's see. It is now almost ruined, and seated on a gulph of the same name, 45 miles S. E. of Salerno, and 68 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 40. E. lat. 40. 15. N.

* **POLIGNANO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Bari, with a bishop's see. It is a populous place, seated on a craggy rock, near the sea, 16 miles E. of Bari. Lon. 17. 24. E. lat. 41. 25. N.

* **POLIGNI**, a town of France, in the Franche Comte, and capital of the bailiwick of a diocese of Besançon; seated on a rivulet 10 miles S. W. of Salins, and 32 S. W. of Besançon. Lon. 5. 55. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

POLITIO, or **POLIZZI**, a town of Sicily in the Val-di-Demonà, at the foot of the mountain Madonia, 30 miles S. E. of Palermo. Lon. 13. 53. E. lat. 38. 4. N.

* **POLINA**, an ancient small town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, with a Greek archbishop's see. It was formerly a considerable place, but is now almost in ruins, and is 12 miles S. of Durazzo, Lon. 19. 20. E. lat. 41. 42. N.

** **POLL-A-PHUCA**, or the Demon's Hole, is a grand waterfall formed by the head of the river Liffey, which rises in the Wicklow mountains, and here divides the counties of Dublin and Wicklow. The fall is a most stupendous object, and the surrounding country, presents a most luxuriant and highly romantic scene. It is seated in the demesne of the earl of Miltown, who has spared no expence, but displayed much taste in forming, and displaying the several walks and views to the best advantage, and his lordship has further consulted the accommodation of visitors, to this charming scene, by preparing grottoes in a romantic stile, for the dining parties, in in the summer season.

POLOCKSKI, or **POLOCKZO**, a palatinate, in the great duchy of Lithuania; bounded on the N. by Muscovy, on the E. by the palatinate of Witepsk, on the S. by the river Dwina, and on the W. by Livonia. It is a barren country, full of wood, and had formerly its own dukes. The capital town is of the same name.

POLOCKSKI, a town of Lithuania, capital of the palatinate of the same name, with two castles. It is large and well fortified, and was taken by the Muscovites in 1563, but the Poles retook it in the same year. It is seated on the river Dwina, 50 miles S. W. of Witepsk, and 75 E. of Breslaw. Lon. 27. 50. E. lat. 55. 43. N.

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* **POLTEN, ST.** a small town of Germany, in Lower Austria, seated on the rivulet Drafam, which falls into the Danube near Holmburg, 8 miles from Vienna.

* **POMEGUE**, one of the three isles of Marseilles, in France, near the island of Ife.

POMERANIA, a province of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with the title of a duchy. It is bounded on the N. by the Baltic Sea, on the E. by Prussia and Poland, on the S. by the Marche of Brandenburg, and on the W. by the duchy of Mecklenburg; one part belongs to the king of Prussia, and the other to the Swedes. It is watered by several rivers, of which the Oder, the Pene, the Rega, the Persant, the Wipper, the Stolp, the Lupo, and the Lobo, are the most considerable. The air is pretty cold, but compensated by the fertility of the soil, which abounds in pastures and corn, of which a great deal is transported into foreign countries. It is a flat country, containing many lakes, woods, and forests, and has several good harbours, particularly Stetin and Stralsund; about 250 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. It has suffered greatly in the late war, otherwise it might have been much richer than it is. They have a custom here of eating all their flesh after it is dried in the smoke. It is divided into the Hither and Farther Pomerania, and the river Pene divides the territories of the kings of Sweden and Prussia in this duchy.

* **POMERELLA**, a district of Poland, bounded on the N. by the Baltic Sea; on the E. by Prussia; on the S. by Poland, and on the W. by Farther Pomerania, Dantzick is the capital town.

* **POMESANIA**, a country of Ducal Prussia, which extends from E. to W. from the river Passerg as far as the Vistula, between Regal Prussia, which bounds it on the W. and N. and partly on the E. It is a pretty large country, and full of lakes and morasses.

PONDESTURIA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Montferrat, subject to the king of Sardinia; seated on the S. side of the river Po, 33 miles E. of Turin. Lon. 8. 25. E. lat. 45. 2. N.

PONDICHERY, a large town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the coast of Coromandel. It is in a low situation, and the ships anchor about a mile and a half from it; nor can the boats or canoes come nearer it than a musket-shot, on account of the breakers, so that the blacks come in flat-bottomed boats to carry the men and merchandizes to the fleet. The fort was 200 paces from the sea, and very irregular; built with bricks, and covered with fine plaiter, resembling white marble.

The huts of the blacks lie here and there, and the walls are of bamboes mixed with the branches of trees. The French are greatly addicted to women, from whom they catch diseases that render them pale, livid, and meagre, with a frightful aspect. However, several of the French are married to a sort of Portuguese women, who are of a mixed breed, being a kind of Mulattoes. The country about it is barren, and consequently most of their provisions are brought from other places. Their trade consists of cotton-cloth, silks, pepper, saltpetre, and other merchandizes that are brought from Bengal. With regard to the religion of the natives, the most numerous are the Gentoos, but there are Mahometans or Moors, who hold a great many ridiculous opinions. The Gentoos are of different sects, and that of the Brahmins are priests. The custom of women's burning themselves with the bodies of their dead husbands was very common, but of late is much discountenanced. The slaves or servants are very numerous, and their chief food is rice. This place was taken, and the fortifications demolished by colonel Coote, but restored to the French by the peace of 1763. It is 60 miles S. of Fort St. George. Lon. 79. 58. E. lat. 11. 42. N.

* **PONDICO**, an island of the Archipelago, lying on the gulph of Ziton, near the coast of Negropont. It is small and uninhabited, as well as two others that lie near it.

PONFERRADA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, seated on the river Sill, on the confines of Galicia, 40 miles S. W. of Leon. Lon. 6. 6. W. lat. 42. 30. N.

* **PONS**, a town of France, in Saintonge, very famous in the time of the Hugonots. It is seated on a hill near the river Suigne, 10 miles from Saintes. Lon. 0. 30. W. lat. 45. 36. N.

PONS-DE-TOMIERS, ST. a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, with a bishop's see; seated on a valley surrounded with mountains, wherein are fine marble quarries, 24 miles N. W. of Narbonne. Lon. 2. 47. E. lat. 43. 29. N.

PONTAFELLA. See **PONTEFA.**

PONT-A-MOUSSON, a pretty, handsome, and considerable town of France, in Lorraine, with the title of a marquisate, and an university. There are several religious houses, and the Premonstrants have a magnificent church here. It is seated on the river Moselle, which divides it into two parts, two miles N. W. of Nanci, and 12 S. of Metz. Lon. 6. 16. E. lat. 48. 43. N.

* **PONT-ARLIER**, a town of France, in

in the Franche Comte, seated on the river Doux, near Mount Jura. It is a commodious passage to go into Swisserland, and is defended by a strong castle. Lon. 6. 26. E. lat. 46. 55. N.

PONT-AUDEMER, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the diocese of Lisieux. It is surrounded with walls, and is seated on the river Bille, 13 miles E. of Honfleur, and 85. N. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 35. E. lat. 49. 21. N.

PONT-DE-CE, a town of France, in Anjou, seated on the river Loire, over which it is one of the principal passages. It is three miles from Angiers, and 178 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 29. W. lat. 47. 25. N.

PONT-DE-L'ARCHE, a town of France in Upper Normandy, in the diocese of Evreux, with a good castle; seated on the river Seine, over which there is a very handsome bridge, five miles N. of Louvriers, and 62 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 15. E. lat. 49. 5. N.

PONT-DE-VAUX, a town of France, in Bresse, seated on the river Reissauze, 8 miles from Macon, and 15 from Bourg. Lon. 4. 55. E. lat. 46. 28. N.

* **PONT-DE-VESE**, a town of France, in Bresse, seated on the river Vesle, 12 miles from Bourg. Lon. 5. 4. E. lat. 45. 16. N.

* **PONT-DU-CHASSER**, a town of France, in Auvergne, seated on the river Allier, in the election of Clermont. Lon. 4. 6. E. lat. 45. 28. N.

* **PONT-DU-GARD**, a bridge of France, in Lower Languedoc, built over the river Gardon, which served for an aqueduct. It is a very remarkable, and most magnificent work of the ancient Romans, consisting of three bridges, one above another, the uppermost of which was the aqueduct, to convey water to the city of Nismes, which is 8 miles to the south. They all together are 192 feet high, and the uppermost 580 feet long. They are constructed between two rocks. Lon. 4. 26. E. lat. 43. 58. N.

PONTE-DE-LIMA, a handsome town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douro-e-Minho, with a handsome palace. It is seated on the river Lima, over which there is a magnificent bridge, 13 miles N. W. of Braga, and 190 N. of Lisbon. Lon. 8. 44. W. lat. 41. 51. N.

PONTIFA, or **PONTAFELLA**, a town of Italy, in Carinthia, seated on the river Fella, which separates the country that belongs to the republic of Venice from that of the house of Austria. It has a bridge which leads to the best passage over the Alps. It is 20 miles N. W. of Friuli. Lon. 13. 0. E. lat. 46. 25. N.

PONTEFRAC, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, England, with a

market on Saturdays, and five fairs on Saturday after February 2, Saturday after Palm-Sunday, September 1, Saturday after November 30, and Saturday after the twelfth day after Christmas-day, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, and hogs. It is very pleasantly seated at a small distance from the river Aire, and is a corporation, with handsome buildings, and sends two members to parliament. It had a very handsome castle, which was demolished in the civil wars. It is 22 miles S. W. of York, and 169 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 18. W. lat. 53. 42. N.

PONTE-STURA, a small town of Italy, in Montferrat, seated at the confluence of the rivers Stura and Po, 3 miles S. W. of Casal, and 10 S. W. of Verceil. Lon. 8. 21. E. lat. 45. 7. N.

* **PONTE-VEDRA**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, seated almost at the mouth of the river Letiz; famous for its fishery of sardins, which makes its principal riches. Lon. 8. 27. W. lat. 42. 20. N.

* **PONT-GIBAUT**, a town of France, in Auvergne, and election of Clermont. Near this place is the village of Rore, with a silver-mine, and a vinous fountain of mineral water. It is 20 miles W. N. W. of Clermont. Lon. 2. 58. E. lat. 45. 51. N.

* **PONTHIEU**, a county of France, in Picardy, which extends from the river Somme to that of Canche. It is very fertile in corn and fruits.

* **PONTIGNY**, a town of France, in Champagne, on the confines of Burgundy, seated on the river Serain, remarkable for its famous abbey. Lon. 3. 45. E. lat. 48. 1. N.

* **PONT-L'EVEQUE**, a town of France, in Normandy, seated on the river Touque, 8 miles from Honfleur, and 10 from Lisieux. Lon. 0. 6. E. lat. 49. 17. N.

PONTE DE SOL, a considerable town in the island of Madura. See **MADURA**.

PONTOISE, a town of France, in the Vexin; seated on an eminence, on the rivers Oise and Vienne. There is a bridge over the former, from whence it takes its name. It is 43 miles S. E. of Rouen, and 17 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 11. E. lat. 49. 3. N.

PONT-ORSON, a town of France, in Lower Normandy, seated on the river Coesnon, on the confines of Bretagne, 188 miles from Paris, and 20 E. of St. Malo. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 48. 30. N.

PONT-REMOLI, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, on the confines of the Parmesan and republic of Genoa, with a strong castle. The Spaniards sold it to the duke of

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of Tuscany in 1650. It is seated at the foot of the Apennine mountains, 40 miles E. of Genoa. and 66 N. W. of Florence. Lon. 9. 40. E. lat. 44. 25. N.

PONT ST. ESPRIT, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Uzes; seated on the river Rhone, over which is one of the finest bridges in France; it is 840 yards in length, and consists of 26 arches; each pier is pierced with an aperture, to facilitate the passage of the water where the river is high. The town is large, but the streets are narrow and ill-built. However, it contains several churches and convents. It is 17 miles S. of Viviers, and 55 N. E. of Montpellier. Lon. 4. 46. E. lat. 44. 13. N.

* **PONT ST. MAIXENCE**, a town of the Isle of France, seated on the river Oise, five miles from Senlis. Lon. 2. 40. E. lat. 49. 18. N.

* **PONT-SUR-SEINE**, a town of France, in Champagne, with a handsome castle; seated on the river Seine, 17 miles from Troyes, and 55 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 40. E. lat. 48. 28. N.

* **PONT-SUR-YONNE**, a town of France, in the diocese of Sens, seated on the river Yonne, 3 miles N. W. of Sens. Lon. 3. 14. E. lat. 48. 16. N.

PONTUS, the ancient name of a country in Asia Minor, near the Euxine Sea, one of whose kings was Mithridates, who was conquered by Pompey.

PONTYPOOL, a town of Monmouthshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and 3 fairs, on April 22, July 5, and October 10, for horses, lean cattle, and pedler's ware. It is seated between two hills, and is but a small place, but has many iron-mills, and a great manufacture of japanned tin-ware, and the like. It is 15 miles S. W. of Monmouth, and 136 W. by N. of London. Lon. 3. 6. W. lat. 51. 42. N.

PONZA, or **PONTIA**, a small island of the Tuscan Sea, well known to be the place to which many illustrious Romans were formerly banished. It is on the coast of the Hither Principato, and near Castell-Amardella Brucca. Lon. 13. 10. E. lat. 40. 53. N.

* **POOL**, in Montgomeryshire, England. See **WELSH POOL**.

POOL, a sea-port town of Dorsetshire, England, with two markets, on Mondays and Thursdays, and one fair, on the first Thursday in November, for toys. It is surrounded on all sides by the sea, except on the N. where there is an entrance through a gate. It was formerly nothing but a place where a few fishermen lived, but in the reign of Henry VI. it was greatly enlarged, and the inhabitants had the privilege to wall it round; it was

also made a county of itself, and sent two members to parliament. It is governed by a mayor, a senior bailiff, four other justices, and an indeterminate number of burgeses. The town consists of a church and about 600 houses, with broad paved streets: and has a manufactory of knit hose. It is 40 miles W. S. W. of Winchester, and 110 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 50. 42. N.

** **POOR HEAD**, situated near Kinfaale harbour, in co. Cork, prov. of Munster.

POPA-MADRE, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, where there is a convent and chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, to whose image the Spaniards in those parts go in pilgrimage, especially those who have been at sea. It is seated on a high mountain, 50 miles E. of Carthagena. Lon. 74. 32. W. lat. 10. 15. N.

POPAYAN, a province of S. America, in the kingdom of New Granada, between the audience of Panama, that of Quito, and the S. Sea; 400 miles in length, and 300 in breadth. A chain of barren mountains runs through the country from N. S. and near the sea the soil is so soaked with almost continual rains, that few care to reside there, except for the sake of the gold that is met with in great plenty in the sands of the rivulets. This bewitching metal brings many in search of it, though it is a great doubt whether they ever return alive or not. For this reason the savage Americans are still masters of a great part of it, and continually annoy the Spaniards.

POPAYAN, the capital town of a province of that name in S. America, with a bishop's see, a Spanish governor, and where the courts of justice are held. The inhabitants are almost all Creoles. It is 220 miles N. E. of Quito. Lon. 75. 55. W. lat. 2. 35. N.

POPE's territories in Italy, extend from the kingdom of Naples, 400 miles along the Adriatic Sea, to the territory of Venice; and about 80 miles broad, from the gulph of Venice to the Tuscan Sea; lat. from 41. to 44. N. and lon. 12. 40. to 14. E. It is divided into the duchies of Ferrara, Urbino, Spoleto, and Castres; the Marche of Ancona; the districts of Bologna, Romagna, Sabina, Benevento, and Ponto Corvo; the Campagna di Roma; Viterbia, or St. Peter's Patrimonio all in Italy. The town and district of Avignon, and the Venaissin, in France, also the above duchy of Benevento, near Naples, are temporalities, restored after seizure by the house of Bourbon, 1773; and the Little Republic of St. Marino, under protection of the See of Rome. The cities beside that of Rome, are Bo-

logna, Ancona, Ferrara, Ravenna, and Civitta Vecchia; and the population is estimated at 2,200,000 souls. The form of government is an elective sovereignty, completely absolute. The college of 170 cardinals elect from amongst their members, by two thirds of their number, the sovereign Pontiff, whose power is unlimited, as well in temporal as in spiritual concerns. The only fundamental law is the inalienation of the Holy Territories. The conclave and secretary of state direct all public affairs. Legates govern in the provinces, with sway as despotic as Turkish bashaws, and often with as little regard to justice. The military force consists of about 3650 effective men, beside a regiment of militia at Bologna, and a corps of 6000 Militia enrolled, but never called out or exercised. The whole under the controul of the president of arms, who is a cardinal. The naval force consists of a few gallies, 3 of which are armed annually, commanded by the Knights of Malta, and navigated chiefly by malefactors, the whole under direction of the commissary of the sea, or pope's Admiral. The nett revenue is estimated at 800,000*l*. There is besides received by the officers of the Datary, as the spiritual contributions of the several Romish powers, about 608750*l*. which is wholly divided amongst those officers, no part of it ever entering the pope's treasury. The military charges are about 83,400*l*, which with the other expences of government, including 375,000*l*. the interest of the national debt, amounts to 875,000*l*. consequently a deficiency of 75,000*l*. per annum. With respect to the administration of the laws, the Datary, or Holy Chancery, disposes of the benefices, &c. the Apostolic Chamber manages the finances, the Monopoly of Provisions, &c. and also forms a judicial body. There are many other courts of judicature; but the Rota, or Grand Tribunal of Appeal, alone, seems to regard the justice of its decisions. One of the best institutions is the congregation of St. Ives, which assigns advocates for the suits of such as are unable to bear the expences of law. The established religion is the Roman Catholic, but the Jews are tolerated, of which there about 8000 in Rome. The priests of the Greek, Coptic, Armenian, and other sects, are allowed to celebrate Mass, after their peculiar manner, in the churches of Rome. There are at present 3 archbishops, 51 bishops, 3,339 Secular priests, 3,095 Monks, and 1,460 nuns. The state of literature is in general extremely low, and even many of the clergy, possessing high dignities, know little beyond their breviaries; the lower ranks of the laity are totally illiterate. The vast monuments of the fine arts possessed by

Rome, still promote their cultivation; though by no means in a degree equal to that of former ages. There is an university at Bologna; various colleges, and an academy of arts and sciences at Rome. The soil, though in general exceedingly fertile, is not cultivated to a fourth of its productive capability, through discouragement of Agriculture. The oppressive monopolies in the necessaries to life, render the farmer a vassal to his landlord, who in many districts is the pope, who engrosses the most of provisions in the country, paying for them little more than half the value; but sells them out again at an extravagant price. The produce is corn, wine, oil, the finest fruits, silk, wool, flax, marble, and a few minerals. They have but few manufactures, the chief are of leather, cloths, silks, hats, calicoes, coarse linens, and wire. They are obliged to import the greater part of their most necessary articles; and the balance of commerce, as well of that of exchange is against them with all nations with which they trade. The inquisition at Rome is called the Holy Office, and it is more mild than in other countries. Among the different congregations composed of cardinals, one of the principal is that of Propaganda Fide, which has been established to bring about the conversion of pagans and heretics. It has a printing-house belonging to it, where books are printed in all languages; and it has also a school, where missionaries are brought up, and sent into all parts of the world. The pope's relations are called his nephews, and the custom of enriching them is called Nepotism.

POPERINGUEN, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders, which is quite open, and is seated on a river of the same name, 6 miles W. of Ypres. Lon. 2. 38. E. lat. 50. 51. N.

POPO, a territory of Africa, on the Slave coast of Guinea. It is called a kingdom, but the inhabitants have scarce any houses to dwell in, besides the king's village, which is an island in the midst of a river. They are so harassed by their neighbours, that they cannot cultivate their land in quiet, and therefore they would often be starved, if they did not get provisions from other places. Their chief trade is in slaves.

PORCA, or **PORCAT**, a town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and on the coast of Malabar. The greatest part of the inhabitants are idolaters, though the Jesuits have made some converts. It belongs to the Dutch, and is 140 miles S. of Calicut. Lon. 74. 35. E. lat. 8. 11. N.

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PORENTU, a town of Switzerland, in Elfgaw, and capital of the territory of the bishop of Basle, with a good castle, where he resides. It has nothing worth taking notice of, except the cathedral and the castle. The bishop is a prince of the empire. It is seated on the river Halle, near mount Jura, 22 miles S. of Basle. Lon. 7. 2. E. lat. 47. 34. N.

PORTLOCK, a town in Somersetshire, England, with a market on Thursdays, and three fairs, on Thursday before May 12, Thursday before October 9, and Thursday before November 12, for cattle. It is seated on the sea-shore, and on Bristol channel, where it has a good harbour, or bay so called. It is 14 miles N. by W. of Dulverton, and 164 W. of London. Lon. 3. 32. W. lat. 51. 14. N.

PORT, or **THE PORT**, situated in the county Donegal, province of Ulster, 118 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 12 May, 26 August, 5 November, and 15 December.

PORTADOWN, situated in the county Armagh, province of Ulster, 65 miles from Dublin; it is pleasantly situated on the river Bann, over which it has a stone bridge; the canal from Newry falls into the Bann, within a mile of this place. Portadown is noted for its extensive business in the linen manufacture; fairs held here on Easter-Monday, Whitsun-Monday, and 13 November.

PORTAFFERRY, a fair and post town in the county Down, province of Ulster, 80 miles from Dublin; fairs held 31 July, and 12 December. Here a ferry-boat maintains a constant communication between the baronies of Lecale and Ardes.

PORTALEGRA, a handsome and strong town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, with a bishop's see; seated at the foot of a very high mountain, in a pleasant country, 30 miles N. W. of Elvas, and 90 N. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 7. 31. W. lat. 39. 6. N.

PORT ANGEL, a harbour of Mexico, on the coast of the South Sea. Lat. 13. 32. lon. 99. 4.

PORTARLINGTON, a post, borough, and fair town in the Queen's county, province of Leinster, 36 miles from Dublin. It is handsomely situated on the river Barrow, partly in the King's and partly in the Queen's county. It is inhabited by very genteel families, and has a number of excellent schools; particularly for children under 12 years old. It gives title of earl to the family of Dawson, and within a few miles of it, is Dawson's Grove, the elegant seat of lord Portarlington.

This place returns two members to parliament; patron, lord Portarlington. Fairs held Easter-Monday, 22 May, 12 October, and 23 November.

PORT-AUX-PRUNE, so called by the French, is a country on the coast of Africa, to the N. of the island of Madagascar. It is a rich country, and fertile in rice and pastures; it is inhabited only by the Negroes, who are an industrious, good sort of people, but very superstitious. There are no towns, but several villages, and they have some customs which seem to incline to Judaism.

PORTHURY, a village in Somersetshire, England, with one fair, on Whit-Monday, for cattle and sheep.

PORT DANDY, situated in one of the Copland-islands, in the county Down, province of Ulster.

PORT-DESIRE, a harbour in S. America, where ships sometimes touch in their passage to the S. Sea. It is 100 miles N. E. of Port St. Julian. Lon. 65. 40. W. lat. 47. 50. S.

PORT-DU-PRINCE, a town of N. America, on the northern coast of the Isle of Cuba, with a good harbour; seated in a large meadow, where the Spaniards feed a great number of cattle. Lon. 78. 15. W. lat. 21. 52. N.

PORT-GLENONE, situated in the county Antrim, province of Ulster; 105 miles from Dublin. It is pleasantly situated on the river Bann, over which there is a bridge at the end of the town, which divides the counties of Antrim and Londonderry. Fairs held 2 Tuesday in May, 0. 11. Also a fair town in the county Londonderry, province of Ulster; fairs held 2 Tuesday 0. 11, in May and 12 August.

PORTHEATHURY, a village of the Isle of Anglesea, in N. Wales, with four fairs, on August 26, September 26, October 24, and November 14, all for cattle.

PORTICI, a palace of the king of Naples, four miles from that capital. It has a charming situation on the sea-side, near mount Vesuvius. It is enriched with a vast number of fine statues, and other remains of antiquity, taken out of the ruins of Herculaneum, which is not far from thence, and was swallowed up by an earthquake which attended an irruption of mount Vesuvius, in the reign of the emperor Titus.

PORTLAND, a peninsula in Dorsetshire, England, of great strength both by nature and art, being surrounded with inaccessible rocks, except at the landing-place, where there is a strong castle, called Portland Castle, built by Henry VIII. There is but one church in the island, and that stands so near the sea, that it is often

in danger from it. But this peninsula is chiefly noted for the stone which is got here, and greatly employed in London and Dublin, for building the finest structures, and particularly St. Paul's church was built therewith. Lon. 2. 25. W. lat. 50. 30. N.

PORT-L'ORIENT. See **ORIENT.**

PORT LOUIS, a strong town of France, in Bretagne, in the diocese Vannes, with a citadel and a good harbour. It was fortified by Lewis XIII. from whom it had its name, and is a station for part of the royal navy, and the E. India company's ships belonging to France. It is seated at the mouth of the river Blavet, 27 miles W. of Vannes. Lon. 3. 18. W. lat. 47. 40. N.

PORT-LOUIS, a French fortress of America, on the S. W. coast of Hispaniola, which was taken and demolished by admiral Knowles in 1747, but has since been rebuilt.

* **PORT-MAHON.** See **MAHON**, and **MINORCA.**

** **PORT MARQUIS**, a harbour on the coast of the South Sea, in Mexico, one league W. of Acapulco.

** **PORT-NINIAN**, situated in one of the Copland-isles, in the county Down, province of Ulster.

PORTO, a rich, handsome, and considerable town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douro-e-Minho, with a bishop's see. It is a place of a great importance, and by nature almost impregnable. It is noted for its strong wines, and there is a large quantity exported from hence into England and Ireland; whence all red wines that come from Spain and Portugal are called Port-wines. It is seated on the declivity of a mountain, near the river Douro, which forms an excellent harbour. It is 30 miles S. of Brague, and 147 N. of Lisbon. Lon. 8. 21. W. lat. 41. 10. N.

PORTO-BELLO, a sea-port town of N. America, on the northern coast of the isthmus of Panama, and to the N. of Terra Firma, with a very large, secure, and commodious harbour. It is a very unhealthy place, and is inhabited chiefly by Mulattoes. This was taken by admiral Vernon in 1742, who abandoned it again, after he had demolished the fortifications. At the time of the great fair it is crowded with rich merchants, who pay exceeding dear for their lodgings. It is 70 miles N. of Panama, and 300 W. of Carthagena. Lon. 79. 45. W. lat. 9. 33. N.

PORTO-CAVALLO, a sea-port town of S. America, in Terra Firma, and on the Caracco's coast. Here the English met with a repulse when they attacked it by sea and land in 1743, and lost a great many men. Lon. 64. 30. W. lat. 10. 20. N.

** **PORTO DEL PRINCIPE**, a sea-port town on the northern coast of Cuba, 300 miles S. E. of the Havanna, formerly rich, but reduced by captain Morgan and his Buccaneers. Near it are several springs of bitumen. Lat. 20. 55. lon. 75. 27.

PORTO-FARINO, a sea-port town of Africa, in Tunis; seated on the W. of the ruins of Carthage, and 30 miles N. of Tunis; subject to the dey of that place. Lon. 10. 16. E. lat. 37. 12. N.

PORTO-FERRAIO, a handsome town of Italy, in the Isle of Elba, with a good citadel. It is very strong, and seated on a long, high, steep point of land, to the W. of the bay of the same name, which has two forts. It belongs to the great duke of Tuscany, who always keeps a good garrison here. It is 40 miles N. W. of Orbitello. Lon. 10. 25. E. lat. 42. 38. N.

PORTO-GALLETO, a sea-port town of Spain, in the bay of Biscay, seated on a small river near the sea, 8 miles N. of Bilbao. Lon. 3. 11. W. lat. 43. 22. N.

* **PORTO-GRUARO**, a town of Italy, in the republic of Venice, and in Friuli; seated on the river Lema, 15 miles W. of Marino, and about three from the ruins of Concordia, with a bishop's see.

PORTO-HERCOLE. See **HERCOLE.**

* **PORTO-LONGONE**, a small but very strong town of Italy, and in the Isle of Elba, with a good harbour, and a fortress upon a rock, almost inaccessible. The king of Naples has a right to put a garrison therein, though the place belongs to the prince of Piombino. It is seated on the E. end of the island, 8 miles S. W. of Piombino. Lon. 10. 10. E. lat. 42. 52. N.

* **PORTO-PEDRO**, a sea-port town of Spain, in the Mediterranean Sea, and in the island of Majorca. Lon. 2. 41. E. lat. 39. 37. N.

** **PORTO-RICCA.** See **JUAN-DE-PUERTO-RICCO.**

PORTO-SANTO, an island of the Atlantic Ocean, on the coast of Africa, and the least of those called the Madeiras. It is about 15 miles in circumference, and produces but little corn; however, there are oxen, and wild hogs, and a vast number of rabbits. There are trees which produce the gum or rosin called dragon's blood; and there is likewise a little honey and wax, which are extremely good. It has no harbour, but good mooring in the road. It belongs to the Portuguese, and is 300 miles W. of the coast of Africa. Lon. 16. 20. W. lat. 32. 58. N.

* **PORTO-SEGURO**, a government of S. America, on the eastern coast of Brazil, bounded on the N. by the government of Rio

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Rio-dos-Hilios, on the E. by the N. Sea, on the S. by the government of Spiritu-Santo, and on the W. by the Tupicks. It is a very fertile country, and the capital town is of the same name. It is built on the top of a rock, at the mouth of a river, on the coast of the N. Sea, and is inhabited by Portuguese. Lon. 38. 50. W. lat. 17. 0. S.

PORTO-VECCHIO, a sea-port town of the island of Corsica, in the Mediterranean Sea; seated on a bay on the eastern coast of the island, and is 12 miles from Bonifacio, and 40 N. of Sardinia. Lon. 9. 20. E. lat. 41. 42. N.

PORTO-VENEREO, a town of Italy, on the coast of Genoa, at the entrance of the gulph of Spetia; seated on the side of a hill, at the top of which there is a fort. It has a good harbour, and is 45 miles S. E. of Genoa. Lon. 9. 38. E. lat. 44. 5. N.

** PORT-RAMAN, situated in one of the Copland-isles, in the county Down, province of Ulster.

** PORT-RENARD, situated in the county Limerick, province of Munster; fairs held 2 May, 18 July, 13 October, and 15 December.

PORT-ROYAL, a sea-port town of America, in the island of Jamaica. It was once one of the finest sea-port towns in America, abounding in riches and trade; but in 1692 it was destroyed by an earthquake, in 1702 by fire, in 1722 by an inundation of the sea, and in 1744 it suffered greatly by a hurricane. It is now but a small place, and yet it consists of 3 handsome streets, with several cross lanes, and a fine church. Not many years ago there was a yard built here for the king's naval stores, and for workmen employed about men of war. It is built upon a small neck of land which juts out several miles into the sea, and is guarded by a very strong fort, which has a line of near 100 pieces of cannon, and a garrison of soldiers. The harbour is one of the best in the world, and 1000 ships may ride therein, secure from every wind that can blow. It is 6 miles E. of Spanish-town, and as much by water S. E. of Kingston. Lon. 76. 40. W. lat. 18. 0. N.

PORT-ROYAL, an island of N. America, on the coast of S. Carolina, which, with the neighbouring continent forms one of the most commodious harbours in those parts. It is 15 miles in length, and the town on the N. shore is called Beaufort. It is about 100 miles S. W. of Charles-Town. Lon. 80. 10. W. lat. 31. 40. N.

PORT-ROYAL, in Nova-Scotia. See ANAPOLIS.

** PORT-ROYAL, a town in Carolina county Virginia, on the S. side of Rap-

pahanock river, 20 miles E. of Fredericksburg.

* PORT SANDWICH, a harbour, in the Island of Mallicolo, in the S. Sea. See MALLICOLLO.

** PORT-SAINT-ANN, formerly called Killough, situated 7 miles E. S. E. of Dundrum, and almost 5 S. of Down-Patrick, in the county Down, province of Ulster.

PORT ST. MARY'S, a sea-port town of Spain in the kingdom of Andalusia. The English made a descent here in 1702, with a design to besiege Cadiz, but they were obliged to reembark their troops without doing any thing to the purpose. It is 10 miles N. E. of Cadiz. Lon. 6. 0. W. lat. 35. 37. N.

** PORT-SLATY, situated in one of the Copland-isles, in the county of Down, province of Ulster.

PORTSMOUTH, a sea-port town of Hampshire, England, with two markets, on Thursdays and Saturdays, and one fair on July 10, for silversmiths, mercers, cabinet-makers, linen and woollen-drappers, milliners, cutlers, shoe-makers, hatters, ready made cloaths, and bedding. It is one of the most secure and capacious harbours in England, being defended by a numerous artillery, both on the sea and land-side, and has very good fortifications. A great part of the royal navy is built here; and here are some of the finest docks, yards, and magazines of naval stores, in Europe. It is seated in the Isle of Portsea, and surrounded by the sea, except on the N. side, where there is a river which runs from one arm of it to the other. It is much resorted to on account of the royal navy, whose usual rendezvous is at Spithead, which is opposite to Portsmouth. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and burgesses, and sends two members to parliament. It has one church, and two chapels, one in the garrison, and one in the common, for the use of the dock, and others, besides several meeting-houses, of the dissenters. The houses of Portsmouth amount to about 2000, and the inhabitants to about 12,000. It is 20 miles S. E. of Winchester, and 73 S. W. of London. Lon. 1. 1. W. lat. 50. 47. N.

** PORTSMOUTH, a sea-port town in the county of Carteret, in North-Carolina, situated on Core-bank, on the N. end, near Occacoke inlet.

** PORTSMOUTH, a town in Rhode-Island, situated near its N. end, 5 miles S. E. of Bristol.

** PORTSMOUTH, a new town in Prince Rupert's bay, in the island of Dominica, between the Salt-works and coast.

** PORTSMOUTH, a town of Virginia,

nia, destroyed by the British forces under Lord Dunmore.

PORTSMOUTH, one of the principal towns of the government of New Hampshire, New-England, situated in the harbour of Piscataque, 60 miles N. of Boston, the chief town of the province, where the courts are held, and where the governor resides. Lat. 43. 22. lon. 70. 35.

PORT ST. JOHN, a small town in the province of Nicaragua, in New-Spain, situated at the mouth of a river on the coast of the South-S. a, 30 miles N. W. from Leon, to which city it is the port-town. lat. 12. 10. lon. 87. 38.

PORTUGAL, the most westerly country of the continent of Europe. It is situated between 37. and 42. North Lat. and 9. and 32. East Lon. being about 310, miles long and 150 broad, bounded W. and S. by the sea, and E. and N. by Spain. It is divided into 8 provinces, viz. Entre Minho, and Duero, Tralos-Montes, Beira, Estremadura, Entre Tago. Guardiana, Alentejo, and Algarva. It has 19 cities and towns, the principal of which are, Lisbon, Oporto, Coimbra, Braga, St. Ubes, Evora, Estromer, Aviero and Villa Viciosa; 527 villages, 3,343 parishes, containing above 1,170,000 inhabitants. The form of government, is an absolute monarchy, hereditary to the nearest relation, of the reigning sovereign, without regard to sex. The fundamental laws, are the statutes of Alphonsus, published in 1641, in favour of the House of Braganza. The assembly of the states, consists of the clergy, nobility and deputies. Their principal power diminished at the close of the last century, and their assent is still considered necessary, in matters respecting the succession. At present the council of state, whose members are nominated by the sovereign, fills their place, and the government is of course completely absolute, with regard to the administration of laws, they are under direction of the council of state, composed of an equal number of spiritual and temporal peers, with the secretary, who manage the public affairs, and dispose of all places, civil and ecclesiastical; the council of war regulates the army; the Aulic council is the supreme court of justice and appeal from the inferior courts; the Council of Finances and the Royal Board of Censure. There are besides two inferior courts of Appeal at Lisbon and Oporto, and the Caja di Supplicac, or Tribunal from which there lies no appeal, also several inferior courts. The number of lawyers is prodigious, suits extremely slow, and the police much neglected. The army of Portugal, is numbered at about 25,000 men,

but the regiments are at present very imperfect, and not more than one have the number effective. Her navy consists of 18 ships of the line, 12 frigates and 10 smaller vessels. Her annual revenue, is about 25 millions of crusados, or 2,812,500l. sterling, of which her naval and military charges are about 787,500 which with her other expences of government, amount to 2700,000l. Her public debt at this time, is above 6,500,000l. one half of which has been accumulated since 1774. The religion of the country is Roman Catholic, and the church is governed by one patriarch, 5 archbishops and 19 bishops; there are 900 convents and above 300,000 ecclesiastical persons in all the dominions. Literature is at a very low ebb, and the sciences, which under the celebrated Don Henry III. flourished here, superior to the rest of Europe, and gave rise to the discoveries of the New World, are now scarcely known. They have two Universities at Coimbra, and Evora, a college of Nobles at Lisbon, who possess the library of the Jesuits, and is their best seminary, a Royal academy and one of Commerce and Arts. The soil of Portugal in general is inferior to that of Spain: The province of Entre Minho and Duero, is extremely fertile, and its population proportionable, being four times greater than any other. There are still vast tracts uncultivated, agriculture is at present in a very low state, and they are obliged to import large quantities of corn. They have mines of iron tin and lead, but none now worked. Their wines, fruits, salt, oil, silk and wool, are their principal products. The colonial possessions are, the establishments at Diu, Chaul, and Goa, in the East Indies, and Macas on the coast of China. In Africa, the islands called the Azores, Porto Santo, Madeira, Terceira, St. Miguel, Fayal, Pico, Flores and Corvo; also settlements along the Guinea coast, at Loango, Congo and Angola, and on the coasts of Zanguebar and Zafola. And in South America, the immense province of Brazil, and some possessions on the coasts of Guaiana and Paraguay. The kings fifth of the Brazil mines, brings him a revenue of 35,000l. annually. Portuguese history is interwoven with that of Spain, till about the latter end of the eleventh century, when those provinces which form Portugal, were conferred upon a branch of the royal family of France, by the king of Castile and Leon, and upon conquests from the Moorish king, converted into a kingdom in 1139. Under the au-

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pieces of the Infant Don Henry, were planned the enterprizes which led to the discovery of the Western continent. King Sebastian being slain in a battle with the Moors, the crown devolved upon his uncle, Henry the Cardinal and upon failure of immediate issue, Philip II. of Spain seized the kingdom. Under the Spanish viceroys it was most tyrannically governed, until the revolution of the duke of Braganza dispossessed the Spaniards, and placed him on the throne in 1640, and with his descendants the crown has since continued.

POSEGA, a very strong and considerable town of Hungary, in Slavonia, and capital of a county of the same name. It was taken from the Turks by the Imperialists in 1687. The country is included between the rivers Save and Drave, having the county of Craitz on the W. and Walpo on the E. The town is seated in a fertile country on the rivers Oriana, 50 miles N. E. of Jaicza, and 120 W. by N. of Belgrade. Lon. 18. 59. E. lat. 45. 36. N.

**** PORTUMNA**, situated in the county Galway, province of Conaught; 74 miles from Dublin. Here is the castle of Portumna, the seat of the Earl of Clanricarde; and near it are the ruins of an ancient castle. Here is a garrison for a troop of horse, and two companies of foot. This town is seated on the river Shannon, where it falls into Lough Derg. Fairs held 15 February, May, August and November.

POSN. See **BOLZANO**.

POSNANIA, or **POSEN**, a handsome and considerable town of Great Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a good castle, and a bishop's see. The cathedral is magnificent, and it is a trading place, seated in a pleasant plain, surrounded with agreeable hills. It stands on the river Warta, 27 miles W. of Gnesna, and 127 W. of Warsaw. The palatinate is bounded on the N. by Pomerania; on the E. by Pomeralla, and the palatinate of Calish; on the S. by the same palatinate and Silesia; and on the W. by Silesia and the Marche of Brandenburg.

POSTDAM, or **POTSDAM**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with a palace belonging to the king of Prussia. It is seated in an island 10 miles in circumference, which is formed by the rivers Spree and Havel. The palace is very curious, and finely built upon a delightful spot, 12 miles W. of Berlin. Lon. 13. 46. E. lat. 52. 52. N.

*** POST-DOWN**, a hill in Hampshire, England, with one fair, on July 26, for cheese, bacon, and horses.

POTENZA, a town of Italy, in the

kingdom of Naples, and in the Basilicata, with a bishop's see. It was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1694. It is seated near the source of the river Basiento, 12 miles S. W. of Cirenza, and 8 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 14. 30. E. lat. 40. 42. N.

POTOSI, a very rich, populous, and considerable town of S. America, in Peru, and in the province of Los Charcas. There is the best silver mine in all America, in a mountain in form of a sugar-loaf. Silver is as common in this place as iron is in Europe; however, it is almost exhausted; at least they get but little from it in comparison of what they did formerly; and the mountain is said to be little better than a shell. The country about this place is said to be so naked and barren, that they are obliged to get their provisions from the neighbouring provinces. Some that have been there lately affirm, that it still brings in a great revenue to Spain. It is seated at the bottom of the mountain of Potosi, 300 miles S. E. of Arca. Lon. 64. 25. W. lat. 19. 40. S.

**** POTOWMACK**, a river of North America, which falls into Chesapeak Bay.

POTTON, a town of Bedfordshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on the third Thursday in January for large horses; on Tuesday before Easter, first Tuesday in July, and the Tuesday before October 29, for cattle in general. It is pleasantly seated in a sandy, gravelly, barren soil, and is watered with a small brook, 12 miles E. of Bedford, and 43 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 18. W. lat. 52. 11. N.

POULTON, a town of Lancashire, England, with a market on Mondays, and three fairs, on February 2, for horned cattle; on May 3, and July 25, for horned cattle and small ware; seated on the river Fild, near the Wire, and the market is good for corn and other provisions. It is 18 miles S. W. of Lancaster, and 209 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 6. W. lat. 53. 52. N.

POURSELUC, a town of Asia, in the East Indies, and in the kingdom of Siam, 280 miles N. of Siam. Lon. 100. 40. E. lat. 18. 58. N.

*** POURZAIN**, a town of France, in Lower Auvergne, and on the frontiers of Bourbonnois; seated on the river Sioule, 36 miles N. by E. of Clermont, and 190 S. of Paris. Lon. 3. 15. E. lat. 46. 21. N.

*** POWDER-BATCH**, a village in Shropshire, England, with one fair, on September 27, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep.

**** POWERSCOURT**,

**** POWERSCOURT**, situated in the county Wicklow, province of Leinster, 10 miles from Dublin; it gives title of viscount to the family of Wingfield; the present lord has an elegant seat here; near it are the celebrated Dargle and Waterfall; the park is prodigiously fine, and the rocky precipices on all sides, as you approach the cataract, with the lofty trees growing thereout, form a delightful and contemplative scene. See DARGLE.

**** POWERSTOWN**, a fair town, situated in the county Kilkenny, province of Leinster; fairs held 31 May.

PRABAT, a town of Asia, in the East Indies, and in the kingdom of Siam, 100 miles N. of Siam. Lon. 101. 10. E. lat. 15. 40. N.

PREGILAS, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, seven miles W. of Turin; subject to the king of Sardinia. The French writers say it is in Upper Dauphiny, and in the Briançonois, and that it was ceded to the king of Sardinia by the treaty of Utrecht. Lon. 7. 30. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

PRAGUE, a handsome, large, famous town or city in Germany, and capital of the kingdom of Bohemia. It comprehends 3 towns, namely, the Old, the New, and the Little Town, and is about 15 miles in circumference. It is built upon 7 mountains, from the top of which there is a very fine prospect, and contains a great number of houses and inhabitants, insomuch that it can send 50,000 men into the field, without meddling with artificers, or perceive any great loss of them. There above 100 churches, and as many palaces. The river Moldaw, or Muldaw, runs through the town, and separates the Old from the New. There is a handsome bridge over it, built with free stone, and supported with 18 arches. It is 170 feet in length, and 35 in breadth, having a strong tower at each end, and 5 statues on each side. The Old Town is seated near the Muldaw, and is very populous; the houses are high, and the streets narrow. There are two large structures, one of which is the old palace, where the ancient kings resided. The finest ornament of this part is the university, frequented by a great number of students. The Jesuits have a magnificent college here; and it is here the Jews reside, where they have nine synagogues, and consisted of 90,000 persons, till they disoblinded the king of Prussia, who drove them all from it. The New Town surrounds the Old, and contains fine structures, handsome gardens, and large streets. In the church of St. Peter and Paul there is a large column, broken in three pieces, which they pretend the devil brought from St. Mary's at Rome. The Little Town was built on the spot

where there was a forest, and there is a poplar-tree yet standing, which they affirm has grown there about 1000 years. The principal buildings are the Royal Castle, the Radshin, and the Straw-house; in the first, the elector of Bavaria received the homage of the inhabitants as king of Bohemia, in 1741. It contains a hall, 100 paces long, and 40 broad, without any pillar to support the roof. The palace called Radshin is the place where the prince Drahomire was swallowed up alive in 921. In the Straw-house they shew the place where the Swedes entered the city in 1648. It contains 52 palaces of the nobility, but many of them have suffered in the late war. Prague was taken by storm in November 1741, for the elector of Bavaria, then emperor; but marshal Belleisle was obliged to leave it in December 1742. In 1744 the city was bombarded and taken by the king of Prussia, and he made the garrison of 16,000 men prisoners of war; but he was obliged to abandon it the same year. It was besieged again by the king of Prussia in 1757, but to no purpose. It 75 miles S. E. of Dresden, 158 S. E. of Berlin, and 235 N. E. of Vienna. Lon. 14. 58. E. lat. 50. 5. N.

*** PRANDNITZ**, a town of Germany, in Bohemia, on the frontiers of Silesia, famous for a battle gained here by the king of Prussia on December 30, 1745.

*** PRATO**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, and in Florentino, seated on the river Bisentino, 10 miles E. of Pistoia, and 12 N. W. of Florence. Lon. 19. 54. E. lat. 43. 52. N.

PRATOLINA, a palace of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, a little to the N. of Florence. It was a country seat of the great duke's, and is very richly furnished. The gardens are extremely fine and pleasant, and the grottos very well contrived, as well as the water-works. Most travellers are of opinion, that it is one of the most delightful places in all Italy, especially in the summer-time. Lon. 11. 6. E. lat. 43. 49. N.

*** PRATZ-DE-MOLO**, a small strong town of France in Roussillon, seated on the river Tec, in the middle of mountains, with a very strong castle. This town is built in the form of an amphitheatre, and is 22 miles S. E. of Mont-Louis. Lon. 2. 35. E. lat. 42. 26. N.

PRAYA, a town of St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verd islands, seated on the southern coast, upon an eminence. It has a small bay before it, where ships, going to the southward, frequently anchor to procure water which is drawn out of a well, about a quarter of a mile S. W. of the fort. Lon. 23. 25. W. lat. 14. 54. N.

PRACOR,

PRECOP, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Little Tartary, seated at the entrance of an isthmus which joins Little Tartary to Crim Tartary. It is now greatly decayed, having been plundered twice by the Russians in their late wars with the Turks. Lon. 35. 40. E. lat. 46. 40. N.

* **PRECOPIA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Servia, seated on the river Morave, 20 miles W. of Nissa, and 45 S. E. of Jagodna. Lon. 22. 5. E. lat. 43. 31. N.

* **PREMERY**, a town of France, in Nivernois, in the election of Nevers, with a chapter and chatellany.

PREMESLAW, a large and populous town of Red Russia, in Poland, with a strong castle, and a Greek and Latin bishop's see. It is seated on the river Sana, 27 miles W. of Lemburg, and 110 S. E. of Cracow. Lon. 21. 0. E. lat. 49. 0. N.

PREMONTRE, an abbey of France, in Picardy, in the wood of Voy, and territory of Cousy, the chief of the order of that name.

* **PRENSLOX**, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and in the marquisate of Brandenburg. It is the capital of the Ukraine Marche, and is seated on the lake Ucker, near the river of the same name, 50 miles N. of Berny.

PRESBURG, the capital of Hungary, with a strong castle seated on a hill, where the crown of that kingdom is kept. The archbishop of Strigonia resides here, and has very handsome gardens belonging to his palace. Here the Jesuits have a part of a church, and a fine apothecary's shop full of rarities; but the houses are very mean. The Lutherans have also a church here. It is seated on the Danube, in a fine plain, abounding in wine and cattle, 32 miles E. of Vienna, and 60 S. E. of Znaim. Lon. 17. 11. E. lat. 48. 14. N.

PRESCOT, a town of Lancashire, England, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on June 12, and November 1, for horned cattle, horses, small wares, and toys. It is but a small place, but the market is pretty good for corn, cattle, and provisions. It is 8 miles E. of Liverpool, and 177 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 51. W. lat. 53. 26. N.

PRESENZANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavoro. It appears by an inscription that it is the ancient Rufæ, and its territory has the name of Costa Rusfraria. It is 28 miles N. of Naples. Lon. 14. 20. E. lat. 41. 20. N.

PRESDIT, a small territory of Italy, in Tuscany, and in the Siennese. The proper name of it is Lo Stato Degli Presidii; and

includes 6 fortresses, seated on the coast of Florence, and which the kings of Spain reserved for themselves when they ceded Sienne to the grand duke. The fortresses were designed to facilitate the communication between the Milanese and the king of Naples. The emperor was possessed of four, and the Spaniards of the other two: but in the war of 1734, the Spaniards got possession of them all; and in 1735 they were ceded to the king of the Two Sicilies by treaty. The names are Orbitello, Telamone, Porto Hercole, Porto San-Stephano, Monte Philipppo, and Portelongone.

PRESOVIA, a town of Little Poland, seated on the river Vistula, 20 miles E. of Craco. Lon. 20. 16. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

PRESTEIGN, a town of Radnorshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on June 24, and November 30, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It is seated in a rich and pleasant valley, and is a large, handsome, well-built town, with paved regular streets; and here the assizes are held, and the county gaol is kept. The market is remarkable for barley, of which they make a great deal of malt, and it has several convenient inns. It is 30 miles W. N. W. of Worcester, and 149 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 38. W. lat. 52. 13. N.

PRESTON, a town in Lancashire, England, with three markets, on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays; and four fairs, on the first Saturday after January 6, chiefly for horses; March 27, for horses and horned cattle; August 25, and September 27, for coarse cloths and small wares. It is seated on the north side of the river Ribble, over which there is a handsome stone bridge. It has a large market-place, and the streets are open, large, and well paved. Here is a court of chancery held, and the other offices of justice for the county palatine of Lancashire. It has several alms-houses, is a corporation, and sends two members to parliament. The markets on Wednesdays, and Fridays are for provisions, and that on Saturdays for corn, cattle, linen-cloth, and other commodities. It is 21 miles S. of Lancaster, and 212 N. N. W. of London. It is noted for the defeat of the rebels here by the king's forces in 1715, when they were all made prisoners, and brought up to London. Lon. 2. 53. W. lat. 53. 46. N.

PRESTON, a village in Kent, England, with one fair, on May 23, for pedler's ware.

PRESTON-PANS, is a village so called, 8 miles E. of Edinburgh, in Scotland. It is noted for the defeat of general

Cope by the rebels, on September 21, 1745. Lon. 1. 53. W. lat. 45. 58. N.

* **PRESTON-LONG**, a village in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, 3 miles S. E. of Settle, with two fairs, on February 18, and September 3, for horned cattle.

PREVESA, an ancient sea-port town of Albania, seated on the gulph of Larta, with a bishop's see. It stands on the ruins of the ancient Nicopolis, built by the emperor Augustus, to preserve the memory of his victory over Mark Antony. It belongs to the Venetians, and was taken by them in 1684. It is seated on a mountain, 70 miles N. W. of Lepanto, and 103 W. by S. of Larissa. Lon. 21. 5. E. lat. 39. 14. N.

* **PREUILLY**, a town of France, in Touraine, and in the election of Loches, with the title of a barony, and a Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the river Claise, and near it there are mines of iron.

** **PRICKLEY PEAR**, one of the Smaller Virgin Islands, in the West Indies. Lon. 63. 10. lat. 18. 25.

PRIAMAN, a sea-port town of Asia, in the island of Sumatra, where the Dutch have a factory. Lon. 98. 0. E. lat. 1. 0. S.

* **PRIDDLE**, a village in Somersetshire, England, with one fair, on August 10, for horses, oxen, and sheep.

** **PRIEST'S LEAP**, a well known place in the county Cork, province of Munster. From the S. part of Bantry bay to the N. there are but two passages, by which a person can go into the county Kerry; that on the N. end is a most rugged and dangerous one, and is called Priest's leap.

* **PRIEST, ST.** a town of France, in Forez, and in the election of St. Etienne, with the title of a barony.

PRINCE GEORGE and **PRINCE CHARLES**, two counties of N. America, in Virginia, lying to the N. of St. James's river.

PRINCESS ANNE, a county of North America, in Virginia, lying to the S. of James's river.

PRINCE'S ISLAND, a small island on the W. coast of Africa, 250 miles S. W. of Loango. Lon. 6. 40. E. lat. 1. 49. N.

* **PRINCE WILLIAM'S SOUND**, situated on the north-west coast of America, and so named by captain Cook in 1778. The men, women, and children of this sound are all clothed in the same manner. Their ordinary dress is a sort of close frock, or rather robe, which sometimes reaches only to the knees, but generally down to the ancles. These frocks are

composed of the skins of various animals, and are commonly worn with the hairy side outwards. The men often paint their faces of a black colour, and of a bright red, and sometimes of a blueish or leaden hue; but not in any regular figure. The women puncture or stain the chin with black, that comes to a point in each of their cheeks. Their canoes are of two sorts; the one large and open, the other small and covered. The framing consists of slender pieces of wood, and the outside is composed of the skins of seals, or other sea animals, stretched over the wood. Their weapons, and implements for hunting and fishing, are the same as those used by the Greenlanders and Esquimaux. Many of their spears are headed with iron, and their arrows are generally pointed with bone. The food they were seen to eat was the flesh of some animal, either roasted or broiled, and dried fish. Some of the former that was purchased had the appearance of bear's flesh. They also eat a larger sort of fern-root, either baked or dressed in some other method. Their drink, in all probability, is water; for, in their canoes, they brought snow in wooden vessels, which they swallowed by mouthfuls. Our knowledge of the animals of this part of the American continent, is entirely derived from the skins that were brought by the natives for sale. These were principally of bears, common and pine martins, sea-otters, seals, racoons, small ermines, foxes, and the whitish cat or lynx. The birds found here were the halcyon, or great king-fisher, which had fine bright colours; the white-headed eagle, and the humming-bird. The fish that were principally brought to market for sale, were torsk and halibut. The rocks were almost destitute of shell-fish; and the only other animal of this tribe that was observed, was a reddish crab, covered with very large spines. Few vegetables of any kind were observed; and the trees that chiefly grew about this sound, were the Canadian spruce pine, some of which were of a considerable size. Lon. 215. 21. E. lat. 59. 33. N.

PRINCIPATO, the name of a province of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which is divided into two parts, called by the Italians the Principato Ultra, and the Principato Citra, that is, the Hither and Further Principato. The Hither Principato is bounded on the N. by the Farther Principato, and part of the Terra-di-Lavora; on the W. and S. by the Tuscan Sea; and on the E. by the Basilicata. It is about 60 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, and the soil fertile in wine, corn, oil, and saffron; and they have

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have a great deal of silk, besides several mineral springs. The capital town is Salerno. The Further Principato is bounded on the N. by the county of Molese, and the Terra-di-Lavora; on the W. by the Tuscan Sea; on the S. by the Hither Principato; and on the E. by the Capitanata. It is about 37 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. The Apennine mountains render the air cold, and the soil is not very fertile, either in corn or wine, but it produces chefnuts, and pastures in great plenty. Benevento is the capital town.

* **PRISDENIA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Bosnia, near the confines of Servia, with a bishop's see, and a magnificent church. It is seated on the river Drino, 32 miles N. E. of Albanopoli, and 195 N. of Belgrade. Lon. 21. 3. E. lat. 42. 0. N.

PRISTINA, a large town of Turkey in Europe and in Servia. It was pillaged by the Imperialists in 1689; and is seated on the river Rusca, 58 miles N. W. of Nitsa, and 150 S. E. of Belgrade. Lon. 22. 5. E. lat. 42. 43. N.

* **PRIVAS**, a town of France, in Viverrais, near the pass of Aleyrout, and near the junction of the three small rivers. Lon. 4. 41. E. lat. 44. 45. N.

* **PROBUS**, a village in Cornwall, England, with three fairs, on May 4, July 5, and September 17, for horses, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

PROCITA, an island of Italy, in the gulph of Naples, near that of Ischia. It is about 8 miles in circumference, and is very fertile and populous. The capital town, which is of the same name, is a small handsome place, pretty well fortified, and built on a high craggy rock, by the sea-side. Lon. 14. 8. E. lat. 40. 43. N.

PROM, a town of Asia, in the East Indies, and in the kingdom of Ava, seated on the river Menan, 200 miles N. W. of Pegu. Lon. 94. 0. E. lat. 17. 50. N.

PROPONTIS. See **MARMORA**.

** **PROSPEROUS**, a village in the county Kildare, province of Leinster; about 15 miles from Dublin. A cotton manufactory of various articles was established here, by captain Brookes, under parliamentary encouragement.

PROVENCE, a province in the S. part of France, bounded on the N. by Dauphiny; on the S. by the Mediterranean Sea; on the W. by the river Rhone, which separates it from Languedoc; and on the E. by the Alps, and the river Var, which separates it from the dominions of the king of Sardinia. It is 138 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. The air is very different; for near the

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Alps and Dauphiny it is cold, on the sea-coast hot, and in the middle temperate. In that which is called Upper Provence, the soil is fertile in corn and pastures; but in Lower Provence dry and sandy. It however produces wine, oil, figs, almonds, pruens, and pomegranates, along the sea-coast from Toulon to Nice. There are orange and citron-trees in the open field; many medicinal plants, mineral waters, and mines of several kinds; and the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade. It has no large rivers except the Durance; and Aix is the capital town. They trade to Italy with cloth, druggets, targes, honey, pruens, figs, salted eels, capons, olives, anchovies, and oils; as also in cotton manufactures of Marseilles, shirts, shifts, linen, and woollen stockings, which bring in great sums of money. To Spain they send linen of all kinds, brocaded and other silks, box-combs, hardware, camblets, woollen stuffs, and many other commodities. They have also a very great trade with Turkey, whither they carry their own manufactures, as well as those of other countries.

PROVIDENCE, a plantation, which, with Rhode-Island, constitutes one of the Thirteen United States of N. America. It is inhabited chiefly by quakers, with some few of the church of England; and, though small, is in a flourishing condition. Lon. 71. 21. W. lat. 41. 50. N.

PROVIDENCE, an island of the American ocean, and one of the Bahamas, the best of those that are planted and fortified by the English. It belongs to the crown, and is a station for cruizers; seated on the E. side of the gulph of Florida, 200 miles E. of the continent of that name. Lon. 77. 1. W. lat. 24. 50. N.

PROVIDENCE, a small island in the American ocean, which the English Buccaneers formerly fortified, and defended against the Spanish guarda costas; but they afterwards abandoned it. Lon. 80. 44. W. lat. 13. 25. N. It is about 150 miles E. of Nicaragua and the Mosquito country.

PROVINC, a town of France, in Brie Champenoise, seated on the rivers Morin and Vauzie, 30 miles S. E. of Maux, and 47 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 22. E. lat. 48. 34. N.

** **PROVINCE**, a village near Cape Cod Harbour, in Barnstable county, New England.

PRUCK, a town of Germany, in Austria, and on the confines of Hungary, seated on the river Leita, 22 miles S. W. of Presburg, and 22 S. E. of Vienna. Lon. 16. 58. E. lat. 48. 5. N.

PRUCK, a town of Germany, in Stiria, seated

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seated on the river Muer, 66 miles S. W. of Vienna. Lon. 15. 25. E. lat. 47. 24. N.

**** PRUDENCE ISLAND**, a small one in Naraganset Bay, Rhode Island, about 5 miles from Brittol.

PRUSA. See **BURSA**.

**** PRUSSIA**, a large kingdom of Europe, extending from lat. 49. 20. to 54. 40. N. and from Lon. 11. 25. to 19. 25. E. being about 500 miles long, and 100 broad in its narrowest part. It is bounded N. by the Baltic Sea; E. by Lithuania and Samogitia, S. by Poland, and W. by Brandenburg, Pomerania and Cassubia. It is divided into East and West Prussia, the duchies of Silesia and Glatz, and the principalities of Neufchatel and Valengen, all independent of the German empire. The Electorate and New Marche of Brandenburg, the duchies of Pomerania and Magdeburg, the principality of Halberstadt, duchies of Minden, Cleves, Gueldres and Malta, the counties of Ravensburg, Tucklinburg, Lingon and Mark; and principalities of East Friesland and Meurs, all depending on, and forming part of the empire of Germany; and Royal or Polish Prussia, gained by the partition of Poland. The population of the whole is estimated at 6,250,000 souls. The state of population is much the greater in that part of the dominions depending on the German empire. Berlin is the capital, beside which the most considerable towns are, Koningsberg, Breslaw, Magdeburg, Potsdam, Stetin, Frankfort, on the Oder, Embden, Wesel, Halle, Halberstadt, Brandenburg, Neufchatel, Scheveidnibz, Crefeld and Cleves. The form of government is absolute monarchy, hereditary to females. Fortunately the power of the sovereign has always been exercised for the advantage of the subject. There is a council of Regency, composed of the Great Master, the Great Burgrave, the Great Chancellor and the Great Marshals, and also a board of Commerce and Navigation. The government may be almost deemed military, from the great connexion and influence of the generals and officers, as members of the different councils and bailiwicks, most of the provinces have assemblies of the states, consisting of the counsellors of state, deputies from the nobility and from the commons, whose consent is held necessary to the imposition of taxes, Neufchatel and East Friesland, have particular constitutions respecting their commerce; vassalage exists in most of the provinces, but the power of the lords, over their vassals is much limited. With

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respect to the laws, the arrangement published by Frederick III. and entitled the Frederician Code, is admired for its justness, simplicity and conciseness: hence suits are speedily determined and with little expence, there being but few lawyers, and every man allowed to plead his own cause. The superior court of justice is at Berlin and the different regencies, form the principal tribunals in the provinces. The police is extremely well taken care of, and the government insures the houses against fire. The military force of Prussia, appears from the peace list, to be 203,000 men, but no more than 190,000 effective, of these 42,000 are cavalry, and 161,000 infantry and artillery. Her naval force consists of a few frigates, though a great part of its dominions are open to the Baltic sea and German ocean, it has however, a very considerable mercantile marine, strenuously encouraged by government to increase it, as a considerable source of wealth. It is said to consist of above 1200 vessels, and to employ about 12000 seamen. Three grand canals uniting with the great rivers, form a navigable communication throughout the country. The king's revenue is estimated at a medium of 22 million of dollars or 3,850,000l. sterling, of which the military charges are estimated at about 2,200,000l. which with the other general expences of government, amount to 3,400,000l. so that there is a general annual saving of 450,000l. There is consequently no public debt, but a considerable accumulating fund, which prevents the necessity of augmenting imposts in time of war, and the Dutch are eager to advance money to the Bank of Berlin, at so low an interest as 2½ per cent. Protestantism, both Lutheran and Calvinist, is the established religion of the country, under the direction of the general consistory, formed of superintendants, rectors and ecclesiastical counsellors. There are four grand chapters, one of them composed of nobility, two convents for men, one of which is Lutheran; a famous abbey at Quedlinberg and one cathedral; but all sects are liberally tolerated and live happily together; with respect to literature, it has made a rapid progress, under the auspices of the late king, under whom the elegant arts have also thriven amazingly. Beside the Academy of Sciences and Belle Lettres, founded by him at Berlin, there are six universities in different cities; that at Koningsberg the most considerable. With regard to produce and fertility various provinces differ much. Agriculture is highly encouraged

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aged and flourishes accordingly; and the country abounds in timber, hemp, flax and various minerals. The fisheries are very considerable, and the mines are said to maintain 90,000 families and produce annually above 227,500*l.* sterling. The cattle are remarkably good. The country also produces madder, wine and silk; and on the sea coasts are found great quantities of amber. Brandenburg yields fine clay for porcelain. The manufactures are numerous and extensive, especially those in linen, woollen, cotton, silk, and leather, hardware, sugar, chemicals, &c. The whole manufacturing people, are estimated at 160,000 and the produce of their labour at 5,250,000*l.* sterling annually. The balance of trade is considerably in favour of Prussia, since her adoption of the British policy, of prohibiting the export of her raw materials. Colonial possessions she has none, except the fort of Great Frederickburg, on the coast of Guinea, which belongs to the Embden company. The ancient Prussians descended from the Slavonians, long continued Pagans and independent, after successfully resisting various attempts of Christian princes to enslave them, but in 1230, they were conquered by the Knights of the Teutonic Order, who committed such barbarities, as to excite the natives to various struggles for their expulsion. Polish Prussia was at length allowed to continue free, under the protection of the king of Poland, and the knights and grand master were allowed to possess the rest as vassals of Poland, in 1657. Prussia was freed from this vassalage in 1701. Frederic William, then an elector of the empire, was in a solemn assembly of the states, raised to the dignity of king, which was soon after acknowledged by most Christian powers, and confirmed by the peace of Utrecht, but not acknowledged by Poland until 1764.

PRUTH, a river which rises in Red Russia, and in the mountain of Crapach, crosses part of the palatinate of Lemburg, afterwards runs through all Moldavia, and falls into the Danube, a little below Axiopoli.

PRZYMISLA, See **PREMYSŁAW**.

PTOLEMAIS, a sea-port town of Asia, in Phœnicia, now called Acre; seated on the coast of the Levant, on the Mediterranean Sea, 20 miles S. of Tyre. Lon. 35. 0. E. lat. 32. 40. N.

PUEBLA, a town of Spain, in the province of Estramadura, seated near the river Guadiana, 15 miles W. of Merida. Lon. 6. 23. W. lat. 38. 42. N.

PUEBLA-NUOVA, a sea-port town of America, in Mexico, and in the province of Veragua, seated on a bay of the

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S. Sea, 200 miles W. of Panama. Lon. 83. 28. W. lat. 8. 48. N.

**** PUEBLA DE LOS ANGELOS**, the capital of the province of Flascala, or Los Angeles, in Mexico, seated on the road from Vera Cruz to Mexico, 130 leagues from the former and 60 from the latter, it is a rich and considerable place.

PUENTA-DEL-REYNA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Navarre, seated on the river Agra, 10 miles S. W. of Pampeluna. Lon. 1. 39. W. lat. 42. 41. N.

*** PUENTE-DE-ARCHOBISPO**, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, which belongs to the archbishop of Toledo, and is seated on the river Tajo, over which there is a handsome bridge, 40 miles S. W. of Toledo. Lon. 4. 15. W. lat. 39. 38. N.

**** PUFFIN-ISLAND**, situated off the shore of the county Kerry, province of Munster; it is much frequented by the fowl, called puffins; and is also well stocked with rabbits.

PUICERDA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Catalonia, and capital of the county of Cerdagne. It is seated on the river Gnegra, on the confines of Roussillon, 20 miles above Ourgel, and 76 N. W. of Barcelona. Lon. 1. 50. E. lat. 42. 36. N.

*** PULACON**, an island of Asia, in the E. Indian Sea, lying to the W. of the Phillippines. It is very fertile, and subject to its own king, who is tributary to that of Borneo. Lon. 129. 12. E. lat. 9. 30. N.

*** PULO-CANTON**, an island of Asia, in the E. Indian Sea, and on the coast of Cochinchina. Lon. 109. 35. E. lat. 15. 10. N.

*** PULO-CONDOR**, the name of several islands of Asia, in the E. Indian Sea, the principal of which is the only one inhabited. It is about 13 miles in length, and 9 in breadth, but in some places not above a mile over. The soil of these islands is blackish, and pretty deep, but the hills are somewhat stoney. The trees are not very thick, but large, tall, and fit for any use. The principal fruits are mangoes, a sort of grapes, and bastard nutmegs. The animals are hogs, lizards, and guanoes, and there are birds of various kinds, not known in other parts. The inhabitants are small of stature, of a dark complexion, with small black eyes, thin lips, white teeth, little mouths, and black, strait hair. Their chief employment is to get tar out of very large trees that grow here. They are very free of their women, and will bring them on board the ships, where they are kept by the sailors while they stay. They are idolaters, but of what kind is not known; however, they have images

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images of elephants in their temples, as well as horses. Lon. 106. 18. E. lat. 8. 40. N.

PULO-DINDING, a small island of Asia, in the E. Indian Sea, near the continent of Malacca, which belongs to the Dutch, and where they have a fort.

* **PULO-TIMON**, an island of Asia, in the E. Indian Sea, on the eastern coast of the peninsula of Malacca. It is pretty large, covered with trees, and the vallies very pleasant. It is often touched at for taking wood, water, and other refreshments, and there is great plenty of green turtles. Lon. 104. 30. E. lat. 3. 0. N.

* **PULO-WAY**, an island of Asia, in the E. Indian Sea, near that of Sumatra. It is the largest of all those that form the entrance of the channel of Achem, and peopled by men banished from Achem. Lon. 95. 39. E. lat. 5. 50. N.

* **PULTAUSKA**, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Mazovia, seated on the river Nareu, 20 miles N. E. of Warlaw. Lon. 21. 47. E. lat. 52. 30. N.

PULTOWAY, or **PULTAVA**, a fortified town of Poland, in the Ukrain, famous for a battle fought between the Czar Peter the Great, and Charles XII. king of Sweden, wherein the latter was defeated, himself wounded, and obliged to fly into Turkey, 8000 men left dead on the field of battle, and the remaining 16,000 obliged to surrender at discretion. This happened on June 27, 1709. Pultoway is fortified with a castle, and surrounded by a morass. But after the said battle it was entirely pillaged by the Russians, who found a large treasure, hid by the Mazeppa, general of the Cossacks, who had retired there for refuge. It is 100 miles S. W. of Belgorod. Lon. 34. 25. E. lat. 49. 26. N.

PUNA, an island in the S. Sea, about 35 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. It lies at the entrance of the bay of Guaiquil, 115 miles N. of Patay. Lon. 81. 6. W. lat. 3. 17. S.

* **PUNTA-DEL-GUDA**, the capital town of the island of St. Michael, one of the Azores, with a strong castle, and a harbour.

PURBECK ISLAND, is a S. E. part of Dorsetshire, England. There are several towns in it, the principal of which is Corfe-castle, already taken notice of in its proper place.

PURYSBURG, a town of Georgia, in N. America, built and peopled by a colony of Swifs, carried over at the charge of the trustees of Georgia. It is seated on the river Savannah, and is 30 miles

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N. W. of the town of Savannah. Lon. 80. 40. W. lat. 32. 22. N.

* **PUY-CERDA**, a strong and considerable town of Spain, in Catalonia, and capital of Cerdagne; seated between the rivers Carol and Segra, in a pleasant plain, at the foot of the mountains, 53 miles W. of Perpignan, and 76 N. W. of Barcelona. Lon. 1. 50. E. lat. 42. 56. N. See **PUICERDA**.

* **PUY-EN-ANJOU**, a town of France, in Anjou, on the confines of Poitou, 10 miles S. W. of Saumur, and 160 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 13. W. lat. 47. 6. N.

PUY-LAURENS, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and in Lauragais, with the title of a duchy; and had a Protestant academy before the revocation of the edict of Nantes. It is eight miles S. W. of Castres, and 23 E. of Toulouse. Lon. 1. 57. E. lat. 43. 35. N.

* **PUY-L'EVEQUE**, a small town of France, in Quercy, and in the election of Cahors. Lon. 1. 19. E. lat. 44. 35. N.

* **PWLLHelly**, a town of Carnarvonshire, in N. Wales, with 4 fairs, on May 13, August 19, September 24, and November 11, all for cattle. It is seated on the sea-side, in the S. part of the country, six miles E. of Newin, between two rivers; is a pretty large town, and has a good market on Wednesdays, for corn and provisions. Lon. 4. 15. W. lat. 52. 52. N.

PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT, structures formerly counted one of the Seven Wonders of the World. They are built upon a rock, at the foot of the high mountains which accompany the Nile in its course, and separate Egypt from Lybia. Various have been the conjectures how and when they were built, yet no two authors agree exactly about them; however this is certain, that they are extremely ancient, and that there is no account in any author of credit, when or for what reason they were founded; most imagine they were designed for tombs, though there is no entrance into two of them. There are many of these edifices at a greater distance in the desert, of which very little notice is taken by the travellers. The principal pyramids are E. S. E. of Gize, a village seated on the western shore of the Nile. There are four of them that deserve the attention of the curious; for though there are 7 or 8 others in the neighbourhood, they are nothing in comparison of the former: the two largest pyramids are 500 feet in perpendicular height. The plain they stand on is a continual rock, almost covered with a moving sand, in which are great numbers of shells and petrified oysters; a thing the more surprising, as

the Nile never rises high enough to overflow this plain; nor are there any shell-fish in that river. The most northern of these great pyramids is the only one that is open; and those who enter it, and clamber up a sort of room, find a tomb, or sarcophagus, which shews by its dimensions, that men were of the same size then as now. The external part is chiefly built of great square stones, of an equal size; but have all the figure of a prism, that they may adhere to each other the closer; for they have neither lime nor cramps of any metal. This pyramid is three hours journey from Old Cairo, and the entrance into it is on the N. side. The openings leads successively to five different passages, which though running upwards, downwards, and horizontally, tend all towards the S. and terminate in two chambers, the one underneath, and the other in the centre of the pyramid. In the upper chamber is the sarcophagus just mentioned; it is of granite, and if you strike upon it with a key, it sounds like a bell. The ascents to the top of the pyramid on the outside are by steps, which are the height of each stone, the lowermost of which is 4 feet high, and 3 broad, but they were not originally designed for this purpose. The base at the N. side of it is 693 feet, and as the pyramid is exactly square, the other sides must be of the same length. If we imagine four equilateral triangles, mutually inclining till they all meet in a point at the top, we shall then have a true notion of the dimension and figure of this pyramid; the perimeter of each triangle comprehending 1070 feet, and the perimeter of the basis 3772 feet. Whence the whole area of base contains 480,049 square feet, or 11 English acres of ground, and somewhat more. However, the top does not end in a point, but in a little flat, or square, where some imagine the Egyptian priests made their astronomical observations; but this is denied by others.

PYRAMIDS OF THE SUN AND MOON, remarkable pieces of Indian antiquity; about 7 leagues from Mexico, in New Spain, in America. The founders of them are not certainly known. They resemble in several particulars, the pyramids of Egypt, and had formerly on the tops gigantic statues of the Sun and Moon.

PYRENEAN MOUNTAINS, OR PYRENEES, are the mountains which divide France from Spain, and are the most celebrated in Europe, except the Alps. They reach from the Mediterranean Sea, as far as the ocean, and are about 212 miles in length. They have different names, according to the different places wherein

they stand. Some think they are as high as the Alps; but the passages over them are not so difficult, whatever some travellers may think who have not crossed the former. They begin near the harbour of Vendres, in Roussillon, and run as far as Fuentarabia. Near Roussillon they divide into two principal branches, one of which separates Roussillon and Languedoc, and is called Antipyrænee; and the other, which separates it from Catalonia, is denominated Col de Pertuisé. Over them are 5 passages, and between them several fertile valleys.

PYRMONT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, on the confines of the duchy of Brunswick. Here is a castle kept by a governor under the counts of Waldeck; and a little distance from it are mineral waters, well known to all Europe. They are often frequented by persons of the highest rank; and even the king of Prussia has been here to drink the waters. The Protestants of this place have the free exercise of their religion. It is 40 miles S. W. of Hanover. Lon. 9. 20. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

PYRNA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. It is a pretty good place, and has a castle upon a mountain called Sonnenstein, which has been sometimes made use of as a prison of state. Near it is a very fine quarry of stone, which is transported to different places by means of the river Elbe, on which it is seated, 10 miles S. E. of Dresden. Lon. 13. 56. E. lat. 51. 6. N.

* **PYSÉCK,** a town of the kingdom of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, seated on the river Attoway, near the Muldaw. It was taken by the Imperialists in 1619, and is 50 miles S. of Prague. Lon. 14. 46. E. lat. 49. 16. N.

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QUADIN, a town in Upper Egypt, seated on the western banks of the Nile, between Esseney and Dander. It is remarkable for a great number of valuable and ancient monuments.

QUAKENBRUGGE, OR QUAKENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and the bishoprick of Osnabrug, subject to the house of Brunswick. It is seated on the river Hase, 22 miles W. of Osnabrug, and 35 S. W. of Bremen. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 52. 45. N.

QUANGSI, a province of China bounded on the N. by Koe-Tebeau and Hu-Quang.

Hu-Quang; on the E. by Yunan and Quantong; on the S. by the same and Tonquin; and on the W. by Yun-nan. It produces great plenty of rice, being watered by several large rivers. The southern part is a flat country, and well cultivated; but the northern is full of mountains covered with trees. It contains mines of all sorts; and there is a gold-mine lately opened. They have a particular tree, of whose pith they make bread; and there are little insects which produce white wax. Among other animals there are porcupines and rhinoceroses. The capital town is **Quie-ling**.

QUANG-TONG, a province of China, bounded on the E. by Kiang-Si, and Fokien; on the S. by the Ocean; and on the W. by Ton-quin. This province is diversified by vallies and mountains, and yields two crops of corn in a year. It abounds in gold, jewels, silk, pearls, tin, quicksilver, sugar, brass, iron, steel, salt-petre, ebony, and several sorts of odoriferous wood; besides fruits of all sorts, proper to the climate. They have lemons of the size of a man's head; and another fort which grows out at the trunk of the tree, whose rind is very hard, and contains a great number of little cells full of an excellent yellow pulp. They have a prodigious number of ducks, whose eggs they hatch in ovens; and a remarkable tree, whose wood is extremely hard and heavy, and thence called iron-wood. The mountains are covered with a sort of osters, which creep along the ground, and are so tough that they make baskets, hurdles, mats, and ropes of them. **Canton** is the capital town.

* **QUARTEN**, a town of Switzerland, with a bailiwick, near the lake Vallenstadt, five miles E. of Glaris. This bailiwick, which is not very large, is common to the cantons of Glaris and Switz.

QUEBEC, a handsome and large town of America, and capital of Canada; seated on the N. side of the river St. Laurence, 112 leagues from the sea. The first place taken notice of upon landing here, is a square of an irregular figure, with well-built houses on each side, on the back of which is a rock; on the left it is bounded by a small church, and on the right are two rows of houses, parallel to each other. There is another between the church and the harbour; as also another long row on the side of the bay. This may be looked upon as a kind of suburb, and between this and the great street is a very steep ascent, in which they have made steps for the foot passengers to go up. This may be called the **Upper Town**, wherein is the bishop's palace;

and between two large squares is a fort where the governor lodges. The Recollects have handsome houses over-against it, and on the right is the cathedral church; over-against this is the Jesuits college; and between them are well built houses; from the fort runs two streets, which are crossed by a third, and between these is a church and a convent. In the second square are two descents to the river of St. Charles. The **Hotel Dieu** is in the midway, and from thence are small houses, which reach to the house of the intendant. On the other side of the Jesuits college, where the church stands, is a pretty long street in which is a nunnery. Almost all the houses are built of stone, and there are about 7000 inhabitants; the fort is a handsome building, but not quite finished. **Quebec** is not regularly fortified; but cannot easily be taken, for the harbour is flanked with two bastions, which at high tides are almost level with the water. A little above one of the bastions is a demi-bastion, partly taken out of the rock; and above, on the side of the gallery of the fort, is a battery of 25 pieces of cannon: still above this is a square fort, called the citadel, and the ways from one fortification to another are difficult to pass. To the left of the harbour on the side of the road, there are large batteries of cannon, and some mortars; besides these, there are several other fortifications not very easy to be described. In 1711, the English fitted out a fleet with a design to conquer Canada, which failed on account of the rashness of the admiral; who, contrary to the advice of his pilot, went too near the Seven Isles, and so lost his largest ships, and 3000 of his best soldiers. It is about 300 miles N. W. of Boston in Massachusetts's-bay. On October 13, 1759, it was taken by the English, under the command of general Wolfe, who lost his life in the battle, after he had the satisfaction to know our troops were victorious. Admiral Saunders commanded a squadron of men of war, and did immense service in reducing this place; there being not a man in the navy but what was active on this occasion, not excepting the sailors belonging to the transport vessels. After this valuable acquisition, all Canada came under the jurisdiction of the crown of Great Britain; and was given up by the French by the treaty of peace in 1763. It was besieged by the provincials in December, 1776, who were repulsed with considerable loss, besides the death of general Montgomery. Lon. 69. 48. W. lat. 46. 55. N.

QUEDA, a kingdom of Asia, in the peninsula beyond the Ganges, and near the strait of Malacca. The king is tributary

butary to Siam. The principal town is of the same name, and said to contain about 8000 inhabitants; and is subject to the Dutch. It has a harbour and is 300 miles N. of Malacca. Lon. 100 5. E. lat. 7. 5. N.

QUEDLINGBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and on the confines of the duchy of Brunswick; with a famous abbey, whose abbess is a princess of the empire, and who sends deputies to the diets. Her contingent is one horseman, and ten footmen; the inhabitants of the town live by brewing, husbandry, and feeding of cattle. It is 10 miles E. of Halberstadt, and 32 W. of Bernberg. Lon. 11. 34. E. lat. 52. 1. N.

QUEENBOROUGH, a town of Kent, England, in the isle of Sheppy, whose market is discontinued; and it has but one fair, on August 5, for toys. It is an ancient place, sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, and 4 jurats. It has one small church built with stone and bricks, and about 100 low brick houses; few being above two stories high. It consists of one wide street paved, and about 350 inhabitants. It has a town-hall, and had once a strong castle, the remains of which are still to be seen. Here is no manufactory, for the chief employment of the inhabitants is oyster-dredging, oysters being here in great plenty, and of a fine flavour. It is 15 miles N. W. of Canterbury, and 39 E. of London. Lon. 0. 48. E. lat. 51. 26. N.

QUEENSBOROUGH, a town in the county of Halifax, and province of Georgia, in N. America.

QUEEN-CAMEL, a village in Somersetshire, England, with one fair, on October 25, for all sorts of cattle.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S SOUND, a Sound at the Northern extremity of the Southern island of New Zealand, near Cook's Straits, lying in 41. 6. of S. lat. and 174. 19. of E. lon. The climate here is much more mild than at Dusky Bay; and though there is not such plenty of wild fowl and fish, that defect is amply compensated by a greater variety and abundance of excellent vegetables. Most of the hills about the Sound consist of an argillaceous stone of a greenish grey, or blueish or yellowish brown colour. A green talkous or nephritic, which the jewellers call jadde, is likewise very common, together with horn-stone, shingle, several sorts of flinty stones and pebbles, some loose pieces of basaltes, strata of a compact mica or glimmer, with particles of quartz. So that Mr. Forster thinks there is great reason to suppose, that this part of New Zealand contains iron ore,

and perhaps several other metallic bodies. The country here is not so steep as at Dusky Bay, and the hills near the sea-side are in general of an inferior height, but covered with forests equally intricate and impenetrable as those of Dusky Bay. Captain Cook sowed here the seeds of many vegetables that have useful and nutritive roots. He sowed also corn of several sorts, beans, kidney-beans, and pease. The dogs here are of the long-hair sort, with pricked ears, and much resemble the common shepherd's cur, but they are very stupid animals. They are fed with fish, and even dog's flesh, and perhaps human flesh, which the natives also eat. Captain Cook and Furneaux left on these islands a boar and two sows, with a pair of goats, male and female, with some geese, with a view to benefit the natives, and future generations of navigators. They left likewise among the natives, a number of brass medals gilt, on one side of which was the head of his present majesty, with the inscription, George III. king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, &c. On the reverse, a representation of two men of war, with the names Resolution and Adventure over them; and the exergue, sailed from England March MDCCCLXXII.

QUEEN'S-COUNTY, situated in the province of Leinster, bounded by the King's county and part of Tipperary on the N. and W. by part of Kildare and Carlow on the E. and by Kilkenny and Carlow on the S. It is a pleasant, fruitful country, containing 238,415 Irish plantation acres, 39 parishes, 8 baronies, and 3 boroughs, and sends 8 members to parliament; it is about 32 miles long, and 30 broad; chief town, Maryborough, which, with the county, was named in honour of Mary, queen of England.

QUEEN'S-COUNTY, in New York, comprehends the N. side of Long Island.

QUEEN'S FERRY, a town of Scotland, in the shire of West Lothian, seated on the S. side of the river Forth, 8 miles W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 20. W. lat. 56. 0. N.

QUEEN'S-TOWN, a small town in the county of Talbot, in the eastern division of Maryland, 5 miles from Kent island.

QUICH, a river of France, in Alsace, that runs through Landau, and falls into the Rhine near Germersheim.

QUENTIN, ST. an ancient, famous, and strong town of France, in Picardy, and capital of Vermandois. The church is thought to be one of the finest in France. A famous battle was fought here in 1557. between the French and Spaniards. It is seated

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feated on an eminence by the river Somme, 21 miles S. of Cambrai, and 83 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 22. E. lat. 49. 50. N.

QUERCY, a province of France, in Guienne, bounded on the N. by Limosin; on the E. by Rouerge, and Auvergne; on the S. by Upper Languedoc; and on the W. by Agenois, and Perigord. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, and is fertile in corn, wine, and fruits. Cahors is the capital town.

QUEENFUERT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, capital of a county of the same name, subject to the prince of Saxe-Weissfels. It is seated on the confines of Thuringia, 12 miles S. E. of Mansfeld, and 15 N. of Naumburg. Lon. 12. 20. E. lat. 51. 27. N.

* **QUERGURNEY**, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, on the coast of Tripoly. It has a fort, and several villages of the Berberies.

** **QUERN-ISLAND**, so called from its round form; it is one of the Blasket Islands, situated off the coast of the county Kerry, province of Munster; and otherwise called Inis-nibroe.

** **QUESNE, FORT DU**, a fortification erected by the Marquis du Quesne, on the banks of the river Ohio, in the territories of Pennsylvania, 232 miles W. of Philadelphia. About 9 miles from this fort general Braddock's army was defeated, and himself slain, on the 9th of July, 1757. It was, however, afterwards taken in the year 1760, since which the fortifications have been greatly augmented, and its name changed into **PITTSBURG**. Lat. 46. 11. lon. 79. 57.

QUESNOY, a small town of the French Netherlands, in Hainault, and in the territories of the Valenciennes, with an old castle. It was taken by the allies in 1711, and re-taken by the French in 1713. It is seated in a large plain, 9 miles S. E. of Valenciennes, and 15 N. E. of Cambrai. Lon. 3. 40. E. lat. 50. 15. N.

QUIBO, an island of the South-Sea, and in North-America, lying upon the coast of the province of Veragua, in New Spain, where there are a great number of monkeys and fallow deer.

* **QUIBRON**, or **QUIBERON**, a small peninsula of France, in Bretagne, in the bishoprick of Yannes, and to the N. of Belleisle; as also a small island called the Point of Quibron, separated from the peninsula by a channel, and the sea next it is called the Bay of Quibron.

QUILLEBEUF, a small town of France, in Upper Normandy, and in the diocese of Rouen: seated on the river Seine, 8 miles S. W. of Caudebec, and 22 W. of Rouen. Lon. 0. 40. E. lat. 49. 27. N.

* **QUILMANCI**, a town of Africa, on

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the coast of Zanguebar, and in the kingdom of Melinda, lying at the mouth of a river of the same name, and belonging to the Portuguese. Lon. 39. 40. E. lat. 3. 20. S.

QUILOA a sea-port town of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar, with a small citadel; seated in a fertile country, abounding in all the necessaries of life, and was discovered by the Portuguese, to whom it is now tributary. It is 300 miles N. of Mosambique. Lon. 39. 9. E. lat. 9. 30. S.

* **QUIMBEIA**, a province of S. America, in Popayan, 37 miles in length, and 35 in breadth, extending from the river Cauca, to the mountains called the Andes.

QUIMPER. See **KIMPER**.

QUIMPERLAY, a town of France, in Lower Bretagne, and in the diocese of Kimper, with a Benedictine abbey. It is five miles from the sea, and eight N. W. of Port Lewis. Lon. 3. 33. E. lat. 47. 52. N.

** **QUIN**, a fair town in the county Clare, province of Munster; fairs, 7 July, 31 October.

QUINCEY, a town of France, in the Franche Comte, and in the district of Dole; seated on the river Louve, near a remarkable grotto, 42 miles E. of Dijon. Lon. 6. 55. E. lat. 47. 5. N.

* **QUINTEN**, a town of France, in Bretagne, with the title of a duchy, and a handsome castle. It is seated in a valley, near the river Goy, and near a large forest of the same name, 8 miles S. of St. Brieux, and 200 W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 48. 26. N.

** **QUINTIN-BAY**, otherwise called **TARA-BAY**, from an inconsiderable place near it, situated near Donaghadee harbour, in the county Down, province of Ulster.

** **QUINTIN-CASTLE**, situated two miles S. of Portaferry, in the county Down, province of Ulster.

QUIRIEU, a town of France, in Lower Dauphiny, and in the Viennois, seated on an eminence, near the river Rhone, 12 miles from Lyons. Lon. 4. 55. E. lat. 45. 35. N.

QUIRIMBA, the name of several islands of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar. They are all fertile in fruits and pastures.

* **QUISAMA**, a maritime province of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola, lying along the river Coanza. It is a mountainous country, and very little cultivated, but the Portuguese get abundance of salt there.

* **QUITEOA**, a large town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and province

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vince of Dras, with a castle. It is inhabited by Beriberries. Lon. 5. o. W. lat. 8. 6. N.

* **QUISTELLO**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, seated on the river Secchia, three miles from the place where it falls into the Po. It is famous for an action between the French and Imperialists in 1734, when marshal Broglio was surprized in his bed. It is 15 miles S. E. of Mantua. Lon. 11. 1. E. lat. 45. o. N.

QUITO, a town of S. America, in Peru, seated in a pleasant valley, between two chains of high mountains called Cordillera-de-los-Andes, on much higher ground than the rest of Peru that is habitable, being above 300 yards higher the level of the sea, according to very exact observations. It is 1600 yards in length, and 1200 in breadth, with a bishop's see. There are several religious communities, and two colleges, which are a sort of universities, under the direction of the Jesuits and Dominicans. It contains about 35,000 inhabitants, of which one third are original Spaniards. All sorts of merchandizes and commodities are exceedingly dear, partly on account of the difficulty of bringing them hither. It is the seat of the treasurer of the kingdom, as well as of the other officers. Lon. 77. 50. W. lat. o. 13. S.

QUITO, a province of Peru, in S. America, lying between two chains of the high mountains called Cordillera-de-los-Andes. The lands are generally well cultivated, and there are a great number of towns and villages inhabited by the Spaniards or native Americans. Every village is adorned with a large square, and the church stands on one side of it. The streets are generally straight, and respect the four quarters of the world; and indeed, all the roads are laid out in a line, crossing each other, insomuch that the aspect of the country has the appearance of a large garden. It might be imagined that this is a very hot country, but it lies so high and so near the mountains covered with snow, that the air is very temperate. There are no noxious animals, for the tigers and serpents are below in the forests. They might have plenty of wine here, if Lima had not an exclusive privilege of making it themselves. They have no vicunas or guanaco's here, but they have an animal of the same kind, called by the natives lamas, which is like a small camel, and can carry 50 pounds weight. They have all sorts of materials proper for dyeing, and several sorts of fruits and plants which have been brought from Spain, besides those that naturally grow here. They have al-

so imported beeves and sheep. In the N. parts they get a great deal of gold. It is commonly reckoned 400 miles in length, and 200 in breadth, but this account is not very exact.

** **QUIVA**, a province in California, very thin of inhabitants, and those very barbarous. It is little known, but lies between 30 and 35 degrees of latitude.

QUIXOS, a province of S. America, in Peru, which makes part of the audience of Quito.

* **QUIZINA**, a chain of mountains of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Garet. It is above 100 miles in length, and reaches from the desert of Garet to the river Nacor; the inhabitants are said to be rich and warlike.

* **QUOJA**, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, which reaches from Sierra Leone to the Grain Coast, and contains besides Proper Quoja, the kingdoms of Bolm, Gilm, Quilliga, and Carredabu; but all these countries are very little known.

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R A A B, a town of Lower Hungary, capital of Javerin, with a castle and a bishop's see. It is a strong frontier bulwark against the Turks, and has two bridges, one over a double ditch, and another that leads towards Alba Regalis. All the country round is plain, and there is nothing that seems to command it but a small hill at some distance, which is undermined and may be blown up. It was taken by Amurath III. with the loss of 20,000 men; but was surprized soon after by count Palfi, who killed all the Turks that were found therein. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Rab and Rabnitz, not far from the Danube, 32 miles W. of Gran, and 55 S. E. of Vienna. Lon. 17. 25. E. lat. 47. 48. N.

* **RABASTEENS**, an ancient town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and in the diocese of Alby, with an old castle, almost gone to ruin. It is seated on the river Tarn, 18 miles from Alby. Lon. 1. 52. E. lat. 43. 46. N.

RABAT, a large and handsome sea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Tremesen, with a good castle and an harbour. It has fine mosques and handsome palaces, and is seated at the mouth of the river Burri-grig

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grig, almost in the mid-way between Fez and Tangiers. Lon. 5. 28. W. lat. 34. 40. N.

** **RACAHILL**, a fair town, situated in the county of Limerick, province of Munster; fairs held 26 August.

RACKERSBURGH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and duchy of Styria. It is a strong, ancient place, and near it is a castle, seated on a mountain. The Turks were beaten here in 1418. It is seated on an island formed by the river Muer, 22 miles S. E. of Gratz, and 100 S. E. of Vienna. Lon. 15. 59. E. lat. 46. 54. N.

* **RACKHAM**, a village in Suffex, England, with two fairs, on May 20, and October 13, for horned cattle and horses.

RACLIA, a small uninhabited island of the Archipelago, near that of Nio.

* **RACONI**, a populous town of Italy, in Piedmont; seated in a pleasant plain, on the road from Savillan to Turin, on the rivers Grana and Macra. It belongs to the prince of Carignan, who has a handsome castle here. It is six miles from Sevilan, and six from Carignan. Lon. 7. 46. E. lat. 44. 39. N.

** **RACOOLE**, situated in the county Dublin, province of Leinster, above 7 miles from the metropolis; it is a small inconsiderable village; it gives title of Viscount to the family of Tracy; 'tis also called Rathcoole.

RADICOVANI, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, near the frontiers of the Siennese; seated on a mountain, and defended by a good citadel on an adjacent hill, 56 miles S. E. of Sienna. Lon. 11. 40. E. lat. 42. 42. N.

* **RADMANSDOFF**, a town of Germany, in Upper Carniola, near the river Save.

RADNOR, a town of S. Wales, and capital of Radnorshire, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, on October 29, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It is seated near the spring-head of the river Somergil, in a pleasant valley, at the foot of a hill, where a castle formerly stood. It is a corporation, has large privileges, and sends one member to parliament. It is 24 miles N. W. of Hereford, and 149 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 45. W. lat. 52. 10. N.

** **RADNOR**, a small town of Philadelphia county, in Pennsylvania.

* **RADNORSHIRE**, a county of South Wales, 30 miles in length, and 25 in breadth; bounded on the E. by Herefordshire; on the W. by Cardiganshire; on the S. by Brecknockshire; and on the N. by Montgomeryshire. It contains 316c houses, 18,960 inhabitants, 52 parishes & market-towns, and sends two members

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to parliament. It is not a very fruitful country, being full of mountains, which render the air very cold. It has several rivers of which the Wye, the Terne, the Laig, and the Arrow, are the chief.

RADOM; a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomer, and capital of a county of the same name; seated on a brook that falls into the Vistula, 30 miles N. of Sandomer, and 50 S. of Warsaw. Lon. 21. 1. E. lat. 51. 25. N.

* **RADSTAY**; a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Saltzburg, seated on the river Elus.

** **RAGHLIN**, an island, seated on the W. coast of the county of Donegal, province of Ulster, Lat. 54. 35 N. Lon. 9. 15 W.

* **RAGIVOLO**, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, and in the duchy of Mantua, seated between the cities of Mantua and Reggio, 42 miles from each.

** **RAGOREY**, a fair town, situated in the county of Wexford, province of Leinster; fairs held Ascension-day, and 28 of October.

RAGUSA, an ancient town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, near the river Maulo, 12 miles N. of Modica. Lon. 14. 59. E. lat. 37. 0. N.

RAGUSA, a city of Dalmatia, and capital of Ragusen. It is about 2 miles in circumference, is pretty well built, and strong by situation, having an inaccessible mountain on the land-side, and on the side of the sea a strong fort. It has an archbishop's see and a republic, and has a doge like that of Venice, but he continues a month only in his offices. It carries on a considerable trade with the Turks, and is 60 miles N. W. of Scutari, and 110 N. of Brindisi. Lon. 18. 10. E. lat. 42. 50. N.

* **RAGUSEN**, a territory of Europe, in Dalmatia, lying along the coast of the gulph of Venice, about 55 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. It is a republic under the protection of the Turks and Venetians. Ragusa is the capital town.

** **RAHBNY**, a village situated in the county Dublin, province of Leinster, about 4 miles from Dublin.

RAJAHMAL, a town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and in the kingdom of Bengal. It was formerly a place of great trade, carried on by the river Ganges, but it is now removed from thence. It is 100 miles N. of Hugelley, Lon. 88. 20. E. lat. 23. 40. N.

** **RAHOLP**, situated in the county Down, province of Ulster, 77 miles from Dublin.

RAJAPORE, a town of Asia, in the East Indies, and in the peninsula on the

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side the Ganges, on the coast of Malabar, and seated on a river of the same name, 50 miles N. of Goa. Lon. 73. 50. E. lat. 17. 20. N.

RAIN, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, seated on the river Acha, near the Lech, five miles E. of Donavert, and eight W. of Luburg. Lon. 11. 12. E. lat. 48. 50. N. There is another town of the same name in Lower Stiria, seated on the river Save, with a handsome castle, on the confines of Carniola. Lon. 15. 20. E. lat. 46. 12. N.

RAKKA a town of Asia, and in the dominions of the Grand Seignior, seated on the river Euphrates, in the ancient Mesopotamia, and is the residence of a begler-beg; but the castle is going to decay. This is but an indifferent place, though lately built; but old Rakka, whose ruins appear near it, was very magnificent. This latter place is 110 miles S. W. of Diarbeck. Lon. 38. 55. E. lat. 36. 1. N.

RAKONICK, a town of Germany, and capital of a circle of the same name, in the kingdom of Bohemia; seated on a river which falls into the Miza, 30 miles W. of Prague, and 65 N. E. of Egra. Lon. 14. 5. E. lat. 52. 4. N.

RALLIHANE, a fair town in the King's county, province of Leinster; fairs held 14 May.

RAMA, an ancient town of Asia, in Palestine, now called Ramula by the Moors. It is seated in a plain, on a rising ground; the streets are narrow and the houses contemptible, tho' built of free stone. However, there are many fine ruins of Christian churches and other buildings, which shew what it had been formerly. It is 8 miles from Jaffa, and 20 from Jerusalem. Lon. 34. 55. E. lat. 32. 0. N.

RAMADA, a sea-port town of S. America, in the new kingdom of Granada, and in the government of St. Martha, near which is a rich copper-mine. It is seated at the foot of the snowy mountains, 100 miles E. of St. Martha, Lon. 72. 20. W. lat. 11. 10. N.

RAMANNANCOR, an island of Asia, in the East Indies, and towards the S. end of the peninsula on this side the Ganges. It lies near the country of Maravas, and is about 23 miles in circumference; is very sandy, and has only a few villages in it, and a temple. Lon. 79. 45. E. lat. 9. 25. N.

RAMBERT-LE-JOUGH, a town of France, in Burgundy, with a Benedictine abbey. It is seated near a branch of Mount Jura. Lon. 5. 30. E. lat. 45. 53. N.

RAMBERVILLIERS, a town of Lorraine, and capital of Chatellau, seated

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on the river Agne, 30 miles S. E. of Nanci, and 22 S. of Marfal. Lon. 6. 44. E. lat. 48. 21. N.

* **RAMBOUILLET**, a town of France, in the isle of France, and in Hurepoix, 25 miles from Paris, with a superb castle, and the title of a duchy.

RAMKINS, a fortress of the United Provinces, in Zealand, which was one of those put into the hands of the English by the Dutch, as a security for their fidelity, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. It is seated on the S. coast of the isle of Walcheren, about 4 miles S. of Middleburg. Lon. 3. 40. E. lat. 51. 29. N.

RAMERA, a town of Lower Champagne, in France, seated on the river Aube, 18 miles N. E. of Troyes. Lon. 4. 30. E. lat. 48. 32. N.

** **RAMICARL**, a fair town in the county of Dublin, province of Leinster; fairs held 10 of October.

RAMILLIES, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, remarkable for a famous battle fought here in 1706, when the duke of Marlborough beat the French, took most of their artillery, baggage, and colours, with 6000 prisoners, not to mention those that were slain. It is 10 miles N. of Namur, and 24 S. E. of Brussels. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 50. 39. N.

** **RAM-ISLAND**, situated in Lough Neagh, on which is a round tower; this Lough lies between the counties of Armagh, Down, Derry and Antrim, in the province of Ulster.

RAMMELBERG, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony. There is a mountain of the same name, in which there is a rich mine, between Brunswick, Goslar, and Thuringia.

RAMPANO, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in the Morea. Lon. 20. 17. E. lat. 36. 54. N.

* **RAMSBURY**, a town in Wiltshire, on the road to Bath, and well known in London, for its fine beer. It is a small place, and has no market; but two fairs, on May 14, and September 25, for horses, cows, sheep, and toys. It is 46 miles E. of Bristol, and 69 W. of London.

* **RAMSEY**, a village in Huntingdonshire, England, with a small fair on July 22, for pedler's ware.

RAMSEY, a town of Huntingdonshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and a fair on July 22, for pedler's ware. It is seated in the fens, among rich ground, proper for tillage and pastures; and near the meers of Ramsey and Whitelsey, which afford excellent fish. It was formerly famous for an abbey, which brought such great riches to the inhabitants, that it was called Ramsey the

the Rich. It is 12 miles N. E. of Huntingdon, and 67 N. of London. Lon. 0. 19. W. lat. 52. 26. N.

RAMSEY, an island of S. Wales, on the coast of Pembrokehire, about two miles in length, and a mile and a half broad. Near it are several small ones, known by the name of the Bishop and his Clerks. It is four miles W. of St. David's, and 17 N. W. of Milford-haven. Lon. 5. 20. W. lat. 51. 55. N.

RAMSGATE, a sea-port town of Kent, England, in the Isle of Thanet, where a very fine pier has been lately built, for the security of the ships that come into the harbour, being seated near the Downs, between the N. and S. Foreland, 10 miles N. E. of Canterbury. Lon. 1. 30. E. lat. 51. 22. N.

*** RAMULLIN**, situated in the county of Donegal, province of Ulster; fairs held 21 August and November.

*** RANAI**, one of the Sandwich Islands, discovered by Captain Cook, lies south-west of the passage between Mowee and Morotoi, about three leagues distance from each. The country to the south is high and craggy; but the other parts have a better aspect, and are well inhabited. It produces very few plantains and bread-fruit trees, but abounds in yams, sweet potatoes and taro. Its number of inhabitants are 20,400, as nearly as could be ascertained.

RANCHIERA, a sea-port town of S. America in Terra Firma, and in the province of New Granada. There was formerly a pearl-fishery here, and the Spaniards destroyed a great number of the natives, by forcing them to dive for the pearls beyond their strength. It is seated on a coast of the N. Sea. Lon. 72. 0. E. lat. 11. 34. N.

*** RANDALSTOWN**, a borough in the county of Antrim, province of Ulster, 88 miles from Dublin; two miles beyond which is Shane's Castle, the elegant seat of the Right Honourable John O'Neil; this place returns two members to parliament, patronage in the O'Neil family; fairs held 16 July and 1 of November.

RANDANS, a town of France, in Lower Auvergne, near the rivers Allier, between Maringues and Vechy. It had formerly the title of a duchy. Lon. 3. 30. E. lat. 45. 55. N.

RANDERSON, or **RANDERS**, an ancient town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, seated near the mouth of the river Gude, on the Baltic Sea. Near it is a plentiful salmon fishery. Lon. 10. 35. E. lat. 56. 20. N.

*** RANELAGH**, a territory, in the county of Wicklow, province of Leinster, which gives the title of viscount to

the family of Jones, and gave that of baron to the family of Cole.

RANGAMATI, a town of Asia, in the East Indies, seated on the confines of the Great Mogul's dominions. In the road from Dacca to Rangamita is a river full of crocodiles, over which the passage is very dangerous. Lat. 27. 0. N.

*** RANGNITZ**, a town of Ducal Prussia, on the confines of Samogitia, seated on the river Neimen, 55 miles E. of Konningsburg. Lon. 24. 40. E. lat. 55. 6. N.

RANTZOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Holstein. It is 8 miles N. of Eutin, and 24 N. of Lubeck, subject to Denmark. Lon. 10. 42. E. lat. 54. 16. N.

RAOLCONDA, a town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and in the kingdom of Golconda. There is a rich diamond mine near this place, which is 270 miles W. of Masulapatan, and 120 S. W. of Golconda. Lon. 76. 40. E. lat. 14. 30. N.

*** RAON L'ETAPPE**, a town of Lorraine, in the county of Salm, seated at the foot of Mount Vosgue, at the confluence of the rivers Etape and Marte, about 30 miles above Nanci. Lon. 6. 47. E. lat. 48. 26. N.

RAPALLO, a maritime town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, seated on the gulph of the same name, 20 miles E. of Genoa. Lon. 9. 11. E. lat. 44. 26. N.

RAPERSWIL, a town of Switzerland, on the confines of the canton of Zurich, and of the territory of Gaster, with old castle. It is strong by situation, being seated on a neck of land, which advances into the lake of Zurich, and over which there is a bridge 850 paces long. It is subject to the cantons of Bern and Zurich, and is 12 miles S. E. of Zurich, and 62. N. E. of Bern. Lon. 8. 42. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

*** RAPHOE**, a post and fair town in the county of Donegal, province of Ulster; it is also a bishopric; distant 107 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 1 May, 22 June, 27 August and 4 November.

*** RAPOLESTEIN**, a town of France, in Upper Alsace, with the title of a barony. All the musicians of Alsace depend upon this baron, and are obliged to pay him a certain tribute, without which they cannot play upon their instruments. It is called in French Ribaut-Pierre, and is 8 miles N. of Colmar. Lon. 7. 28. E. lat. 48. 13. N.

RAPOLLO, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Basilicata, with a bishop's see. It is 56 miles W. of Barri, and 70 E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 51. E. lat. 40. 56. N.

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RAPPAHANOCK, a river of N. America, which rising in mountains W. of Virginia, and running E. S. E. falls into Chesapeake-bay.

**** RARITAN-RIVER**, a fine navigable river of New Jersey, which falls into Sandy-Hook bay.

*** RASCARANSCHI**, a cape of the S. coast of Val-di-Noto, in Sicily, surrounded with small islands, and lies five miles E. of Camarana.

RASCIA, a territory of Turkey in Europe, which is the N. part of Servia. It takes its name from the river Rasca, which falls into the Moraw. The principal town is Belgrade.

RASEBORG, a town of Sweden, capital of a canton in Finland, and in the territory of Nyland; seated on the gulph of Finland, where there is a good harbour, 37 miles S. E. of Abo. Lon. 23. 18. E. lat. 60. 16. N.

RASEN a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and one fair, on October 6, for horned cattle. It is commonly called Market Rasen, and is seated on a branch of the river Ankone, 10 miles N. E. of Lincoln. and 145 N. of London. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat. 53. 23. N.

*** RASLAPHA**, an ancient town of Asia, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on the river Euphrates, on the confines of Arabia Deserta.

*** RASOCALMO**, a cape of the Val-di-Demona, in Sicily, lying on the N. coast, near a town of the same name, to the W. of the Cape Faro, and to the N. of the city of Messina.

*** RASTAT**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbithopric of Saltzburg; seated on the river Ens, on the confines of Austria and Styria, 48 miles E. of Saltzburg. Lon. 14. 10. E. lat. 47. 31. N.

RASTAT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia and marquisate of Baden, with a handsome castle. It is remarkable for a treaty concluded here between the French and Imperialists in 1714, and is seated on the river Merg, near the Rhine, four miles N. of Baden, and 28 S. W. of Philipsburg. Lon. 8. 14. E. lat. 48. 54. N.

*** RATENAU**, a town of Germany, in the Middle Marche of Brandenburg, on the confines of the duchy of Magdeburg, seated on the river Havel, 15 miles N. W. of Brandenburg. Lon. 13. 49. E. lat. 52. 46. N.

RATENBURG, a town of Germany, in the Tirol, seated on the river Inn, with a castle. Lon. 12. 5. E. lat. 47. 30. N.

**** RATHANGAN**, situated in the

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county Kildare, province of Leinster. It is a handsome thriving village, 28 miles from Dublin; the grand Canal from which passes by this place. Fairs held Whit-tuesday, 26 August and 12 November.

**** RATHBEAGH**, situated in the county of Kilkenny, province of Leinster; it is supposed to be the ancient Argiodros. Where was a copper mine in the mountains, near the river Nore, from whence silver was extracted, and according to antiquarians, money was first coined in Ireland by Eniues Ruber. 'Tis situated in lower Ossory, within 5 miles of Kilkenny, and 3 of Ballyragget. Fairs held 1 May, 11 June, 1 November and 6 December.

**** RATHBRAND**, situated in the county of Wicklow, province of Leinster; 26 miles from Dublin.

**** RATHBRIDE**, situated in the county Kildare province of Leinster; 26 miles from Dublin; and fairs are held on the 5 July.

**** RATHCLARE**, situated in the county of Cork, province of Munster; above 126 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 26 April, 1 July and November, and 17 December.

**** RATHCONNEL**, situated in the county Kildare, province of Leinster; 30 miles from Dublin.

**** RATHCORMUCK**, situated in the county Cork, province of Munster; 111 miles from Dublin. It is a borough and fair town, otherwise called Charlesfort, 11½ Irish measured miles from Cork, situated near the river Bride, and adorned with a handsome parish church and steeple, and a court-house. It returns two members to parliament; patronage in the Tonson family. Fairs held 12 August and 29 October.

**** RATHDOWNEY**, situated in the Queen's county, province of Leinster; 44 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 6 May, 10 July, 12 September and 15 December.

**** RATHDRUM**, a post and fair town situated in the county Wicklow, province of Leinster; above 25 miles from Dublin. Near it was Dunum, a city and capital of the Menapii, mentioned by Ptolemy. Fairs held 1 Thursday 6. 1. February 5 April and July, 10 October and 11 December, also on first Monday in each month for flannels, except July, when it is held on the 2d of that month.

**** RATHFARNHAM**, situated in the county of Dublin, province of Leinster; near 3 miles from the metropolis. Here are the extensive improvements and castle of the late Earl of Ely, and present Lord

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Lord Loftus. Within a mile and a half of Rathfarnham, is Marlay, a beautiful seat of the Right Honourable David Latouche. Fairs held at Rathfarnham, to July.

**** RATHFRAN,** situated in the county of Mayo, province of Conaught; fairs held 25 August and 11 November.

**** RATHFRILAND,** a post and fair town, situated in the county of Down, province of Ulster; 57 miles from Dublin; two miles N. E. of this town is a celebrated spa, called Tiertally well. The water is a very strong chalybeate. Fairs held here 2 Wednesday o. st. April, Wednesday, after Trinity, 2 Wednesday, o. st. September, 2 Wednesday in December.

**** RATHREAL,** a post, market, and fair town in the county of Limerick, province of Munster; 108 miles from Dublin; situated on the river Deel. It was formerly a corporation town; and of much more consequence than at present. Fairs held here 4 April, 1 June, 25 August, 18 September and November, for horses.

**** RATH-KELTAIR,** a name formerly given to Downpatrick, in the county of Down, province of Ulster.

**** RATHMELTON,** a village situated on Lough Swilly, county of Donegal, province of Ulster; it is a post and fair town, distant 132 miles from Dublin; fairs held 2d Tuesday o. st. March, May, 17 July, Tuesday before 10 October, 16 November, Tuesday after 11 December.

**** RATHMINES,** a village, about two miles from Dublin, in the county of Dublin, province of Leinster; famous for the defeat of the Duke of Ormond. (who lay encamped there with 19,000 men) by the parliament's forces, commanded by Colonel Jones, in 1649, who killed 4,000, and took near 3,000 prisoners.

**** RATHMOLION,** a fair town in the county of Meath, province of Leinster; fairs held 19 April and 29 September.

**** RATHMORE,** situated in the county Meath, province of Leinster, 31 miles from Dublin.

**** RATH-OWEN,** situated in the county of Westmeath, province of Leinster; fairs held 15 May, and 2d Tuesday in December.

**** RATHRONAN,** a parish in the county of Waterford, province of Munster.

**** RATHSALLACH,** situated in the county of Wicklow, province of Leinster; 24 miles from Dublin; fairs held 4 September.

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**** RATHSHERKIN,** situated in the county of Antrim, province of Ulster; fairs held 16 November.

RATHVILLY, situated in the county of Carlow, province of Leinster; fairs held 1 January, 25 March, 24 June, 1 August and 12 November.

RATIBOR, a town of Germany, in Silesia, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. It has been twice taken by the Swedes, and is seated on the river Oder, in a country fertile in corn and fruits, 15 miles N. E. of Troppaw, and 142 E. of Prague. Lon. 17. 54. E. lat. 50. 11. N.

RATIPORES, a town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and capital of the province of Malwa, 100 miles S. E. of Agra. Lon. 77. 40. E. lat. 25. 30 N.

RATISBON, an ancient, large, rich, handsome, and strong city of Germany, in Bavaria, free and imperial, with a bishop's see, whose bishop is a prince of the empire. It is full of gentry, and there are very handsome structures, particularly three monasteries, and three abbeyes. The town-house is very magnificent, and its hall the general diets of the empire meet; only in 1740, there being a war in Germany, the meeting of the diet was transferred to Francfort on the Main, till after the death of the emperor Charles VII. It is seated on the Danube, and is pretty well fortified, over which river there is a stone bridge of 15 arches, so that in the time of war it is a passage of very great consequence. The inhabitants are Protestants, and all the magistrates must be of that persuasion; however, the Roman Catholics have the liberty of saying mass there once a week. The abbot, and the two abbesses, have the rank of prelates of the empire. Provisions are very plentiful here, and they have a good trade in time of peace, the river on which it stands being navigable, and by which it communicates with a great part of Germany. It is 55 miles S. E. of Nuremberg. 62. N. of Munich, and 165 W. of Vienna. Lon. 12. 5. E. lat. 48. 56. N.

**** RATOATH,** a borough and fair town in the county of Meath, province of Leinster, near 13 miles from Dublin; it is but a very poor village; this place returns two members to parliament, patronage in the family of Lowther; fairs held day before Whitsun-sunday.

RATOLFFZEL, a strong town of Germany, in Suabia, near the W. end of the lake Constance. It is seated on that part of it called Bodensee, and belongs to the house of Austria, who took it from

from the duke of Wirtemberg, after the battle of Nordlingen. It is 12 miles W. of the city of Constance.

**** RATTAN CASTLE**, situated in the county of Westmeath, province of Leinster; according to Sir William Petty, it had formerly 500 rooms in it; there is now but one tower left, which contains near twenty apartments.

RATZBURG, or RATZEMBURG, an ancient town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Lawenburg, with a bishop's see, and a castle. The town depends on the duchy of Lawenburg, and the cathedral church on that of Ratzburg. It is seated on an eminence, and almost surrounded with a lake 25 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. This place is noted for its excellent beer, and is 12 miles S. E. of Lubeck, and 12 N. of Lawenburg. Lon. 10. 49. E. lat. 53. 43. N.

RATZIA, the eastern division of Slavonia, subject to the house of Austria, whose inhabitants are called Rascians.

RAVA, a town of Great Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a fortified castle, where they keep state prisoners. The houses are built of wood, and there is a Jesuit's college. It is seated in a morass covered with water, which proceeds from the river Rava, with which it is surrounded. It is 45 miles S. of Elotko, and 55 S. W. of Warlaw. Lon. 19. 55. E. lat. 51. 51. N. the palatinate is bounded on the N. by that of Blozko; on the E. by that of Mazovia, on the S. by that of Sandomer; and on the W. by that of Lencicza.

RAUCOUX, a village of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Liege, where a battle was fought by the French and Germans in 1746. It is three miles N. of Liege, and 11 S. of Maestricht. Lon. 5. 41. E. lat. 50. 40. N.

*** RAUDEN**, a town of Germany, in Silesia, and in the principality of Lignitz, seated on a small river.

RAVELLO, a sea-port town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principata. There are magnificent palaces, and fine houses, and it has a bishop's see. It is seated near the sea, 10 miles W. of Salerno, and 25 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 14. 41. E. lat. 40. 36. N.

RAVENGLASS, a town in Cumberland, England, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on June 8, and August 5, for horses, horned cattle, and yarn. It is seated between the rivers Irt and Esk, which, with the sea, encompasses three parts of it; and it has a good road for shipping, which brings it a little

trade, being a well built place. It is 24 miles S. of Cockermouth, and 272 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 30. W. lat. 54. 20. W.

RAVENNA, an ancient and celebrated town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, capital of Romagna, with an archbishop's see, two academies, several colleges, four abbeys, and a great number of religious houses. They had a very flourishing trade, but it has greatly suffered since the sea has withdrawn two miles from it. The fortifications are of little importance, and the citadel is gone to ruin. It is most remarkable now for the excellent wine produced in its neighbourhood. Theodoric king of the Goths resided here, and afterwards the exarchs of the Greek emperors. In the sixth century, when there were three popes at the same time, one lived at Ravenna. The mausoleum of Theodoric is still to be seen, remarkable for being covered by a single stone, 28 feet in diameter, and 15 thick. This place is now continually going to decay. It is seated near the river Mantone, 37 miles S. E. of Ferrara, and 162 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 5. E. lat. 44. 35. N.

*** RAVENSBERGH**, a county of Germany, in Westphalia, bounded on the N. by the bishoprics of Minden and Osnabrug; on the E. by Lemgow; on the S. by the bishopric of Paderborn; and on the W. by that of Munster. It belongs to the king of Prussia, and has its name from the castle of Ravensburg. Hervorden is the capital town.

RAVENSBURG, a free and imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in Alglow. It is well built, and the public structures are handsome. The inhabitants are partly Protestants, and partly Papists; and without the walls is a house belonging to the castle. It is seated on the river Cheufs, 10 miles N. of Buckhorn, and 15 N. W. of Lindaw. Lon. 9. 40. E. lat. 47. 59. N.

**** RAVENSDALE**, situated in the county of Louth, province of Leinster; fairs held Friday after Good-Friday, 2 Friday Julv. 1 Friday October, and 2 Friday November.

RAVENSTEIN, a town of the Netherlands in Dutch Brabant, and capital of a county of the same name, with an ancient and strong castle. It belongs to the elector Palatine, but the Dutch have a right to put a garrison therein. It is seated on the river Maese, on the confines of Guelderland, 10 miles S. W. of Nimeguen, and 15 N. E. of Bois le Duc. Lon. 5. 35. E. lat. 51. 46. N.

*** RAVIERS**, a town of France, in Champagne, in the diocese of Lan-

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gres; seated partly on the side of a hill, and partly at the foot, on the river Amazon, 5 miles from Ancy le Franc, and 105 from Paris. Lon. 4. 10. E. lat. 47. 41. N.

**** RAVILL-WATER**, a river so called, situated in the county of Antrim, province of Ulster.

**** RAVILLY**, situated in the county of Carlow, province of Leinster, 25 miles from Dublin.

RAULBIGH, a town in Essex, England, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on Trinity-Monday, for horses and toys. It is an ancient place, but not large, and the market is very small. It is 13 miles S. E. of Chelmsford, and 35 E. of London. Lon. 0. 40. E. lat. 51. 37. N.

*** RAUMO**, a town of Sweden, in N. Finland, seated on the gulph of Bothnia, at the mouth of a small river.

*** RAUSCHENBERG**, an ancient town of Germany, in the landgraviate of Hesse-Cassel, and in the county of Zigenheim, and near it there is a handsome cattle.

**** RAY**, a village in the county of Donegal, province of Ulster, where there is a charter-school, for above 30 children.

RE, an island of France, on its western coast, and in the territory of Aunis, eight miles from Rochelle. It is about 10 miles in length, and five in breadth. It is very fertile, and produces wine and salt. It lies well for trade, and is very populous, and defended by four forts. Lon. 1. 29. W. lat. 46. 15. N.

**** RAYNHAM**, an inland town of Bristol county, New England, seated on a river of the same name, 25 miles S. from Boston.

READING, a town in Berkshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on February 1, for cheese and horses; on May 1, chiefly for horses; on July 25, for horses and other cattle; and on September 21, for cheese. It is pleasantly seated on the river Kennett, near the confluence with the Thames, and is the largest and best town in the county, with three parish churches, and large handsome streets. It had once a fine rich monastery, of which there are large ruins remaining. It also had a cattle, built by king Henry I. but it was afterwards levelled with the ground. It is a corporation, enjoys several privileges, and sends two members to parliament. The two navigable rivers render it a fit place of trade. It is 75 miles E. of Bristol, and 40 W. of London. Lon. 0. 52. W. lat. 51. 28. N.

**** READING**, a town in Berks county, Pennsylvania, seated on the Schuylkill River, 12 miles S. E. from Middleton.

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**** READING**, a town in Middlesex county, Massachusetts Bay, on the bank of a large lake, 5 miles E. of Wilmington.

**** REALEGO**, a town of New Spain, in the province of Nicaragua, situated on plain on the Eastern bank of the river of the same name, near its influx to the South Sea, 30 miles N. W. of Leon. Lat. 12. 17. Lon. 87. 36.

REAL. See Chiapa.

REALAIO. See RIALEXA.

REALMONT, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Alby, 32 miles N. E. of Toulouse. Lon. 2. 0. E. lat. 43. 50. E.

REBEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg; seated on the lake Murriz, 10 miles S. of Warren, and 30 S. E. of Gultrow. Lon. 12. 36. E. lat. 53. 32. N.

REBNICK, a populous town of Turkey in Europe, and in Walachia, seated on the river Aluta, with a bishop's see; 45 miles S. W. of Targowilk.

RECANATI, a town of Italy, in the Marche of Ancona, with a bishop's see. It is a trading place, and has a great fair every year in September, which continues 15 days. The tomb of pope Gregory VII. is in the cathedral church. It is seated on a mountain, from whence there is a very fine prospect, near the river Munfione, 14 miles S. of Ancona, and 110 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 34. E. lat. 43. 24. N.

RECHLINGHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Cologne, capital of a county of the same name, with a strong citadel, and chapter of noble women. It is seated on the river Lippe, 20 miles from Ham, and 26 from Rhyenberg. Lon. 8. 36. E. lat. 51. 27. N.

**** RED-CROSS**, situated in the county of Wicklow, province of Leinster; 31 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 6 May and 5 August.

**** REDGATE**, situated in the county Clare, province of Munster; 118 miles from Dublin.

**** REDHILLS**, situated in the county of Cavan, province of Ulster; fairs held 1 January 24 May, July, and October.

**** RED-LION**, situated in the county of Kildare, province of Leinster; fairs held 25 March and 8 September.

RED RUSSIA, or **LITTLE RUSSIA**, a province of Poland, bounded on the W. by Upper Poland; on the N. by Lithuania; on the E. by the country of the Little Tartars; and on the S. by Moldavia, Transylvania, and a part of Hungary. It comprehends Russia, properly so called, Volhinia, and Podolia. It is about 690 miles

miles in length, and from 150 to 250 in breadth. It consists chiefly of large fields, but little cultivated on account of the frequent inroads of the Tartars, and because there is no water carriage. It had the name of Red Russia, from the colour of the hair of its inhabitants. Russia, properly so called, comprehends the three palatinates of Lemburg, Belsko, and Cheim, which see.

* **REDBURN**, a thoroughfare town on the road from London to Dunstable, in Hertfordshire, England, with no market, nor any considerable fair, they being all for toys. They are Wednesday after January 1, Easter-Wednesday, and Whitsun-Wednesday. It is six miles N. W. of St. Alban's.

* **REDDICH**, a village in Worcester-shire, England, with one fair, on the first Monday in August, for all sorts of cattle.

* **RED-LINCH**, a village in Somersetshire, England, with one fair, on June 29, for oxen and sheep.

* **REDON**, a town of France, in Lower Bretagne, in the diocese of Vannes with a Benedictine abbey; seated on the Villaine, 20 miles E. of Vannes, and 225 W. by S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 10. W. lat. 47. 38. N.

* **REDONDA**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, with a good castle, and a manufactory of cloth; seated at the mouth of the river Mondego, 17 miles S. W. of Coimbra. Lon. 8. 34. W. lat. 40. 4. N.

* **REDONDELLA**, a small but rich town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, with a good castle. It was pillaged by the English in 1702; and there is a fishery for anchovies on the coast. It is seated at the bottom of a bay, 8 miles S. of Pontevedra. Lon. 8. 15. W. lat. 42. 18. N.

REDRUTH, a town of Cornwall, whose market is disused; but it has three fairs; on May 2, September 5, and October, 1, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is 12 miles N. N. E. of Helfstone, and 273 W. by S. of London. Lon. 5. 13. W. lat. 50. 13. N.

RED SEA, a name given to the Arabic gulph, through a mistake; for that which was anciently and most properly called the Red Sea, lies to the S. of Arabia and Persia. It is now called by the Arabians the Sea of Sulph.

* **REEMS-TOWN**, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, seated on a branch of the Great Conestogo Creek, 12 miles S. W. of Reading.

* **REES**, a considerable and strong town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Cleves, belonging to the king of Prussia. It is seated on

the Rhine, 10 miles S. E. of Cleves, and 10. N. W. of Wesel. Lon. 6. 4. E. lat. 51. 42. N.

* **REETH**, a village in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, England, near Bernard-castle, with four fairs, on Friday before Palm Sunday, Friday se'nnight before May 12, Friday before August 24, and Friday se'nnight before November 22, for pewter, brass, hawkers, and pedler's ware.

REGEN, a river of Germany, which has its source in Bohemia, runs across part of the circle of Bavaria, passing by Chamb, and falls into the Danube over-against Ratibon.

REGENSBURG, a handsome though, small town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a strong castle; seated on a hill which is part of Mount Jura. There is a well sunk through a rock, 36 fathoms deep. It is 10 miles N. W. of Zurich.

REGGIO, an ancient and considerable town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Calabria, with an archbishop's see, and a woollen manufactory. It is seated in a country which produces plenty of dates, on the strait or pharos of Messina, and is a large populous place, 12 miles S. E. of Messina, and 190 S. by E. of Naples. Lon. 16. 0. E. lat. 38. 4. N.

REGGIO, an ancient, handsome, and strong town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, with a strong citadel, and a bishop's see. It had been ruined several times by the Goths, and other nations. In the cathedral are paintings by the greatest masters; and in the square is the statue of Brennus, chief of the Gauls. The inhabitants are about 22,000, who carry on a great trade in silk. It was taken by prince Eugene in 1706, and by the king of Sardinia in 1742. It is seated in a fertile country to the S. of the Appennines, and to the N. of a spacious plain, 15 miles N. W. of Modena, and 80 S. E. of Milan. Lon. 11. 5. E. lat. 44. 43. N. The duchy of this name is bounded on the W. by that of Modena, and produces a great deal of silk, and belongs to the duke of Modena, except the marquisate of St. Martin, which belongs to a prince of that name.

REGINA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria, 14 miles N. of Cosenza. Lon. 16. 21. E. lat. 39. 34. N.

* **REGNANO**, a town of Italy, in the Pope's territories, and patrimony of St. Peter. It is but thinly inhabited, and is seated near the river Tiber, 27 miles N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 36. E. lat. 42. 11. N.

* **REGQBOTH**

**** REHOBOTH**, a town of Bristol county, New England.

REICHENAU, an island of Germany, in Suabia, and in the lake of Zell. It is extremely beautiful, and in it is a famous Benedictine abbey, with a library, in which are curious manuscripts. It is 3 miles W. of the city of Constance, and belongs to the bishop of that place. It also has the title of a barony.

*** REICHENBACH**, a town of Germany, in Voigtland, which belongs to the elector of Saxony, and is a place of great trade. There is another town of the same name in Silesia, in the palatinate of Schweidnitz, seated on a river of the same name. It was taken by the Austrians in 1533, who put all the inhabitants to the sword.

*** REICHENBERG**, a castle of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the county of Catzenelenbogen. It is seated on a mountain near the Rhine, and belongs to the prince of Hesse-Rhinfels. Lon. 7. 57. E. lat. 50. 4. N.

*** REICHENSTEIN**, a town of Germany, in Silesia, 5 miles from Glatz, famous for the mines in its neighbourhood. Lon. 16. 55. E. lat. 50. 25. N.

*** REICHENSWEIR**, a town of France, in Alsace, below Keyserburg.

*** REICHERSBERG**, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, seated on the river Inn.

*** REICHSHOFFEN**, a town of France, in Lower Alsace, with a castle in the neighbourhood of Haguenaw. It was taken by the count Palatine in 1633.

*** REIFERCHIED**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the territory of Eifel, with a castle.

*** REIFFENBERG**, a town of Germany, in the langraviate of Hesse-Cassel, with a castle, seated on a mountain.

*** REILLANE**, a town of France, in Provence, and in the viguerie of Aix, with the title of a viscount.

*** REINE, ST.** a town of France, in Burgundy, and in the bailiwick of Semuren-Auxois, seated on a mountain, and frequented by pilgrims.

*** REITZBERG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and the chief place of a county of the same name, which is 15 miles long, and five broad. It lies near Paderborn, and belongs to the king of Prussia.

**** REELIG-NA-RIOGH**, the sepulchral place of some of the ancient Irish kings and chieftains, situated near Croghan, in the province of Conaught. From the construction of this cemetery, it appears to have been erected in the latter ages of paganism, about the close of the first century.

REMIREMONT, a town of Lorrain, in the diocese of Toul, and in the Vosgue, with an illustrious chapter of ca-

nonesses, who are obliged to prove their nobility, and whose abbess is a princess of the empire. All the ladies may marry except the abbess. It is seated on the river Moselle, at the foot of Mount Vosgue, 42 miles S. by E. of Nancy, and 55 N. E. of Bezancon. Lon. 6. 47. E. lat. 48. 3. N.

*** REMY**, a town of France, in Provence, and in the diocese of Avignon, 10 miles from Arles.

*** RENDSBURG**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, on the confines of the duchy of Sleswick, with a castle. It is not large, but strong by situation, standing in an island formed by the river Eyder. It belongs to the king of Denmark, and is 12 miles S. E. of Sleswick. Lon. 10. 6. E. lat. 54. 30. N.

RENFREW, a town of Scotland, and capital of a shire of the same name, seated on the river Clyde, 45 miles W. of Edinburgh. The shire of Renfrew sends one member to parliament. Lon. 4. 26. W. lat. 55. 51. N.

RENNES, a town of France, in Bretagne, and capital of that province, with a bishop's see, two abbeys, a parliament, and a mint. It is very populous, the houses are six and seven stories high, and the suburbs of larger extent than the town itself. The cathedral church is large, and the parliament-house a handsome structure. The great square belonging to it is surrounded with handsome houses. There is a tower, formerly a pagan temple, which now contains the town-clock. It suffered greatly by fire in 1720, and is seated on the river Villaine, which divides it into two parts, 58 miles N. of Nantes, and 42 S. E. of St. Maloes. Lon. 1. 36. W. lat. 48. 7. N.

RENTI, a town of the French Netherlands in Artois, with the title of a marquisate. It is seated on the river Aa, 19 miles S. W. of Arras, and 50 N. W. of Arras. Lon. 2. 20. E. lat. 50. 36. N.

REOLE, a town of France, in the province of Guienne, and in the Bazadais, with a Benedictine abbey; seated on the river Garonne, 20 miles S. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 4. W. lat. 44. 30. N.

*** REPAILLE**, a town of Savoy, in Chablais, seated on the river which falls into the lake of Geneva, and famous for the retreat of Amadeus, duke of Savoy, in 1440, where he went to enjoy the pleasures of a country life. There is a Carthusian monastery here, remarkable for its extensive prospects. It is 3 miles from Thonon, and 30 N. E. of Geneva. Lon. 6. 21. E. lat. 46. 26. N.

REPEHAM, a town of Norfolk, Eng-

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land, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on June 29, for ordinary horses, and petty chapmen. It is seated in a valley, and has two handsome churches standing in one church-yard, said to be built by two sisters. It is 15 miles N. W. of Norwich, and 111 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 7. E. lat. 52. 50. N.

REQUENA, a strong town of Spain, in New Castile, on the confines of the kingdom of Valencia, with a castle. It was taken by the English in 1706, and retaken by the French next year. It is seated on the river Oliana, 40 miles W. of Valencia, and 130 E. by S. of Madrid. Lon. 0. 40. W. lat. 39. 24. N.

RESCHT, a large town of Asia, in Persia, and capital of a territory of the same name, and of all Ghilan; seated in a fertile plain, surrounded with mountains. No province in Persia produces such plenty of rice and silk; but the land being low, and often under water, it swarms with frogs, gnats, and spiders. It is seated on the S. W. coast of the Caspian Sea, 110 miles N. of Casbin. Lon. 52. 16. E. lat. 37. 18. N.

* **RESOLUTION ISLAND**, a small island in the South Sea, in the lat. 17. 24. S. and lon. from Greenwich W. 141. 45. So called from the ship Resolution, in which captain Cook, made his second voyage to the South Sea.

* **RESOVIA**, or **REZOW**, a town of Little Poland, in the Palatinate of Russia, with a castle; a great fair is held here every year. It is seated on the river Wiloch. Lon. 23. 0. E. lat. 40. 43. N.

* **RESSEL**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Warmia, near the lake of Zain. A body of Tartars were defeated here in 1120.

RETFORD, a town of Nottinghamshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on March 23, and October 2, for horses and horned cattle. It is 30 miles N. of Nottingham, and 134 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 48. W. lat. 53. 22. N.

RETHEL, an ancient town of France, in Champagne, and capital of the Rethelois, with the title of a duchy. It is seated on a mountain near the river Aisne, 20 miles N. E. of Rheims, and 108 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 26. E. lat. 49. 30. N. Rethelois is bounded on the N. by the Netherlands, on the E. by Argonne and Clementois, on the S. by Rhemois, and on the W. by Laonois. It contains a great deal of timber, several forges, and good pastures.

RETHIGEN, an imperial city of Germany, in Suabia, and in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the river Echez, near the Neckar, 20 miles S. of Stuttgart. Lon. 9. 10. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

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* **RETIMO**, a town of the island of Candia, with a bishop's see, and a harbour defended by a citadel, where a bashaw resides. It was taken by the Turks in 1647, who have kept it ever since. All along the shore there is nothing to be seen but gardens, whose fruits are well tasted. The silk, wool, honey, wax, laudanum, and oil, are preferred to all others. It is seated on the N. coast of the island, in a pleasant country, 45 miles from Candia. Lon. 24. 45. E. lat. 35. 22. N.

REVEL, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and in the diocese of Lavaur, near the Black Mountain. The fortifications are now demolished. It is five miles N. of St. Papoul. Lon. 2. 10. E. lat. 43. 26. N.

REVEL, a large, rich, and strong town of the Russian empire, in Upper Livonia, and capital of Eithonia, with a good harbour, and a bishop's see. It is surrounded with high walls and deep ditches, and defended by a castle and good bastions. The houses are well built, and have very fine gardens. There is a college with four professors, and in 1733 two churches were allowed to the Protestants. It is become a place of great trade, since the Russians had it in possession, and there are two great fairs every year, in May and September, frequented by English and Dutch merchants. The Russians besieged this important place in 1711, without the loss of a man, because most of the inhabitants were dead of the plague. It is seated on the coast of the gulph of Finland, partly in a pleasant plain, and partly on a mountain, 85 miles S. E. of Abo, and 133 W. by S. of Petersburg. Lon. 23. 57. E. lat. 59. 20. N.

RENERO, a strong town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, seated on the river Po, over-against Ostiglia, 10 miles N. E. of Mirandola, and 25 S. E. of Mantua. Lon. 1. 9. E. lat. 44. 58. N.

* **REUTLINGEN**, a handsome, free, and imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg; seated in a plain, on the river Elchez, near the Neckar, and adorned with handsome public buildings, and has a well frequented college. It is 10 miles E. Tübingen, and 37 S. of Stuttgart. Lon. 9. 10. E. lat. 48. 31. N.

REUX, a fortified town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Hainault, with the title of a county; eight miles N. E. of Mons.

* **REYNA**, an ancient town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on a plain, with a castle, built upon an eminence, 3 miles from Lerna, and in a territory abounding in wine and cattle. It was taken from the Moors in 1185, by Alphonso IX.

* **REZ**

* **REZ**, a town of Germany, in Austria, on the frontiers of Moravia, seated in a country fertile in good wine. It was taken and ravaged by the Bohemians in 1424.

REZAN, or **REZANSKOI**, an ancient town of Russia, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with an archbishop's see. It was formerly considerable for its extent and riches, but it was almost ruined by the Tartars in 1568. The country is populous and fertile in corn, and had formerly its own princes. It is seated on the river Oca, 100 miles S. E. of Moscow. Lon. 40. 37. E. lat. 54. 55. N.

RHAIOFERGWY, a town of Radnorshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Wednesdays, and 3 fairs, on August 6, August 27, and September 26, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It is seated on the river Wye, in the hilly part of the country, and is but a small place. It is 18 miles W. of Radnor, and 170 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 18. W. lat. 52. 12. N.

RHEIMS, a city of France, in Champagne, and capital of Rheimois. It is one of the most ancient, celebrated, and largest places in the kingdom, with an archbishop's see, whose archbishop is duke and peer of France. It is about 4 miles in circumference, and contains several fine squares, large streets, and well built houses, and magnificent churches. The Metropolitan church is considerable for its largeness, fine architecture, and the beauty of its front, being full of figures in relievo. It has a mint, an university, and five abbeys, the most famous of which is that of St. Remy. there are also several triumphal arches, and other monuments of the Romans. It is seated in a plain, surrounded with hills which produce excellent wine, on the river Vesle, 62 miles N. of Troyes, and 75 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 8. E. lat. 49. 15. N.

RHINE, a great river of Europe, which has its source in Mount Gothard, in the country of the Grisons, and in the Upper League. After it has crossed part of Germany, in the Netherlands, it divides into two branches, one of which preserves the name of the Rhine, and loses itself in the sands below Leyden. The other takes the name of the Lech, and falls into the Merway, five miles N. W. of Dordrecht. It passes by a great number of towns and places in its very long course, all which will be taken notice of, as being seated on the Rhine when there is an account given of them in their proper places.

RHINE, the Lower Circle of, is one

of the nine provinces which now compose, the empire of Germany. It extends from the circle of Suabia, which bounds it on the S. to that of Westphalia, which lies to the N. To the E. is the lower part of the circle of the Upper Rhine and that of Franconia, and to the W. the upper part of the circle of the Upper Rhine, Lorraine, and Luxemburg. It contains the electorates of Mentz, Treves, or Triers, and Cologne. The elector of Mentz is the director.

RHINE, the circle of the Upper Rhine, is one of the nine provinces of the empire of Germany, and is divided into two parts, the Upper and Lower. The lower part comprehends the territories of the landgraves of Hesse-Cassel, Darmstadt, and Rhinfeld, the counties of Nassau, Solms, Hanaw, Isenburg, Seine, Wied, Wigentstein, Aatzfeld, and Waldeck, together with the abbeys of Fuld and Hirschfeld, and the imperial towns of Francfort, Friedburg, and Wetzlar. The Upper part of the circle of the Upper Rhine lies to the W. of that river, and comprehends the bishoprick of Basle, Strasburg, Spire, and Worms, with the duchy of Deux-ponts; the counties of Spanheim, Sarbruck, Falkenstein, and Linenge, and the imperial towns of Worms and Spire. Alsace, Lorraine, and Savoy, were formerly in the circle, but do not now belong to Germany. The directors are the bishop of Worms and the count of Spanheim.

RHINEBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and diocese of Cologne. It was in possession of the French, but restored to the archbishop of Cologne by the treaty of Utrecht. It is seated on the Rhine, 49 miles N. W. of Cologne, and 40 S. E. of Guelderland. Lon. 6. 39. E. lat. 51. 29. N.

* **RHINCK**, a town of Germany, in the archbishoprick of Cologne, seated on the Rhine. Lon. 7. 33. E. lat. 50. 27. N. There is another town of the same name in Switzerland, capital of Rhinthal, seated on the Rhine, near the lake of Constance, with a good castle. Lon. 9. 23. E. lat. 47. 41. N.

RHINFELD, a small but strong town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and the best of the four forest-towns, belonging to the house of Austria. It has been often taken and retaken in the German wars, and is seated on the Rhine, over which there is a handsome bridge, eight miles E. of Basle, and 20 S. W. of Friedbach. Lon. 7. 46. E. lat. 47. 36. N.

RHINELS, a castle of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in a county of the same name. It is looked upon as one of the most important places seated on

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on the Rhine, as well in regard to its strength as situation. It is near St. Goar, and built on a craggy rock. This fortress commands the whole breadth of the Rhine, and those who pass are always obliged to pay a considerable toll. In the time of war it is of great importance to be masters of this place. It is 15 miles S. of Coblenz. Lon. 7. 38. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

* **RHINLAND**, a name given to a part of S. Holland, which lies on both sides of the Rhine, and of which Leyden is the capital town,

RHINE-SABERN, or **SAVERNE**, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and bishoprick of Spire, with a castle. Overagainst it, on the other side of the Rhine, is the town called Sheck, near which prince Charles of Lorraine passed that river with the Austrian army in 1744. It is 15 miles S. of Spire. Lon. 8. 32. E. lat. 49. 4. N.

* **RHINTHAL**, a valley of Switzerland, lying along the Rhine, one end of which reaches to the lake of Constance. It is a fertile country, especially in wine, and belongs to the nine cantons, namely, to the eight ancient ones, and to that of Appenzell.

* **RHINWALD**, a large valley in the country of the Grisons, and in the Upper League, where the Rhine has its source.

RHODE ISLAND. See **PROVIDENCE PLANTATION**.

RHODES, an island of Asia, on the S. side of Natolia, and in the Mediterranean Sea, being about 40 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. The air is good, and the soil pretty fertile, but badly cultivated. It is famous for having been the residence of the knights of Jerusalem till the year 1523, when the Turks got possession of it. The principal town is of the same name, is an archbishop's see, and has a good harbour, with a narrow entrance between two rocks, on which are two towers built to defend the passage. Here in all probability stood the famous Colossus, a statue of Bronze, 70 cubits high. It was reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world, for a ship with all its sails might pass between the legs. It was thrown down by an earthquake; and when the Saracens became masters of this island in 665, they knocked it in pieces, with which they loaded 500 camels. The knights of Jerusalem took it from the Saracens in 1309, and kept it till it was taken from them by the Turks, as above. It is the only town in the island, and is looked upon as an impregnable fortress, being surrounded with triple walls and double ditches. It is inhabited by Turks and Jews, for the Christians are obliged to live in the suburbs,

they not being suffered to be within the walls in the night time. Lon. 28. 25. E. lat. 36. 24. N.

RHONE, a large river of France, which has its source in Mount Fourche, on the confines of the bailiwick of Switzerland, and runs across the Valais, the lake, and the city of Geneva, After which it separates Bresse from Savoy, and Dauphiny as far as Lyons, where turning directly S. it enters Lyonnois and Languedoc, which are to the W. and Dauphiny with Provence which lie to the E. and then proceeds to discharge itself into the Mediterranean Sea, by several mouths. It receives many rivers in its passage, and washes several towns, namely, Sion, Geneva, and Seyfill, where it begins to be navigable for boats; from thence it passes to Bely, Lyons, Vienne, Tournon, Valence, Viers, Pont St. Esprit, Avignon, Beaucaire, Tarascon, and Arles.

* **RHOS FAIR**, a village of Cardigan-shire, in S. Wales, with three fairs, on August 5, August 26, and October 13, for cattle, horses, wool, and pedler's ware.

* **RHYTYLAFARD**, a village in Carnarvonshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on June 29, for cattle.

* **RIALEXA**, a town of N. America, in New Spain, and in the province of Nicaragua; seated on a plain, on a small river, five miles from the S. Sea, where there is a good harbour. The air is very unwholesome, on account of the morasses. It is 60 miles W. of Leon, and the lake Nicaragua. Lon. 89. 10. W. lat. 12. 25. N.

* **RIBADAVIA**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, with a fine safe harbour. It is near the mouth of the river Ribadeo, 25 miles from Lucaro, and stands upon a rock. Lon. 6. 47. W. lat. 43. 30. N.

* **RIBADAVIA**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, seated at the confluence of the rivers Minho and Avia, in a territory that produces the best wine in Spain. It is 15 miles S. W. of Orense. Lon. 7. 45. W. lat. 42. 13. N.

* **RIBAS**, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with the title of a marquise; it is seated on the river Xarama, 8 miles from Madrid.

RIBBLE, a river which rises in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, England, runs across Lancashire, and falls into the Irish channel below Preston.

* **RIBEMONT**, a town of France, in Picardy, with a rich Benedictine abbey. It is seated near the river Oise, upon an eminence, 10 miles from St. Quentin. Lon. 3. 21. E. lat. 49. 48. N.

* **RIDEIRA**

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RIBEIRA-GRANDE, a town of Africa, in St. Jago, the principal of the Cape de Verd islands, with a good harbour and a bishop's see. The general of these islands resides here. It is seated between two high mountains. Lon. 23. 24. W. lat. 15. 0. N.

* **RIBIERA BRABA**, a pretty large town in the Island of Madura. See MADURA.

RIBNITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg. There is a nunnery for noble women, and it is seated on a bay of the Baltic Sea, 12 miles from Rostock, and 47 E. of Wismar. Lon. 12. 55. E. lat. 54. 10 N.

** **RICHARDSTOWN**, a small village near Castledermot, in the county of Kildare, province of Leinster.

** **RICH-BILL**, situated in the county of Armagh, province of Ulster; 62 miles from Dublin.

RICHLIEU, a handsome town of France, in Lower Poitou, and diocese of Poitiers, with the title of a duchy, and a handsome castle. It was built by cardinal Richlieu in 1637; the streets are as straight as a line, and it contains a handsome square. It is seated on the rivers Amable and Vide, 27 miles N. of Poitiers, and 152 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 20. E. lat. 48. 2 N.

** **RICHLIEU-ISLANDS**, a cluster of islands in the river of St. Lawrence, about 12 leagues above the town of the three Rivers.

RICHMOND, a village in the county of Surry, England, with a royal palace, where the kings of England formerly resided. It has a very fine park, with delightful gardens, and is visited by a great number out of curiosity. It is 12 miles W. of London. Lon. 0. 14. W. lat. 51. 23. N.

RICHMOND, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on Saturday before Palm-Sunday, the first Saturday in July, and September 14, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep. It is seated on the river Swale, over which there is a stone-bridge; and is a corporation, containing two churches, and handsome houses, many of which are of free-stone. The streets are handsome, the market-place large, and it sends two members to parliament. It is well inhabited, and has, or had, a manufacture for stockings and caps. It is 40 miles N. W. of York, and 262 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 35. W. lat. 54. 28. N.

RICHMOND county. See Staten Island.

* **RICKMANSWORTH**, a town of

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Hertfordshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, but no fairs. It is seated on the river Colne, eight miles S. W. of St. Alban's, and 20 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 16. W. lat. 51. 42. N.

** **RIDGEFIELD**, a town in Fairfax county, Connecticut, 10 miles S. from Danbury.

** **RIETI**, an ancient and rich town of Italy, in the Pope's territories, and duchy of Spoleto, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Velino, near the lake Rieti, 27 miles S. by E. of Spoleto, and 37 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 5. E. lat. 42. 23. N.

RIEUX, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, with a bishop's see, seated on the river Rife, 25 miles S. W. of Toulouse, and 83 W. of Narbonne. Lon. 1. 17. E. lat. 43. 16. N.

RIEZ, a town of France, in Provence, with a bishop's see. It is a pleasant, populous place, though small, but was formerly much larger than it is at present. It is seated on the river Auveltre, in a plain abounding with good wine and excellent fruits, 35 miles N. E. of Aix, and 50 N. E. of Toulon. Lon. 6. 22. E. lat. 43. 51. N.

RIGA, a large, strong, populous, and rich town of the Russian empire, and capital of Livonia. It is a large trading place, and has a very considerable fortress; the trade is chiefly in corn, skins, leather, and naval stores. It was taken by the Russians in 1710, after they had blocked it up a long while, during which the inhabitants were afflicted with the plague. The castle is square, and defended by four towers and six bastions; besides which it has a fine arsenal. The Protestants have still a handsome college here. It is seated in a large plain, on the river Dwina, 5 miles from its mouth, and 250 S. E. by E. of Stockholm. Lon. 24. 25. E. lat. 56. 53. N.

RIMINI, an ancient, populous, and handsome town of Italy, in Romagna, which is part of the territory of the Church, with a bishop's see, an old castle, and a strong tower; as also many remains of antiquity, and very fine buildings. It is famous for a council in 359, consisting of 400 bishops, who were all Arians except 20. It is seated in a fertile plain, at the mouth of the river Marecchia, on the gulph of Venice, 20 miles S. E. of Ravenna, and 145 N. by E. of Rome. Lon. 12. 39. E. lat. 44. 4. N.

* **RIMMGEN**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, seated on the river Rhine. It is remarkable for several Roman antiquities, and it was taken and burnt by the Swedes in 1683.

* **RINGAUD**,

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* **RINGAUD**, a territory of Germany in Mentz, which lies almost 20 miles along the Rhine. It is very populous, and is full of gardens and vineyards.

RINGOPING, a town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, in the diocese of Ripen, seated on the western coast of that province.

** **RINFAD**, a promontory which forms the east of Killough bay, in the county of Down; province of Ulster.

** **RING-ROAN**, an ancient castle and small village, in the county of Cork, province of Munster; which gives title of Baron to the Lords of Kinsale.

* **RINGSTED**, a town of Denmark, in the Isle of Zealand, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name. It is a very ancient place; the kings of Denmark formerly resided, and were buried here. Lon. 12. 10. E. lat. 58. 28. N.

RINGWOOD, a town of Hampshire, England, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on July 10, and December 11, for pedler's wares, and forest coits. It is seated on a river near the sea, and is a large town, with a plentiful market. It is governed by a constable, and has one church, with about 400 houses; the town chiefly consists of one street, which is pretty broad, but not paved, and about a mile long. Here is a considerable manufactory of worsted knit hose. It is 30 miles S. W. of Winchester, and 96 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 41. W. lat. 50. 49. N.

** **RINNY-CASTLE**, situated in the county of Cork, province of Munster; it was heretofore a part of the Poet Spenser's estate.

RINTLEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the county of Schawenburg, with an university; seated on the river Weser, 15 miles from Minden, and 35 S. W. of Hanover. It is subject to the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. Lon. 9. 20. E. lat. 52. 13. N.

RIO-DE-LA-HACHA. See **HACHA**.

RIO-DE-LA-PLATA. See **PLATA**.

* **RIO-DE-VOLTA**, a very rapid river of Africa in Guinea, on the Gold Coast, which falls into the sea, 25 miles from Ackraw.

RIO-GRANDE, a river of S. America, in Terra Firma, which rises almost under the equator, and running N. thro' Terra Firma, falls into the N. Sea, between Carthagena and St. Martha.

RIO-GRANDE, a river of Africa, which runs from E. to W. through Negroland, and falls into the Atlantic ocean, in 11 degrees of latitude.

* **RIO-GRANDE**, a river of S. America, in Brasil, which has its source in an

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unknown country; it crosses the captainship of Rio-Grande, and falls into the sea at Natal los Reyes.

RIO-JANEIRO, a river of S. America, which rises in the mountains W. of Brasil, and running E. through that country, falls into the Atlantic ocean, in lon. 42. 38 W. lat. 22. 54. S. The province of Janeiro is one of the richest in Brasil, and produces gold, silver, diamonds, and other precious stones.

RIOM, a town of France, in Auvergne; seated on a hill, in so agreeable a country, that it is called the garden of Auvergne. It is eight miles N. E. of Clermont, and 115 S. of Paris. Lon. 3. 13. E. lat. 45. 54. N.

* **RIONS**, a town of France, in Guienne, and in Bourdelois, eight miles from Bourdeaux.

* **RIOXA**, a small province of Spain, in Old Castile; abounding in corn, wine, and honey. The river called Rio Oxa runs through it, from whence it has its name.

* **RIPA TRANSONE**, a small, handsome, populous, and strong town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in the Marche of Ancona, with a bishop's see; five miles from the gulph of Venice, and 8 from Fermo. Lon. 13. 50. E. lat. 42. 59. N.

RIPEN, a town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, and capital of a diocese of the same name, with a bishop's see, a good harbour, a castle, two colleges, and a public library. The tombs of several of the kings of Denmark are in the cathedral church, which is a very handsome structure. The harbour, which has contributed greatly to the prosperity of this place, is at a small distance, being seated at the mouth of the river Niplaa, in a country which supplies the best beeves in Denmark. It is 55 miles N. W. of Sleswick, and 60 S. by W. of Wiburg. Lon. 9. 0. E. lat. 55. 25. N. The diocese is bounded on the N. by those of Wiburg and Arhuys, on the S. by the duchy of Sleswick, and on the E. and W. by the sea.

RIPHÆAN MOUNTAINS, are a chain of high mountains in Russia, to the N. E. of the river Oby, where there are said to be the finest fables of the whole empire.

RIPLEY, a town in the West Riding, of Yorkshire, England, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on August 25, 26, 27, for sheep, horned cattle, and linen. It is seated on the river Nyd, 23 miles W. N. W. of York, and 193 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 54. 4. N.

* **RIPLEY**, a village in Derbyshire, England,

England, with one fair, on October 23, for horses and horned cattle.

RIPON, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, England, with a market on Thursdays, and six fairs, on Thursday after January 24, on Thursday after March 21, May 12, and 13, Holy Thursday, first Thursday, after August 12, and 13, Holy Thursday, first Thursday, after August 12, and November 22, for horses and sheep. It is seated on the river Yore, over which there are two bridges, and is an ancient place, famous for its religious houses. It is at present a large well-built corporation, sends two members to parliament, and has a church as magnificent as a cathedral, adorned with three lofty spires. It is 26 miles N. W. of York. 190 N. N. W. of London, and is noted for its manufactures of hardware, particularly spurs. Lon. 1. 29. W. lat. 54. 11. N.

* **RIQUIER**, an ancient town of France, in Picardy, and in the county of Ponthieu, with a celebrated abbey, seated on the river Cardon, five miles N. E. of Abbeville, and 95 N. of Paris. Lon. 1. 59. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

* **RIS**, a town of France, in Bourbonnois, and in the election of Gannat. It is seated on a hill, half a mile from the river Allier.

RISBOROUGH, a town of Buckinghamshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on May 6, for cattle. It is seated on the hills 20 miles S. of Aylesbury, and 34 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 42. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

RISENBURG, the highest mountain in Silesia, wherein are mines of tin, copper, iron, and vitriol; as also some gold and silver, and several sorts of precious stones; many rivers have their sources here, and it is seated between the countries Jawn and Bohemia.

RITBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a county of the same name, about 15 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. It has a castle, and is seated on the river Embs, 12 miles N. W. of Paderborn, and 35 S. E. of Munster. Lon. 8. 42. E. lat. 51. 52. N.

RIVA, a strong town of Italy, in the bishoprick of Trent. It was taken by the French in 1703, who soon abandoned it. It is seated at the mouth of a small river, on the lake Garda, 17 miles S. W. of Trent. Lon. 11. 7. W. lat. 46. 4. N.

RIVADRA. See **BIBADEO**.

RIVADEC, a sea-port town of Spain, in Galicia, 39 miles N. W. of Oviedo. Lon. 6. 34. W. lat. 43. 38. N.

* **RIVALLI**, a handsome town of Ita-

ly, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro, seated on a mountain, 20 miles from Naples.

** **RIVERSTOWN**, situated in the county Galway, province of Connaught, 92 miles from Dublin; a mile and half beyond it is a bridge over the river Carnamart; within a mile of which are the ruins of 6 castles.

* **RIVESALTES**, a town of France, in Roussillon, and in the diocese of Perpignan, seated on the river Egly. It is famous for fine wine.

* **RIVIERE**, a town of France, in Forez, and in the election of St. Etienne.

RIVIERE VERDUN, a territory of France, which makes part of Armagnac, near the county of Comminges. It lies along the river Garonne, and forms an election.

* **RIVOLI**, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, with a magnificent castle; 9 miles W. of Turin. Lon. 7. 32. E. lat. 45. 4. N.

RIVOLO, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, seated on the E. side of the Lake Garda, 20 miles N. W. of Verona, and subject to Venice. Lon. 11. 1. E. lat. 45. 34. N.

* **ROA**, a strong town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a citadel and a handsome castle. It is seated on the river Douero, in a country fertile in corn and wine, 10 miles S. W. of Aranda, and 70 N. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 22. W. lat. 41. 35. N.

* **ROAD**, a village in Somersetshire, England, with one fair, on Monday after August 29, for cattle and cheese.

ROAN. See **ROUEN**.

ROANOAK, an island of N. America, near the coast of N. Carolina, in Albemarle-county. Lon. 76. 0. W. lat. 35. 50. N.

ROANOAK, a river of N. America, which rises in Virginia, runs through Carolina, and at length falls into the sea, where it forms a long narrow bay, called Albemarle Sound.

** **ROANOKE**, a sea-port town and island at the mouth of Albemarle Sound.

* **ROBBEN ISLAND**, called sometimes in English charts, **PENGUIN ISLAND**, a barren sandy island, near the Cape of Good Hope. Lon. 18. 22. E. lat. 35. 50. S.

** **ROBERT-BAY**, in the island of Martinico.

** **ROBERT'S-TOWN**, situated in the county Kildare, province of Leinster, about 21 miles from Dublin; by which the Grand Canal passes from Dublin to Monastereven.

* **ROBIL**, a town of Germany, in the circle

circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, seated on the river Muretz.

** ROCA ISLANDS, a cluster of uninhabited islands lying off the coast of the province of Venezuela, 120 miles N. W. of Tortuga. Lat. 11. 40. lon. 67. 30.

* ROCCA-D'ANFO, a strong town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in the Breffano, seated on the Lake Idro, 25 miles S. E. of Trent. Lon. 11. 40. E. lat. 45. 50. N.

* ROCCA-D'ANNONE, and ROCCA D'ABAZZE, are two forts of Italy, in Montferrat, each of which are seated on a mountain, in the road from Alti to Alexandria.

* ROCH-BERNARD, a town of France, in Brittany, and in the diocese of Nantes, seated on the river Villaine, 10 miles from its mouth, with the title of a barony,

** ROCHCONNEL, situated in the county Westmeath, province of Leinster, 2 miles E. of Mullingar.

** ROCHDALE, situated in the county Louth, province of Leinster, near 46 miles from Dublin; fairs held 20 June and October.

ROCHDALE, a town of Lancashire, England, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs, on May 14, Whit-Tuesday, and November 7, for horned cattle, horses, and woollen-cloth. It is seated in a vale on the river Roch, and is but a small place, though the market is very considerable. It is 55 miles W. S. W. of York, and 175 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 18. W. lat. 53. 38. N.

ROCHE, an ancient town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, and in the forest of Ardenne, with a strong castle seated on a rock, near the river Ourte, 22 miles S. of Liege, and 32. N. W. of Luxemburg. Lon. 5. 40. E. lat. 50. 15. N.

ROCHE, a strait to the E. of America, 360 miles E. of that of Le Maire, in lat. 55. 0. S. It was passed through in 1675, by a captain of the same name, in his return from the S. Sea to Europe.

ROCHE, a village in Cambridgeshire, England, with one fair, on Rogation-Monday, for horses.

* ROCHE CHOUART, a town of France, in Poitou, with the title of a duchy, and a castle on the top of a mountain, on the declivity of which the town is seated, on a small river that falls into the Vienne. It is 600 miles S. by E. of Poitiers, and 189 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 53. E. lat. 45. 46. N.

* ROCHE-DIRIEN, a town of France, in Brittany, 5 miles from Friguere, fa-

mous for the sieges it has sustained, and for the battle fought here in 1347.

ROCHEFORD, a town of Essex, England, in a hundred of that name, which formerly had a market, and has now two fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, for toys, and on the Wednesday after Michaelmas-day, for wholesale taylors, glovers, and toys. It is 10 miles S. of Malden. Lon. 0. 41. E. lat. 51. 36. N.

ROCHEFORT, a handsome and considerable sea-port town of France, in the territory of Aunis, with a very commodious harbour, and one of the most famous in the kingdom. It is a department of the marine, and has large magazines of naval stores. There is also one of the finest halls of arms in the kingdom, and a great many workmen employed in making them; there are also forges for anchors, work-houses for ship-carpenters, who are employed in every thing that relates to the fitting out of ships, that comes within the compass of their province. They likewise cast great guns here; and have artists, whose employment is sculpture and painting. There are also stocks for building men of war, rope-walks, magazines for provisions and powder, a manufactory of sail-cloth, an hospital for sailors, and proper places for cleaning the ships. Add to these the house of the intendant, the square of the Capuchins, and the superb structure, which contains lodgings for 300 marine guards, where they are taught the business and exercises belonging to seamen and officers who go on board the men of war. It is seated on the river Charente, 4 miles from its mouth; and the entrance of the river is defended by several forts. It is 5 miles S. E. of Rochelle, and 225 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 54. W. lat. 46. 3. N.

ROCHEFORT, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Condros, with a handsome castle. It is seated among the rocks, on the confines of the bishoprick of Leige, 15 miles S. E. of Dinant, and 50 N. W. of Luxemburg. Lon. 5. 10. E. lat. 50. 12. N.

ROCHE-FOUCAUD, a town of France, in Angoumois, with a castle, and the title of a duchy; seated on the river Tardouere, 12 miles N. E. of Angoulesme, and 208 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 29. E. lat. 45. 46. N.

ROCHELLE, a handsome, large, strong, rich, and celebrated city of France, capital of the territory of Aunis, with a very commodious and safe harbour, a bishop's see, a college for humanities, an academy, a school for medicine, anatomy, and botany, and a mint. The houses are fine, and supported with piazzas, under which persons

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persons may walk in all weathers; and the streets in general as straight as a line; there are several handsome churches, and other structures, besides a remarkable pump in the square of Dauphiny, which throws out the water through several pipes. There are no remains of the old fortification, except on the side of the harbour, where there are bulwarks and strong towers, to defend the entrance. The new fortifications are in the manner of Vauban. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade, especially in wines, brandy, salt, paper, linen-cloth, and serge. Lewis XIII. took this place from the Hugonots in 1628, after 13 months siege. It is seated on the ocean, 67 miles S. by E. of Nantes, and 220 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 4. W. lat. 46. 9. N.

* **ROCHE-MACHERAN**, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, with a very strong castle, 15 miles N. E. of Luxemburg. Lon. 6. 25. E. lat. 49. 46. N.

* **ROCHE-POSAY**, a town of France, in Tourain, seated on the river Creuse, and is remarkable for its mineral waters. Lon. 1. 2. E. lat. 46. 45. N.

* **ROCHE-SUR-YON**, a town of France, in Poitou, with the title of a principality; seated near the river Yon, 20 miles N. W. of Luzon, and 202 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 31. W. lat. 46. 40. N.

** **ROCHESTER**, a town in Bristol-county, Plymouth-colony, New England, 5 miles from the sea-coast, and 5 miles W. from Wareham.

ROCHESTER, a city of Kent, England, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Fridays, and two fairs, on May 30, and December 11, for horses, bullocks, and all sorts of commodities. It is seated on the river Medway, over which there is a very handsome stone bridge, with strong iron work on the copings. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 12 common-councilmen, and sends two members to parliament. It is an ancient place, and was formerly much larger than at present. Its castle rendered it of great importance; but it is now in ruins: and there are here also some remains of a priory. It is a bishop's see, and has an handsome cathedral, with three parish churches, built with stone and flints. It contains about 700 houses, and about 2000 inhabitants. It consists of only one principal street which is wide, and paved with flints. The houses are generally well built with brick, and inhabited by tradesmen and inn-keepers: it has also four narrow streets; but no sort of manufactory is carried on here. It has two free-schools, the one called the King's, and the other the City School. There is

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here also an alms-house for six poor travellers, who are supplied with a supper, a bed, and breakfast, with fourpence; to carry them forward on their journey, but they are to stay no longer than one night. Stroud is at the W. end of this place, and Chatham at the E. It is 27 miles N. W. by W. of Canterbury, and 30 S. E. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 36. E. lat. 51. 23. N.

** **ROCHESTOWN**, situated in the county of Dublin, province of Leinster, 7 miles from the metropolis.

* **ROCHITZ**, an ancient town of Germany, in Saxony, and in the circle of Leipfick, with a castle, copper mines, and an handsome bridge over the river Muldaw.

** **ROCK-CORRY**, situated in the county Monaghan, province of Ulster 55 miles from Dublin; fairs held last Wednesday in January, February 28, March 2, 1 Wednesday 0. ft. in November.

* **ROCKBO**, a large river of Asia, in China, which rises in the province of Yunnan, whence it runs S. through the kingdom of Tonquin, and falls into the bay of Cochinchina.

** **ROCKFIELD**, situated in the county of Roscommon, province of Connaught; fairs held 1 Monday 0. ft. in May, and 23 September.

** **ROCKHILL**, situated in the county of Cork, province of Munster; fairs held 21 May, 19 June, 26 August and 26 Oct.

ROCKINGHAM, a town of Northamptonshire, England, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, on September 25, for horses, cows, sheep, hogs, pewter, black hats, and clothes. It is seated on the river Weland, which falls into the river Nen, and was formerly of note for its castle, long since demolished. It is 12 miles S. of Oakham, and 83 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 46. W. lat. 52. 32. N.

* **ROCKINGHAUSEN**, a town of Germany, in the Lower Palatinate, near Falkenstein.

* **ROCKISAW**, a town of Germany, in Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen. It was taken and burnt in the year 1421, but it has since been rebuilt.

* **ROCoux**, a village of the Netherlands, near Liege, remarkable for a battle fought here on October, 11, 1746, when the French gained the victory.

ROCROY, a town of France, in Champagne, and in the Retelois; seated in a plain, surrounded by forests, on the confines of Hainault, seven miles from the river Maese, and 26 N. of Rethel. Lon. 4. 27. E. lat. 49. 56. N.

* **RODAS**, a town of Asia, in the dominions of the Mogul, and kingdom of Bengal.

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* **RODISTO**,
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Bengal. It is a very strong place, and seated on a mountain, 340 miles S. E. of Patna. Lon. 70. 33. E. lat. 25. 22. N.

* **RODESTO**, or **RODOSTO**, or **RUDISTO**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, with a harbour, and a Greek bishop's see. It is a populous trading place, seated on the side of a hill, on the coast of the sea of Marmora, 12 miles S. W. of Heraclea, and 62 S. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 27. 37. E. lat. 41. 1. N.

RODEZ, an ancient and handsome town of France, capital of Rouergue, with a bishop's see. The steeple of the cathedral is remarkable for its height, and is thought to be the best built in France. It is seated on the river Aveiro, 32 miles W. by S. of Mende, and 150 E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 2. 39. E. lat. 44. 21. N.

ROER, a river of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, which runs across the duchy of Westphalia, and by Er-ringsburg, and then passing into the county of Mark, it proceeds to discharge itself into the Rhine below Duisburg.

ROER, or **RUER**, a river of the circle of Westphalia, which rises in the duchy of Juliers, passes by the town of that name, as also Ruremond in Guelderland, and a little after falls into the Maese.

ROERMOND. See **RUREMOND**.

** **ROES-GREEN**, situated in the county of Tipperary, province of Munster; fairs held 2 August and 3 Thursday in October.

* **ROEUX**, a handsome town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, with the title of a county; eight miles N. E. of Mons. Lon. 4. 12. E. lat. 50. 31. N.

ROGAROFF. See **ROHACZOW**.

* **ROGATE**, a village in Suffex, England, with one fair, on September 27, for horned cattle and horses.

* **ROHACZOW**, a considerable town of Europe in Poland, and in the duchy of Lithuania, capital of a district of the same name; seated at the confluence of the rivers Nieper and Ordwa, 37 miles N. W. of Rze. zica, and 158 N. of Kiott, or Kiow. Lon. 30. 40. E. lat. 53. 2. N.

ROHAN, a town of France, in Bretagne, and in the diocese of Van, with the title of a duchy; seated on the river Aoust, 20 miles N. of Vannes. Lon. 2. 42. W. lat. 48. 0. N.

ROLDUC, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the duchy of Limburg, and capital of a territory of the same name, with a castle; 12 miles E. of Valkenburg, and 7 N. of Aix-la-Chapelle. Lon. 6. 6. E. lat. 50. 55. N.

* **ROM**, or **ROEM**, an island of Den-

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mark, on the eastern coast of S. Jutland between those of Manoe and Sylt. It is five miles in length, and half as much in breadth, and contains a few villages.

ROMAGNA, a province of Italy, in the Pope's territories, bounded on the N. by the Ferrarese; on the S. by Tuscany and the duchy of Urbino; on the E. by the gulph of Venice, and on the W. by the Bolognese and a part of Tuscany. It is fertile in corn, wine, oil, fine fruits, and pastures. It has also mines, mineral waters, and salt works, which make its principal revenue. **RAVENNA** is the capital town.

* **ROMAIN-LE-PUY**, ST. a town of France, in Forez, and in the election of Mont-Brison.

* **ROMAIN-MOTIER**, a small handsome town of Switzerland, in the territory of Romand, and capital of a bailiwick, with a castle. It is seated in a valley at the foot of a high mountain.

* **ROMAND**, a territory of Switzerland, bounded on the S. by Vallais and Savoy; on the W. by the territory of Gex; and on the E. by the Franche-Comte. It extends to the cantons of Berne and Friburg, and is of a triangular figure; 60 miles in length, and divided into 13 bailiwicks.

ROMANIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by Bulgaria; on the E. by the Black Sea; on the S. by the Archipelago and the sea of Marmora; and on the W. by Macedonia and Bulgaria; being 200 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. It was formerly called Thrace, and is the principal and largest of all the provinces the Turks possess in Europe. It is a fruitful country in corn and pastures, and there are mines of silver, lead, and alum. It is divided into three great governments or sangiacates; namely, Kirkel, of which Philipoli is the capital; Galipoli, whose capital is of the same name; and Byzantium, or Byzia, or Viza, of which Constantinople is the capital. The Turks bestow the name of Romelia on all the territories they possess in Europe.

* **ROMANO**, a strong and populous town of Italy, in Bargamasco, and which carries on a great trade in corn. It is seated on a river that runs between the Oglio and the Serio.

ROMANS, a town of France in Dauphiny, and in Viennois. It is an ancient place, moderately large and populous, and has some trade. There is a handsome wooden bridge, which joins the town to the suburbs, over the river Isere, on which it is seated. It is 22 miles S. W. of Grenoble, and 30 S. of Vienne. Lon. 5. 19. E. lat. 45. 2. N.

* **ROME**,

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ROME, a famous city of Europe, founded 750 years before the birth of Christ. It was formerly three times as large as it is at present, and is now one of the largest and handsomest cities in Europe. It has 28 gates, 300 towers, as many churches, six bridges over the Tiber, and about 150,000 inhabitants. There are a great many monuments of the ancients; such as baths, obelisks, amphitheatres, cirques, columns, mausoleums, aqueducts, fountains, catacombs, pagan temples, and triumphal arches; besides a prodigious number of fine statues. The pope has three superb palaces, namely, that of the Vatican, which stands by St. Peter's church, where he resides in winter. They reckon 560 apartments in it, and three galleries, one above another. The garden has delightful walks, groves of orange-trees, water-works, and many other fine ornaments. His summer-house is built on Mount Cavallo; and the third is the palace of the Lateran, near the church of St. John, where they crown the popes. St. Peter's church is the largest in all Christendom; and is incrusted within and without with marble. It is 840 feet in length, 725 in breadth, 300 in height, and 2465 in circumference; 23 popes have died since its foundation; and it has cost twenty-three millions of crowns. In the great square before this church is an obelisk of granite, 80 feet in height without the pedestal, which is 82 feet high. The church of St. John Lateran, is the cathedral of the bishop of Rome, and adjoining to it is the Scala Santa, which has 28 steps of white marble, on which every one must ascend on their knees, because they pretend it is the same Christ went up in the palace of the high priest Caiaphas. The Rotunda is very remarkable for having no pillar; and was a temple of the ancient Romans, called the Pantheon. It is now dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and All Saints; but a few years ago the roof unhappily fell in, to the great damage of that ancient structure. The library of the Vatican is the largest and most complete in the world, especially since that of Heidelberg was carried to Rome, above 100 years ago. There is a vast number of manuscripts in all languages, and of all ages, besides excellent pictures by the best masters. Rome is divided into 14 wards, called Rione; and the castle of St. Angelo is sufficient to keep the whole city in awe. It is built near the river Tiber, is flanked with five bastions, and defended by a great number of cannon. In the middle is a large tower, called the Mausoleum of Adrian, and was built by

him for a sepulchre. Here they keep the archives and treasure of the church; and there is a subterranean passage to it from the Vatican. There are a great number of magnificent palaces, the most remarkable of which are those of Farnese and Borghese. But what is as remarkable as any thing at Rome, are the hospitals where they take care of the poor, the sick, and the unfortunate; here are not only hospitals for each particular nation, but there are houses of charity for widows, old maids, women that have had husbands, and repenting prostitutes. The university called the Sapienza, is not much frequented; but the Jesuit's, called the Roman College, has a pretty large number of students. Rome is said to take up as much ground at Paris within the walls; but then it is not at all inhabited, for there are many gardens and vineyards. The inhabitants are said to be very polite, and far from bigotry, though the contrary might be expected. Rome is very well supplied with water by their magnificent aqueducts and fountains; and there is plenty of all sorts of provisions, with a great variety of wines; but a price is set upon every thing by the magistrates. Rome has been several times taken, pillaged, and burnt, by the the Goths, Vandals, and other nations, and last of all, by the emperor Charles V. which is the reason it has lost so much of its ancient splendor. It is seated on the river Tiber, which runs through a part of it, and is 600 miles S. E. of Paris, 410 S. S. W. of Vienna, 780 S. E. of London, 700 S. S. E. of Amsterdam, 580 S. W. by S. of Cracow, 730 E. by N. of Madrid, and 760 W. of Constantinople. Lon. 12. 35. E. lat. 41. 54. N.

* ROMBILDEN, a town of Germany, in Franconia, with a castle. It belongs to the duke of Saxe Altenburg.

ROMNEY, a town in Kent, England, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, on August 21, for pedler's ware. It is one of the cinque-port towns, and is seated in a marsh of the same name, famous for feeding cattle; but the air is unhealthy. It was once a very large place, containing five churches, a prior, and an hospital, but since the sea has retired, it is reduced to a small place. Lon. 1. 5. E. lat. 51. 0. N.

* ROMONT, or RONEMONT, an handsome and strong town of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg; seated on a mountain, 10 miles from Friburg, and 13 from Bern. Lon. 7. 1. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

* ROMORANTIN, a town of France, in Blaisois, and in Sologne with a castle.

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tie; 45 miles E. of Tours, and 100 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 47. E. lat. 47. 22. N.

RONCIGLIONNE, a town of Italy, and capital of a small district of the same name, in the Pope's territories. It is seated on the river Tereia, near a lake of the same name, 12 miles S. of Viterbo, and 24 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 32. E. lat. 42. 18. N.

RONDA, a handsome and strong town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, on the frontiers of Andalusia, with a castle. It was taken from the Moors in 1485, and is seated on a craggy rock near the Rio Verde, 20 miles N. W. of Gibraltar, and 62 S. E. of Seville. Lon. 5. 12. W. lat. 36. 40. N.

* **RONEBY**, a populous town of Sweden, in Blekingia, surrounded with rocks, and three miles from the sea.

RONNE. See **ROUANE**.

* **RONSBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Pilsen, near the river Herstein, with a castle.

* **ROQUE**, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Nismes. It is finely situated in a place difficult of access.

ROQUEBRUNE, a town of Italy, in the principality of Monaco, with a castle, seated near the sea. It is 3 miles from Monaco.

* **ROQUEFORT**, a town of France, in Rouergue, and in the election of Milhaud.

* **ROQUE-DE-MARSAN**, a town of France in Gascony, in the diocese of Aize, seated on the river Douse, 10 miles from Mont-de-Marsan.

* **ROQUENAURE**, a town of France, in Armagnac, with the title of a duchy.

* **ROQUEMADOUR**, a town of France, in Quercy, and in the diocese of Cahors.

* **ROQUEMAURE**, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, seated on a craggy rock near the Rhone, six miles N. W. of Avignon. Lon. 4. 48. E. lat. 44. 2. N.

* **ROSANA**, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, and in the palatinate of Novogrodec; full of very handsome buildings, and seated near the river Zolva, 20 miles S. W. of Novogrodec. Lon. 25. 45. E. lat. 55. 30. N.

* **ROSALIA**, a fort on the river Mississippi, in the Nauckee country, 105 miles N. of New Orleans.

ROSAY, a town of France, in Brie, with a magnificent castle near it. It is 15 miles from Meaux, and 30 from Paris. Lon. 2. 59. E. lat. 48. 40. N.

ROSBACH, a town of Germany, in Saxony, famous for a victory obtained

here by the king of Prussia over the French on November 5, 1757, in which 10,000 of the French were killed and taken prisoners, with the loss of no more than 500 Prussians.

** **ROEBERKIN**, situated in the county Kilkenny, province of Leinster; fairs held Easter-Monday, 3 May. Whit-Monday, 10 August, 5 and 13 October.

ROSCILD, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, with a bishop's see, and a small university. It is famous for a treaty concluded here in 1658; and in the great church there are several tombs of the kings of Denmark. It is seated at the bottom of a small bay, 15 miles W. of Copenhagen, and 65 S. E. Arhuys. Lon. 12. 10. E. lat. 55. 40. S.

** **ROSCOMMON**, a county of the province of Conaught, bounded by Sligo and Leitrim, on the N. Longford and Meath, on the E. Galway on the S. and another part of Galway and Mayo on the W. The soil in most places is plain and fertile. It contains 324,370 Irish plantation acres, 59 parishes, 6 baronies, and 3 boroughs, and returns 8 members to parliament; it gives title of earl to the family of Dillon; it is about 70 miles long, and 32 broad, chief town Roscommon.

** **ROSCOMMON TOWN**, the shire town of the county Roscommon, province of Conaught; it is a borough, market, and post town, and has a barrack for a troop of horse; it is 69 miles from Dublin. It returns two members to parliament; patronage in the Sandford family. Fairs held at Roscommon, Whit-Monday, and 5 December.

** **ROSCREA**, a post and fair town in the county Tipperary, province of Munster, 59 miles from Dublin; is it a neat thriving town; the church has a curious Gothic frontispiece at the W. end; near it stands one of the largest round towers in the kingdom, all built with square stone, which is unusual in these edifices; in the town is a large old castle, built by the Ormond family; and a barrack for a company of foot. Fairs held 7 May, 21 June, 8 August, 9 October, and 29 November.

** **ROSE, ST.** a bay of Louisiana, in N. America.

** **ROSEAU**, the capital of the island of Dominica; seated at the S. W. part of the island.

ROSEBRUGGE, a town of the Netherlands in Flanders, 11 miles N. W. of Ypres. Lon. 2. 37. E. lat. 50. 59. N.

** **ROSEBELLIS**, situated in the Queen's-county, province of Leinster, 44 miles from Dublin.

ROSENFELD, a town of Germany, in the

the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the river Tayeh, 12 miles S. W. of Sultz. Lon. 8. 49. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

ROSES, a town of Spain, in Catalonia and Emperdan, with a harbour, defended by a strong citadel. It is seated near the Mediterranean Sea, on the bay of the same name, 15 miles S. E. of Gironne, and 62 N. E. of Barcelona. Lon. 3. 1. E. lat. 42. 16. N.

ROSETTO, a town of Africa, in Egypt, seated on the western branch of the river Nile; the Egyptians call it Raschid, and account it one of the pleasantest places in Egypt. It is near two miles in length, and has not above two or three streets. Any one that sees the hills about Rosetto, would judge that they were the ancient barriers of the sea, and conclude that the sea has not lost more ground than the space between the hills and the water. They have a great manufactory of striped and other coarse linens; but the chief business of the place is the carriage of goods from hence to Cairo; for all European merchandizes are brought hither from Alexandria by sea, and thence carried by boats to Cairo. The Europeans have their vice-consuls and factors here, who transact business. The country to the N. has delightful gardens, full of orange, lemon, and citron-trees, and almost all sorts of fruits, with a variety of groves of palm-trees; and when the fields are green with rice, it adds greatly to the beauty of the country. It is 25 miles N. E. of Alexandria, and 100 N. W. of Cairo. Lon. 30. 45. E. lat. 31. 30. N.

ROSIENNE, a town of Poland, in Samogitia; seated on the river Dubisse, 70 miles S. of Mittau, and 188 N. E. of Warlaw. Lon. 23. 45. E. lat. 55. 30. N.

ROSIERS-AUX-SALINES, a town of France, in Lorrain, and in the bailiwick of Nancy, famous for its salt-works. The works that king Stanislaus made here are much admired. It is seated on the river Muert, 9 miles S. E. of Nancy, and 170 E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 27. E. lat. 48. 36. N.

* **ROSLRY-HILL**, a village in Cumberland, England, with a fair, on Whit-Monday, and every fortnight after till September 29, for horses, horned cattle, and linen-cloth.

** **ROSMANHER**, situated in the county Clare, province of Munster; fairs held 10 May, 15 June, 12 September, and 16 October.

** **ROSS**, or **ROSS-CARBERRY**, a sea-port town in the county Cork, province of Munster, 152 miles from Dublin; it is a

small town, and together with Cork forms the see of a bishop; the cathedral is a small neat Gothic structure. Lat. 51. 20. N. lon. 8. 55. W. Fairs held 19 September, and 8 December. There is also a place of this name in the county Wexford, province of Leinster; which has fairs on Easter-Monday, 3 May, Whit-Monday, 10 August, 5 and 18 October, and 8 December. It is a post town.

ROSS, a town of Herefordshire, England, with a market on Thursdays, and 5 fairs, on Holy-Thursdays, for horned cattle and sheep; on June 13, for horned cattle and cheese; on July 20, for horned cattle, sheep, and wool; on October 10, for horned cattle, cheese, and butter; and on December 11, for horned cattle and hogs. It is commodiously seated on the river Wye, and is a handsome town, containing about 300 houses, and the market is good for corn and cattle. It is 12 miles S. E. of Hereford, and 117 W. by N. of London. Lon. 2. 25. W. lat. 51. 56. N.

ROSS, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Strathnaver; on the E. by Sutherland and the German Ocean; on the S. by Inverness; and on the W. by the Irish Sea. It has many bays, particularly on the western coast, and abounds in woods and pastures, but has little corn; however there are flocks of sheep, cattle, and deer. It sends one member to parliament.

ROSSANO, a strong town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria, with an archbishop's see, and the title of a principality. It is pretty large, well peopled, and seated on an eminence, surrounded with rocks, 3 miles from the gulph of Venice, and 136 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 16. 58. E. lat. 39. 48. N.

** **ROSS-CASTLE**, situated in the county Kerry, province of Munster; on an isthmus in the celebrated Lough Lean, or Lake of Killarney. It was formerly a strong place, and was besieged and taken in the wars of 1641, by general Ludlow. It is now converted into a barrack for 2 companies of foot, and has a governor on the establishment. It was the last place that held out in Munster, against the English parliament, during the rebellion.

ROSSES. See **THE ROSSES**.

ROSS-ISLAND, situated in the lake of Killarney, county Kerry, province of Munster, on it stands an ancient castle, formerly the seat of O'Donaghoe Ross.

** **ROSSLEE**, situated in the county Sligo, province of Conaught; fairs, 28 October.

** **ROSS-MAC-OWEN**, situated in the county

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county Cork, province of Munster, within 14 miles of Bantry; here is one of the largest and highest waterfalls in the kingdom, which is collected from various small rivulets and springs, forming a large lake on the top of a high, rocky, and almost perpendicular mountain, called Hungry Hill, which is at least 700 yards above the level of Bantry Bay.

**** ROSTELLAN**, situated in the county Cork, province of Munster; here are the magnificent improvements and demesnes of the earl of Inchiquin. Fairs held 25 March, and 15 August.

ROSTOCK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, with an university, and a very good harbour. It is the best town in this country, and has good fortifications, with an arsenal. Some years since the duke built a strong castle, which may be looked upon as a citadel; there are several handsome churches, and it was formerly one of the Hanseatic Towns. It is divided into three parts, the Old, the New, and the Middle towns. It is still imperial, under the protection of the duke of Mecklenburg; is seated on a lake where the river Varne falls into it, and carries large boats, three miles from the Baltic Sea, 12 N. of Gustrów, and 60 E. of Lubeck. Lon. 12. 15. E. lat. 54. 8. N.

ROSTOFF, or **ROSTOW**, a large town of the Russian empire, and capital of a territory of the same name, with an archbishop's see, seated on the Lake Coteri, 95 miles N. E. of Moscow. Lon. 40. 25. E. lat. 57. 5. N. The duchy of Rostoff is bounded on the N. by Jaroslaw, on the E. by Studtal, on the S. by the duchy of Moscow, and on the W. by that of Tuere.

**** ROSTREVOR**, or **ROSE-TREVOR**, situated in the county Down, province of Ulster. It is a post and fair town, 57 miles from Dublin; seated on Carlingford bay; at the lower end of it is a small quay for ships; here is also a salt-work, and a pottery for white earthen ware. Fairs held Shrove-Monday, Easter-Tuesday, Whit-Tuesday, 1 August, 19 September, 1 November, and 11 December.

ROTA, a town and castle of Spain, in Andalusia, seated at the entrance of the bay of Cadiz, 7 miles N. of Cadiz. Lon. 6. 16. W. lat. 36. 35. N.

ROTENBURG, a handsome, free, and imperial town of Germany, in Franconia, and on the confines of Suabia, with very handsome public buildings, seated on the river Tauber, 32 miles W. of Nuremberg, and 15 N. W. of Anspach. Lon. 10. 23. E. lat. 49. 23. N.

R O T

ROTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in the county of Hoenburg, with a castle. It belongs to the house of Austria, is seated on the river Neckar, seven miles W. of Tubingen, and remarkable for its mineral waters. Lon. 8. 55. E. lat. 48. 28. N.

ROTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse-Cassel, seated on the river Fuld, with a castle, 25 miles S. of Cassel. Lon. 9. 30. E. lat. 50. 55. N.

*** ROTHBURY**, a town of Northumberland, England, whose market is discontinued, but has four fairs, on Friday in Easter-week, Whit-Monday, October 2, and November 1, for horned cattle, linen, and woollen-cloth. It is 9 miles S. W. of Alnwick, 30 N. by W. of Newcastle, and 281 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 40. W. lat. 55. 20. N.

ROTHERHAM, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, England, with a market on Mondays and two fairs, on Whit-Monday, for cattle and sheep; and on December 1, for horned cattle and horses. It is seated on the river Don, over which there is a handsome stone-bridge. It is a well-built place, and the market is large for provisions, cattle, and corn. It is 31 miles N. of Nottingham, and 161 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 24. W. lat. 53. 24. N.

ROTHERFIELD, a village in Suffex, England, with two fairs, on June 18, and on October 20, for cattle and pedler's ware.

*** ROTHERSTRINGE**, a village in Suffex, England, with one fair, on September 25, for pedler's ware.

ROTHSAY, a borough-town of Scotland, in the Isle of Bute, 70 miles W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 5. 17. W. lat. 55. 50. N.

*** ROTHWELL**, or **ROWEL**, a town of Northamptonshire, England, with a market on Mondays, and one fair, on Trinity-Monday, for horses, horned cattle, and leather. It is seated on the side of a hill, 13 miles N. N. E. of Northampton, and 69 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 7. W. lat. 52. 21. N.

ROTTERDAM, a large, strong, handsome, and rich town in the United Provinces, in Holland, with one of the finest harbours in the Netherlands, which renders it a place of great trade. It is the most considerable place in Holland, for largeness, beauty of its buildings, trade, and riches, next to Amsterdam. Indeed the whole city may be said to be a harbour, there are so many fine deep canals, that the greatest ships may unload at the very doort of the magazines. The town is governed by a regency of 24 conseillers, and 4 burgo-masters. There are a great

many handsome buildings, and the town-house, the bank, those of the E. India company, and the arsenals, are very magnificent. It is more frequented by British merchants than Amsterdam, because the ice goes away sooner, and a single tide in 2 or 3 hours will carry a vessel into the open sea. The English and Scots have each of them a church here. Erasmus was born in this place, and his statue in bronze is still to be seen. It is seated on the river Maese, 13 miles S. E. of the Hague, and 30 S. W. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 33. E. lat. 51. 59. N.

ROTHWELL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in the Hegow. It is a free imperial city, and in alliance with the Swiss cantons since the year 1513. A mile and a half from this place is a famous abbey, where they receive none but noble women. It is seated on the river Neckar, near its source, and also near that of the Danube, 17 miles S. of Tübingen, and 37 N. of Brisach. Lon. 9. 4. E. lat. 48. 13. N.

* **ROUANE**, or **RONNE**, an ancient and considerable town of France, in Lower Forez, with the title of a duchy, seated on the river Loire, at the place where it begins to be navigable for boats, 42 miles N. E. of Clermont, and 215 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 0. E. lat. 46. 6. N.

ROUEN, a city of France, and capital of Normandy, with an archbishop's see, a parliament, a mint, a handsome college, an academy, two abbeys, and an old castle. It is seven miles in circumference, and surrounded with 6 suburbs, and contains 35 parishes, and 24 convents, for men and women. The metropolitan church has a very handsome front, on which are 2 lofty steeples, whence there is a fine view of the town and country. The great bell is 13 feet high, and 11 in diameter. The church of the Benedictine abbey is much admired by travellers. The parliament-house is adorned with beautiful tapestry and fine pictures. There are a great number of fountains, though the houses are ordinary; but the walk upon the quay is very pleasant, and there are 13 gates from thence into the city. The number of the inhabitants are about 60,000, and they have several woolen manufactures. It is seated on the river Seine, and the tide rises so high, that vessels of 200 tons may come up to the quay; but one of the greatest curiosities is the bridge of 270 paces in length, supported by boats, and consequently is higher or lower according to the tide. It is paved, and there are ways for foot passengers on each side, with benches to sit upon, and coaches may pass over it at any hour of the day or night. It is often

called Roan by English historians, and is 50 miles S. W. of Amiens, and 70 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 10. E. lat. 49. 27. N.

ROVERRE, or **ROVERDO**, a strong town of the Tirol, on the confines of the republic of Venice; seated on the river Adige, at the foot of a mountain, and on the side of a stream, over which there is a bridge defended by two large towers and a strong castle, 8 miles S. of Trent. Lon. 11. 27. E. lat. 46. 0. N.

* **ROVERBIT**, a town of Italy, in the Tirol, on the confines of the republic of Venice. It is seated near the river Etsch, and belongs to the Venetians.

ROURGUE, a province of France, in the government of Guienne, bounded on the E. by the Cevennes and Gevaudan, on the W. by Querci, on the N. by the same and Auvergne, and on the S. by Languedoc. It is 75 miles in length, and 50 in breadth; not very fertile, but feeds a number of cattle, and has mines of copper, iron, alum, vitriol, and sulphur. It is divided into a county, and the upper and lower marche. Rhodéz is the capital town.

** **ROUGHTY-BRIDGE**, situated in the county Kerry, province of Munster; fairs held 29 October.

* **ROVIGNO**, a populous town of Italy, in Istria, with two good harbours, and quarries of fine stone. It is seated in a territory which produces excellent wine, in a peninsula on the western coast, eight miles S. of Parenzo, and 32 S. of Capo d'Istria. Lon. 14. 2. E. lat. 45. 16. N.

ROVIGO, a town of Italy, in the Polesino de Rovigo, belonging to the Venetians, seated on the river Adigesto, 21 miles S. of Padua, and 37 S. W. of Venice. Lon. 12. 14. E. lat. 45. 38. N.

* **ROUMOIS**, a territory of France, in Upper Normandy, which lies partly in the diocese of Rouen, and between the rivers Seine and Rille.

** **ROUND-ROCK**, one of the Smaller Virgin Isles in the W. Indies. Lon. 62. 53. lat. 18. 10.

ROUSSELTART, a town of the Netherlands, in French Flanders, 10 miles N. E. of Ypres, and 20 S. E. of Ostend. Lon. 3. 0. E. lat. 50. 58. N.

ROUSSILLON, a province of France, in the Pyrennees, bounded on the E. by the Mediterranean Sea, on the W. by Cerdagne, on the N. by Lower Languedoc, and on the S. by Catalonia, from which it is separated by the Pyrennees. It is a fertile country, about 50 miles in length, and 25 in breadth, and remarkable for its great number of olive-trees. Perpignan is the capital town.

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district of Salisbury, North-Carolina, in which the town of Salisbury, the principal part of the district, is situated.

**** ROXBOROUGH**, a town of Suffolk-county, in the colony of Massachusetts, situated at the bottom of a shallow bay, without any harbour. The river Smelt runs through it. Lat. 42. 36. lon. 70. 30.

**** ROXBURY**, a village in Suffolk county, in Massachusetts-Bay, about a mile W. of Boston Neck.

**** ROYAL ISLE**, an island in the river St. Laurence, about 60 miles below lake Ontario.

*** ROWEL**, a village in Northamptonshire, England, with one fair, on Trinity-Monday, for horses, horned cattle, and leather.

ROXBURGH, a shire in Scotland, which sends one member to parliament.

ROXENT CAPE, or the **ROCK OF LISBON**, a remarkable mountain and promontory in Portugal, lying at the N. entrance of the river Tayo, 22 miles W. of Lisbon. Lon. 9. 35. W. lat. 38. 43. N.

ROYAN, formerly a large town in Saintonge, and famous for a siege maintained by the Huguenots against Lewis XIII. in 1622; and is now almost in ruins. It is seated at the mouth of the river Garonne, 30 miles S. of Rochelle. Lon. 0. 57. W. lat. 45. 38. N.

ROYE, a strong town of France, in Upper Picardy, and in the territory of Santerre, capital of a bailiwick of the same name; eight miles S. W. of Nefle, and 60 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 51. E. lat. 49. 46. N.

ROYSTON, a town of Hertfordshire, England, with a market on Wednesdays, and five fairs, on Ash-Wednesday, Easter-Wednesday, Whit-Wednesday, first Wednesday in July, and the Wednesday after September 29, for all sorts of cattle. It is a large place, seated in a fertile vale, full of inns, and the market very considerable for corn. It is 15 miles S. by E. of Huntingdon, and 38 N. of London. There was lately discovered here, almost under the market-place, a subterranean chapel of one Rosia, a Saxon lady; it has several altars and images cut out of the chalky sides, and is in the form of a sugar-loaf, having no entrance but at the top. Lon. 0. 1. E. lat. 52. 6. N.

RUABON, a village of Denbighshire, in N. Wales, with three fairs, on the last Friday in February, May 22, and November 20, for cattle.

RUATAN, an island of N. America, in the gulph of Honduras, lately planted and fortified by the English, having a good harbour, proper for ships that re-

fort to this gulph for the cutting of log-wood. However, it is now abandoned.

**** RUATAN or RATTAN**, an island in the bay of Honduras, situated about 8 leagues from the Mosquito shore, being about 30 miles long and 13 broad, it is fortified with rocks and shoals, except at the entrance to Portroyal harbour, into which only one ship can enter at a time. The soil is fertile and well wooded, the climate much more temperate than Jamaica, and remarkably healthy, it abounds with fruits and game, and they have some enormous serpents. This island was first inhabited by a British colony, under the direction of major Crawford, 1742. Lat. 17. 6. Lon. 83. 12.

*** RUBBIRA**, a small, but very strong town of Italy, and one of the keys of the Modenese; seated on the river Secchia, 8 miles from Modena. Lon. 11. 14. E. lat. 44. 39. N.

RUBININSKOI, a northern province of Russia, bounded on the N. by Dwina, on the E. by the Syrians, on the S. by Belozero, and on the W. by the Lake Onega.

*** RUDELSTAT**, a town of Germany, in Thuringia, and in the county of Swartzburg, near the river Sala, with a castle.

*** RUDEN**, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, seated on the river Moen; it is on the confines of the bishoprick of Paderborn, and belongs to the elector of Cologne.

*** RUDESHEIM**, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, and in the Rhingow, three miles from Bingen, and three from Geisenheim. Lon. 7. 56. E. lat. 49. 49. N.

*** RUDGEWICK**, a village in Suffex, England, with one fair, on Trinity-Monday, for horned cattle and sheep.

*** RUDHAM**, a village in Norfolk, England, with two fairs, on May 17, and October 2, for horses.

*** REDLAM**, a village in Flintshire, in N. Wales, 3 miles N. W. of St. Asaph, with three fairs, on February 2, March 25, and September 8, for cattle.

RUDOLFWERD, a strong town of Germany, in Carniola, with an abbey, and the title of a principality, which belongs to the house of Austria, seated on the river Gurck, in a country fertile in good wine, 12 miles N. W. of Merlin, and 45 S. E. of Laybace. Lon. 15. 20. E. lat. 46. 8. N.

*** RUE**, a town of France, in Picardy, and in the county of Ponthieu, seated on the river Maye, three miles from Crotay. Lon. 1. 41. E. lat. 50. 19. N.

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* **RUEL**, a town of France, five miles from Paris, seated on the river Seine, with a handsome castle built by cardinal Richlieu, and now belongs to the duke of Richlieu.

RUFFAC, a town of France, in Alsace, capital of the territory of Mundat; is seated on the river Rotbach, seven miles S. of Colmar, and 17 N. W. of Basle. Lon. 7. 27. E. lat. 47. 58. N.

* **RUFFECQ**, a town of France, in Angoumois, and in the diocese of Angoulême, seated on the river Lieu, with the title of a marquisate.

** **RUFFORD**, a village in Lancashire, England, with one fair, on May 1, for horned cattle.

RUGBY, a town of Warwickshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on August 21, and November 22, for horses, cows, sheep, and cheese. It is a town indifferently large, and has a free-school, and four almshouses; 11 miles S. E. of Coventry, and 86 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 12. W. lat. 52. 24. N.

RUGELY, a town of Staffordshire, England, with a small market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on June 6, and October 21, for horses, sheep, and cattle; seated on the S. side of the river Trent, near Cankwood, on the road from London to Chelster, and is a good thoroughfare town. It is six miles N. W. of Litchfield, and 126 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 43. W. lat. 52. 57. N.

* **RUGEN**, an island of the Baltic Sea, on the coast of Pomerania, over-against Stralsund, about 23 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, with the title of a principality. It is strong both by art and nature, abounds in corn and cattle, and belongs to Sweden. The chief town is Bergen. Lon. 14. 40. E. lat. 54. 23. N.

* **RUGENWALD**, a handsome town of Germany, in Pomerania, the chief place of the duchy of Wenden, with a handsome castle. It belongs to the king of Prussia, and is seated on the river Wiper, 8 miles from the sea, and 35. N. E. of Colberg. Lon. 16. 27. E. lat. 54. 35. N.

** **RUGESBOROUGH**, situated in the county Cork, province of Munster; fairs held 4 September.

RUGLAN, or **RUTHERGLIN**, a town of Scotland, in the county of Clydesdale, three miles S. E. of Glasgow. Lon. 4. 8. W. lat. 55. 49. N.

* **RUISHTON**, a village in Essex, England, with one fair, on Whit-Monday, for bullocks and toys.

* **RUTION**, a village in Hampshire, England, with one fair, on July 5, for horses and sheep.

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RUMELIA. See **ROMANIA**.

RUMFORD, a town in Essex, England, with two markets, on Tuesdays, and Wednesdays, and one fair, on June 24, for cattle. It is a large thoroughfare place, with several good inns, and is noted for its hog-market on Tuesdays, and its corn-market on Wednesdays. It is 17 miles W. S. W. of Chelmsford, and 12 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 13. E. lat. 51. 36. N.

* **RUMILLY**, a handsome town of Savoy, seated in an elevated plain, at the confluence of the rivers Seran and Nopha, 5 miles from Annecy. The French demolished the fortifications in 1630. Lon. 6. 10. E. lat. 45. 56. N.

RUMNEY, NEW, a small borough in Kent, England, which sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor and 12 jurats. It consists of only one street, which is broad, and paved with stones, and contains about 100 houses.

RUMSEY, a town in Hampshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on Easter-Monday, August 26, and November 8, for horses, cattle, cheese, and hogs. It is governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, 12 burgesses, a town-clerk, recorder, and two sergeants at mace. It has a very large church, and about 500 houses. Here is a large manufactory of shalloons, which are esteemed as good as any in England, and near the town are several paper and corn-mills. It is eight miles N. N. W. of Southampton, and 78 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 31. W. lat. 51. 2. N.

RUPEL, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, being the Neckar, so called after its confluence with the Demer. It runs from E. to W. and falls into the Scheld at Rupelmonde.

RUPELMONDE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders, and territory of Maesland, seated on the river Scheld, over-against the mouth of the river Rupel, eight miles S. W. of Antwerp, and 22 N. E. of Ghent. Lon. 4. 23. E. lat. 51. 7. N.

RUPERT FORT, a fort in N. America, belonging to the Hudson's Bay company, seated on a river of the same name, on the E. side of the bottom of Hudson's Bay. Lon. 80. 0. W. lat. 51. 3. N.

** **RUPERTS-BAY**, in Dominica, one of the Caribbee islands, it is the principal harbour of the island, on the N. W. side, and is deep and capacious.

RUPIN, or **RARIN**, a town of Germany, in the marquisate of Brandenburg, and capital of a duchy of the same name; it is divided into the Old and the New. The Old was nothing but an ancient

cient castle, very well furnished, the present king of Prussia, before his father's death, residing there. New Rupin, is seated on a lake, and become a considerable place of trade, with a manufactory of cloth. It is also noted for brewers, and is 35 miles N. W. of Berlin, and 27 N. E. of Brandenburg. Lon. 13. 6. E. lat. 53. 3. N.

RUREMONDE, an handsome, populous, and strong town of the Netherlands, in Guelderland, with a bishop's see. It suffered greatly by fire in 1665, and has been taken and retaken several times in the late wars. It is seated near the confluence of the rivers Maese and Roer, and belongs to the house of Austria. It is 12 miles S. of Venloe, and 70 N. E. of Mechlin. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 51. 8. N.

**** RUSH**, situated in the county of Dublin, province of Leinster; 13 miles from the metropolis. It is a pretty large fishing-town, and well situated for carrying on its business to advantage. The Ling cured here, and which is exported in great quantities to foreign countries, has long been celebrated for its superior flavour. Fairs held 1 May and 29 September.

*** RUSHLAKE-GREEN**, a village in Suffex, England, with one fair, on October 10, for cattle and pedler's ware.

RUSSE, a river of Russia, otherwise called **NIEMEN**, which see.

**** RUSSELWOOD**, situated in the county of Kildare, province of Leinster; fairs held 26 August.

**** RUSSIA**, is a large empire, situated partly in Europe, and partly in Asia, extending from 46. to 72. N. lat. and from 23. to 65. E. Lon. bounded N. by the Frozen Sea; S. by Great Tartary, the Caspian Sea and Persia. E. by the Sea of Japan, and W. by Poland and Sweden. It is divided into nineteen governments, these are subdivided into 42 inferior, or provincial governments, and those again into circles, comprehending in those divisions, beside ancient Muscovy, the great extent of Tartary, now called Siberia; Esthonia, Ingria, Livonia, and parts of Carelia and Finland, acquired from Sweden. The ancient Taurica Chersonensis, or Crim Tartary, taken from Turkey, beside Polish Livonia, the Palatinates of Vitepsk, Miteislaw, and parts of Polesk and Mirsk, seized by the partition of Poland, and the greatest part of Courland, containing in the whole above 50 different nations, reducible to the following classes, viz. Slavonian, Lettonian, Finnian, Tartarian, Mongolian and Tungustian, beside the migrated Europeans,

chiefly Germans. The principal cities are, Peterburg, Moscow, Astracan, Cronstadt, Sula, Riga, Tobolsk, Archangel, and Revel, and the whole number of towns, including the habitations of the Cossicks, amount to about 250, and the population of the empire is estimated at 27,000,000 of inhabitants. The form of government is absolute monarchy, hereditary to both sexes, without any constitutional controul to the will of the sovereign, who is completely despotic. By the fundamental ordinance of Peter the Great, the sovereign may appoint a successor of his family, without regard to proximity of sex. The ancient Russian dignities, gave the nobles absolute authority on their estates, but their power was taken away by Peter the Great, and they now possess no privileges to protect them, against the unlimited power of the sovereign. The administration of public affairs is under the direction of the Senate, formed into 6 chambers; 4 for Peterburgh and 2 for Moscow. The members are nominated by the sovereign, and have a chancellor and vice chancellor at their head. To them lie appeals from inferior Courts; under the Senate are various departments, as those of War, Admiralty, the Treasury, the Boards of Commerce, Mines and Manufactures; the Courts of Exchequer, and Appeal at Moscow, and of Judicature at Petersburg; also a Court of Relief, for those unable to sue in other Courts, beside several inferior offices and departments. Governors are appointed to the provinces, in each of which are two courts of justice for civil and criminal matters. By the new code of the empress Catherine in 1776; justice is administered in a manner more simple and expeditious, and much less expensive than before. The army of Russia, is estimated at about 405,000 effective men, which being principally supported in the districts where they are quartered, and having but very small pay, do not cost the government above 450,000l. sterling per annum. Their navy before the late war with the Turks, consisted of about 77 ships, whereof 34 only were of the line, and the remainder of frigates, sloops and smaller vessels. The number of sailors about 20,000, and the annual expence about 337,000l. sterling. The revenues amount to about 6,537,500l. sterling annually, and the general expences of government about 6,300,000l. consequently a saving of 237,500l. Their public debt before the last Turkish war, was about 9,225,000l. at an interest of 6 per cent. The established religion of Russia is the Greek church, but all other sects of christians are

are tolerated, and have places of public worship allowed them. The sovereign ever since Peter the Great, is supreme in the church, having united the patriarchate in the crown; and it is governed under him by an holy synod. There are 3 metropolitans, and 23 bishops, to these marriage is forbidden, but allowed to the inferior clergy. There are 474 monasteries, and for women 79 convents, the whole containing 70,000 persons, and the number of churches, including cathedrals, is 18,320 and the clergy have above 900,000 peasants upon their estates. The Catholics have a bishop of their own at Mohilow, as have also the Armenians at Astracan, in Saratou there are flourishing little settlements of Armenians, and in Asra Mahometans, and Pagans. Literature which before the time of Peter the Great, seemed to have been utterly neglected, has since been much encouraged; that prince founded several useful seminaries, especially for astronomy, navigation and the military sciences. There is an university at Moscow, and another at Peterburgh, which like all their public schools, are principally on the German plan. There is also a seminary for the clergy at Kiow, an Academy of Sciences and Surgical College at Petersburg, and a magnificent Dispensary at Moscow. Learning is infinitely indebted to the present empress Catherine, who has founded not only the university at Peterburgh, but many excellent public schools, throughout her dominions, and in some recent scientific publications, the Russians promise future eminence in the republic of letters. With regard to climate, there is necessarily a great variety of temperature, in so vast an extent of territory. The northern extremity enjoys a day of two months, while the southern scarcely has a day of 15 hours at most. There is also great variety in the soil, which produces every necessary. Agriculture which before the present century was little regarded, is now much attended to, and in consequence vast quantities of corn, tobacco, hemp and flax. They have extensive forests of fine timber; they have also excellent furs, many valuable mines of copper, iron, lead, and even of gold and silver. The country abounds with several of the most important articles of trade, particularly flax, hemp, sail-cloth, cordage, linseed oil, wax, tallow, furs, and timber, its fisheries are extensive and important, and its minerals of the first consequence. The principal imports are Asiatic and European luxuries, particularly wines, spices, fruits, fine cloths, toys, hardware, &c. and the balance of trade, upon the whole, is

in its favour, particularly with England. It has not 500 manufactories, the principal are those of the hemp, and linen cloths, and a considerable one of fire-arms at Tuba. With regard to her colonial possessions, great part of her Asiatic and European dominions may be considered as colonies, many of which have been planted by the present empress, particularly a very flourishing one of Moravians at Saratou. She possesses no territories in America, or the East or West Indies; but between Africa and America, she holds the Aleutian, Andrean, Fox, and Kurilian islands, which are not of much consequence. The empire of Russia, dates its commencement in 861, but little is known of it 'till the introduction of christianity, in the 10th century, nor from thence 'till 1450, when John Basilides conquered the Tartars; a successor of his, Demetrius II. was assassinated, and the family seeming extinct, there were various candidates and contests for the sovereignty. But in 1613, the boyars or nobles, proclaimed Michael Teodorowitz, son of the archbishop Philaret, by a lady of the Basilides family, Czar; and from him most of the sovereigns since have proceeded, either directly or collaterally. The exertions of Peter the Great, were more advantageous to the empire, than those of all his predecessors united, and the talents of the present empress, joined with her patriotic endeavours to promote the population, civilization, education, agriculture, manufactures, and commerce of her dominions, merit the highest praise.

RUTHIN, a town of Denbighshire, N. Wales, with a market on Mondays, and five fairs, on May 19, Friday before Whit-Sunday, August 8, September 30, and November 10, for cattle, and pedler's ware. It is seated in a vale on the river Clwyd, and had once a strong castle, now in ruins. It is well inhabited, has a large hospital, a free-school, and the best market in the vale. It is 15 miles S. W. of Holywell, and 183 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 30. W. lat. 53. 7. N.

** **RUTLAND**, situated within a few miles of Ballinakil, in the Queen's-county, province of Leinster. Also a place of same name in the county of Donegal, province of Ulster; 79 miles from Dublin.

** **RUTLAND**, a town in Worcester county, Massachusetts bay, 14 miles N. of Leicester, near a branch of Ware river.

** **RUTLAND OLD**, a town near the preceding, and close to the head of Halfway river.

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RUTLANDSHIRE, a county of England, and the least of them all, 15 miles in length, and 11 in breadth. It is bounded on the W. by Leicestershire; on the N. by Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire; and on the E. and S. E. by Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire. It contains 2360 houses, 19,560 inhabitants, 48 parishes, and two market towns, and sends only two members to parliament, which are for the county. The air is very good, and the soil rich, producing excellent corn, and feeding a great number of cattle and sheep. The principal rivers are the Welland and the Great Ouse, in which are plenty of fish. The shire-town is Oakham.

* **RUTIGLIANO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Terra di Bari, five miles from Bari.

RUVO, a populous town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Terra di Bari, with a bishop's see; 16 miles W. of Bari. Lon. 16. 44. E. lat. 41. 26. N.

RYE, a town in Sussex, England, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, but no fairs. It is one of the cinque ports, and is a handsome well-built place, governed by a mayor and jurats, and sends two members to parliament. It has a church built with stone, and a town hall, and consists of three streets, paved with stone. One side of the town has been walled in, and the other is guarded by the sea. It has two gates, and is a place of considerable trade in the shipping way. From thence large quantities of corn are exported, and many of the inhabitants are fishermen. It is 34 miles S. E. by S. of Tunbridge, and 64 on the same point from London. The mouth of the harbour is of late choaked up with land, which, if well opened, would be a good station for privateers that cruise against the French. Lon. 0. 45. E. lat. 51. 0. N.

** **RYE**, a town on the S. coast of New York, in Long Island Sound, 22 miles N. W. of New York.

RYEGATE, a town in Surry, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on June 3, and September 14, for bullocks and horses. It is seated in a valley called Homefield, and had a castle, now in ruins. It is a pretty large place, and sends two members to parliament. It is 16 miles E. of Guildford, and 20 S. W. of London. Lon. 0. 15. W. lat. 51. 16. N.

RYSWICK, a large village in Holland, seated between the Hague and Delft, where the prince of Orange has a palace; and is remarkable for a treaty concluded here in 1697, between England, Germany, Holland, France, and Spain. Lon. 4. 24. E. lat. 52. 2. N.

S A B

RZECZICA, a town of Lithuania, capital of a territory of the same name in White Russia. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Wyedzwick and Nieper, 125 miles N. of Kiow, or Kioff. Lon. 31. 5. E. lat. 50. 32. N.

* **RZEVA**, a town of the Russian empire, and capital of a province of the same name, bounded on the N. by the duchies of L'were and Moscow, on the S. by Biela, on the E. by the palatinate of Vitepik, and on the W. by Pleskow. The town is seated on the river Volga, near its source. Lon. 35. 40. E. lat. 56. 11. N. There is another town of the same name in this province, called Rzeva the Desert. Lon. 29. 36. E. lat. 56. 20. N.

S.

S A A D A H, a town of Arabia Felix Asia, very strong and populous, and where they make the Turkey-leather. It is about 108 miles N. E. of Almacharana. Lon. 44. 55. E. lat. 17. 50. N.

SABA, an island of America, and one of the Caribbees; about 12 miles in circumference, pleasant and fertile, inhabited by a few Dutch families from the island of Eustatia, and almost all shoemakers. It lies a little to the W. of St. Christopher's. Lon. 63. 12. W. lat. 17. 39. N.

* **SABA**, a town of Asia, in Persia, and in Irac-Agemi, on the road from Sultania, to Kom, seated in a large plain. Lon. 52. 15. E. lat. 34. 56. N.

** **SABA LITTLE**, one of the smaller Virgin isles, belongs to Denmark.

* **SABAKSAR**, a town of the Russian empire, in the kingdom of Cazan, to the S. of the river Volga, and the isle of Mokritz.

* **SABBATO**, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which has its source in the Hither Principato, crosses the Farther Principato, and receives the Calore a little below Benevento, after which it joins the Volturno in the Terra-di-Lavoro.

SABIA, a cape of Africa, on the Barbary coast, in the kingdom of Tripoly, and at the bottom of the gulph of Sidra, on the confines of the kingdom of Barca.

SABINNA, a province of Italy, in the territory of the Church; bounded on the N. by Umbria; on the E. by Farther Abruzzo; on the S. by the Campagna of Rome; on the W. by the Patrimony of St.

St. Peter. It is 22 miles in length, and almost as much in breadth, watered by several small rivers, and abounds in oil and wine. There is no walled town in it, and Magliano is the principal place.

* **SABIONCELLO**, a peninsula of Dalmatia, in the republic of Ragusa, about 75 miles in circumference. It lies to the S. of the gulph of Narenta, and to the N. of a channel which separates the islands of Curfola and Meleda.

* **SABIONETTA**, a strong town of Italy, on the confines of Mantua and Cremona, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is 20 miles E. of Cremona, and 20 S. W. of Mantua. Lon. 10. 30. E. lat. 45. 0. N.

SABLE, an ancient town of France, in Lower Maine, with the title of a marquisate; seated on the river Sarthe, on the confines of Anjou, 25 miles N. E. of Angiers, and 135 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 24. W. lat. 47. 50. N.

SABLE CAPE, the most southerly province of Nova Scotia, in N. America, near which is a fine cod-fishery. Lon. 65. 34. W. lat. 43. 24. N.

** **SABLE**, a small, barren island in the Atlantick Ocean, 35 leagues S. E. of Cape Breton.

SABLESTAN, or **SABLUSTAN**, a province of Asia, in Persia, on the frontiers of Indostan; bounded on the N. by Khorasan; on the E. by the mountains of Balk and Candahar; on the S. by Sageshan, or Segestan; and on the W. by Heris. It is a mountainous country, very little known to Europeans; nor is it certain which is the capital town.

* **SAGANIA**, a name given to one part of the Morea, lying between the gulph of Lepanto, Engia and Napoli, as also between the duchy of Clarence and the isthmus of Corinth.

SACCAI, a very strong town, and one of the most famous in Japan, with several fortified castles, handsome temples and palaces, as well without as within the city. It has a harbour, and is seated on the sea-shore, having a mountain on one side, which serves as a rampart. It is 300 miles S. W. of Jeddo. Lon. 134. 5. E. lat. 35. 0. N.

* **SACILE**, a town of Italy, in the Marche of Trevifano, which makes part of the state of Venice, and is called the garden of that republic.

** **SACO RIVER**, in New England, rises in New Hampshire, and after a course of 80 miles falls into the Atlantic Ocean, between Cape Porpus and Cape Elizabeth.

** **SACRAMENT LAKE**, now called **LAKE GEORGE**, in America, connected with the lake Champlain

by a narrow Strait, about 120 miles E. of Oswego.

** **SACRIFICE ISLAND**, a small uninhabited one in the gulph of Mexico. Lat. 19. 10. lon. 96. 52.

SADERASAPATAN, a sea-port town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, on the coast of Coromandel, where the Dutch have a factory. It is 40 miles S. of Fort St. George. Lon. 80. 20. E. lat. 12. 26. N.

* **SADUGAL**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, with the title of a county; seated on the river Coa; 10 miles from Guarda.

* **SAHIA**, a town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Morocco, in the province of Duquela, with a castle. The Portuguese were in possession of it a long while, but they forsook it in 1641. It is a trading place, and surrounded by several eminences which command the town. Lon. 8. 58. W. lat. 32. 28. N.

SAGAN, a town of Silesia, and capital of a principality of the same name, belonging to prince Lobkowitz. It is a pretty strong place, well-built, has double walls, a handsome castle, and a priory belonging to monks of the Augustine order. There was a Jesuits college, but it was burnt to the ground in 1730. By the permission of the emperor, in 1709 there was a Lutheran school founded here. It is seated on the rivers Bober and Queis, 67 miles N. W. of Breslaw, and 100 N. by E. of Prague. Lon. 15. 27. E. lat. 51. 42. N.

** **SAGAHADOCK**, a name formerly given to that part of the province of Massachusetts Bay, in N. America, now called Lincoln-county: there is a river here of the same name, which, after a course of 200 miles, falls into Menemee Bay.

** **SAGGARD**, situated in the county of Dublin, province of Leinster; fairs held Thursday after Trinity-Sunday, 10 October, and 8 November.

* **SAGRES**, a very strong town of Portugal, in the province of Algarve, with a harbour and a fort, wherein is a strong garrison. It is about 4 miles from Cape St. Vincent, and 125 S. of Lisbon. Lon. 9. 4. W. lat. 37. 4. N.

* **SAGUENAY**, a province of North America, lying along the river of St. Lawrence, in Canada, of which Quebec is the capital town.

SAGUNTUM. See **MORVEDRO**.

* **SAHAGUN**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, with a rich abbey seated on the river Sea, in a plain, fertile in corn, 17 miles from Placentia. Lon. 5. 23. W. lat. 42. 53. N.

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SAHARA, or **ZARA**, a large desert of Africa, commonly called the desert of Barbary, and lies to the N. of Negroland from the river Albach, over-against the Canary islands, as far as Egypt and Nubia. It consists principally of barren burning sands, and is almost uninhabited, except by people who ramble from place to place, and live rather like beasts than men. Caravans, indeed, pass over it from Barbary to Negroland, but sometimes meet with no water for eight or nine days together; and there have been instances, wherein great numbers have been buried in the sands.

SAID, a town of Africa, in Upper Egypt, seated on the river Nile, 150 miles S. of Cairo. Some pretend that it is the ancient Thebes. Lon. 31. 20. E. lat. 27. 32 N.

* **SAINT ANNE**, the name of three islands of America, on the coast of Brazil, in the bay of St. Louis de Maragnan. They are all covered with trees, among which there are a great number of birds called boobies, which are easily taken. Lon. 43. 35. W. lat. 1. 57. S.

* **SAINT ANNE**, an island and harbour of N. America, on the coast of Cape Breton. The harbour is good and very large, and the fishery plentiful.

* **SAINT ANNE'S HILL**, a place in Wiltshire, England, near the Devizes, with one fair, on August 6, for horses, cheese, and sheep.

* **SAINT AVIULD**, a town of Lorraine, in the bishoprick of Mentz, with a Benedictine abbey.

** **SAINT CANICE**, a borough town adjoining the city of Kilkenny, in the county of same name, province of Leinster; it returns two members to parliament; patronage in the Agar family. It enjoys particular privileges by charter. See **KILKENNY**.

* **SAINT DECUMANS**, a village in Somersetshire, England, with one fair, on August 24, for cattle, and all sorts of goods.

** **SAINT DOLOUGHS**, situated in the county Dublin, province of Leinster, 4 miles and an half from the metropolis. It has been long noted for a well dedicated to the Virgin Mary, adjoining to which, is a small place called St. Catherine's pond. The church here is worth attention. It is one of those few structures in this kingdom, erected from the beginning of the 8th to the close of the 11th century; and in a different stile of architecture from any at this day to be found, either in Britain or the western parts of Europe; being evidently built in imitation of the original Christian churches in the southern countries, taken

from the ancient Heathen temples of the Greeks and Romans; and which probably were introduced into this island by the Greek and Roman clergy, who retired from their native countries on the arrival of the Goths and Vandals into the Roman empire.

** **SAINTFIELD**, otherwise called **TULLAGHNANEVE**, situated in the county Down, province of Ulster, 78 miles from Dublin, and 6 miles S. W. of Cumber. Fairs held 26 January, 2 Thursday o. st. in February and March, 3 Thursday o. st. in April and May, 26 June, 30 July, 26 August, 3 day and 3 Thursday in September, 26 October, 3 Thursday o. st. in November, Thursday after Christmas.

* **SAINT HARMON**, a village of Radnorshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on August 15, for cattle, and horses.

** **SAINT JOHN'S**, situated in the county Roscommon, province of Connaught; fairs held 5 July.

** **SAINT JOHNSTON**, or **SAINT JOHN'S-TOWN**, situated in the county Longford, province of Leinster; distant from Dublin 65 miles. It is a borough and returns two members to parliament; patron the earl of Granard. Fairs held 11 May, 21 November, and 29 December. There is also a borough of same name in the county Donegal, province of Ulster; above 108 miles from Dublin; and which returns 2 members to parliament; patron lord Clanmore. Fairs held 7 April, 13 October, and 25 November. It is situated on the river Foyle, which at this place is of a considerable breadth, and divides the counties of Tyrone and Donegal.

** **SAINT KENNIS**, situated in the county Kilkenny, province of Leinster; fairs held 22 October.

* **SAINT LAWRENCE**, a village in Kent, England, with one fair, on August 10, for toys.

** **SAINT MARGARET'S**, situated in the county Dublin, province of Leinster; near 6 miles from the metropolis. Here is an old church, and a few miles from it stands the castle of Kilsallaghan, in ruins. Fairs held 30 July.

* **SAINT MARGERITS**, a village in Wiltshire, near Marlborough, England, with one fair, on July 31, for horses, cows, and sheep.

* **SAINT MARGERITS**, a village in Kent, England, with one fair, on July 31, for breeches, gloves, ribbands, and toys.

* **SAINT MARY-CRAY**, a village in Kent, England, with one fair, on September 10, for toys.

** **SAINT MULLINS**, situated in the county

county Carlow, province of Leinster; fairs held 17 June, 25 July, 8 September, and 1 November.

* **SAINT NINION**, a village in Northumberland, near Fenton, England, with one fair, on September 27, for black cattle, sheep, horses, and merchants goods.

* **SAINT PETER AND SAINT PAUL**, a harbour and town on the coast of Kamtschatka, belonging to the Russians, and visited by captain Cook, in his last voyage. An idea of this place may be best formed from captain Cook's own words. "To the N. E. are some miserable log-houses, and a few conical huts, amounting in the whole to about 30. We must in justice however acknowledge, that in this wretched extremity of the earth, beyond conception barbarous and inhospitable, out of the reach of civilization, bound and barricaded with ice, and covered with summer snow, we experienced the tenderest feelings of humanity, joined to a nobleness of mind and elevation of sentiment, which would have done honour to any climate or nation." After the ships left this place, they sailed for the Sandwich islands, where Captain Cook was unfortunately murdered; and captain Clerke in his return to this place, died at Sea, and was here buried. Lon. 158. 43. E. lat. 53. 0. N.

* **SAINT STEVENS**, a village in Cornwall, England, with three fairs, on May 12, July 31, and September 25, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

* **SAINTES**, the name of three small islands of America, in the West Indies, between Gaudaloupe and Dominica. Lon. 61. 52. W. lat. 15. 57. N.

SAINTES, an ancient and considerable town of France, and capital of Saintonge, with a bishop's see. There are several monuments of antiquity, of which the most famous are the amphitheatre, the aqueducts, and the triumphal arch on the bridge over the river Charente. The castle is seated on a rock, which renders it impregnable; and the cathedral church has one of the largest steeples in France. There are several convents, besides a Jesuits college, and an abbey remarkable for its steeple, built with small stones, which admits the light. It is seated on an eminence, 37 miles S. E. of Rochelle, and 262 S. S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 34. W. lat. 45. 45. N.

* **SAINTONGE**, a province of France, bounded on the E. by Angoumois and Perigord, on the N. by Poitou and the territory of Aunis, on the W. by the Ocean, and on the S. by Bourdeaux and Giron, about 62 miles in length, and 30

in breadth. The river Charente runs through the middle of it, and renders it one of the most fertile provinces in France, abounding in all sorts of corn and fruits, and they make the best salt here in Europe.

SAL, an island of Africa, and one of the Cape de Verds. It lies to the E. of St. Nicolas, and is about 42 miles in circumference. It has its name from the great quantity of salt made here from seawater, which overflows part of it from time to time. It is 300 miles W. of the coast of Africa. Lon. 22. 51. W. lat. 16. 38. N.

SALA, a river of Germany, which rises in Franconia, enters Saxony, and passing through several territories, falls into the river Elb below Dessau.

SALA, a town of Sweden, in Westmanland, on the frontiers of Upland, 30 miles W. of Upsal, and 50 N. W. of Stockholm. It had formerly mines of silver, but they have done working them. Lon. 17. 45. E. lat. 59. 50. N.

SALAMANCA, an ancient, large, handsome, rich, populous, and trading city of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, with a bishop's see, and a famous university, consisting of 24 handsome colleges. The structure called the Schools, where all sorts of sciences are taught, is very large and curious, being built with free-stone. It is adorned with handsome structures, magnificent churches, a large public square, fine fountains, and every thing else that contribute to the beauty and commodiousness of a city. There were formerly 7000 students, when the Spanish monarchy was in a flourishing condition; and there are now 4 or 5000 from all parts of the kingdom. The scholars are all clothed like priests, having their heads shaved, and caps thereon. In every college are 30 that live upon the foundation, for they have all large revenues. The cathedral is one of the handsomest in Spain, and has a fine steeple, about which are galleries to walk in. There are also several fine convents, with churches belonging to them, adorned with images, and some with curious pictures. It is seated partly in a plain, and partly on hills, being surrounded with a wall. It contains 8000 houses, and is accounted one of the best cities in the kingdom. The river Tormes, which washes its walls, has a bridge over it 300 paces long, built by the Romans. Without the walls is a fine Roman causeway, as appears from the inscriptions. It is 57 miles S. E. of Miranda, 105 S. of Leon, and 88 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 5. 16. W. lat. 41. 8. N.

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SALAMANCA, a town of N. America, in Mexico, and in the province of Yucatan, near the gulph of Honduras, 140 miles S. of Campeachy. It is now an inconsiderable place, and almost reduced to a village. Lon. 89. 58. W. lat. 17. 55. N.

SALAMIS. See COLOURI.

* **SALANCHES**, a town of Italy, in Savoy, on the Upper Fauffigny, on a brook which falls into the Arvo, 12 miles N. of Cluses.

SALANAKEM, a town of Hungary, in Sclavonia, and territory of Surmium; remarkable for a battle gained by the prince of Baden over the Turks in 1691. It is seated on the Danube, 20 miles N. W. of Belgrade, and 25 S. E. of Peterwaradin. Lon. 20. 53. E. lat. 45. 14. N.

SALEM, a sea-port town of Massachusetts-bay, in N. America, a little to the N. of Boston, and was the first settlement of the English in New-England. Lon. 70. 19. W. lat. 42. 16. N.

SALERNO, an ancient and considerable town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of the Hither Principato, with an archbishop's see, a castle, an harbour, and an university, principally for medicine. It is seated at the bottom of a bay of the same name, 27 miles S. E. of Naples, and 32 S. of Benevento. Lon. 14. 53. E. lat. 40. 35. N.

* **SALERS**, a town of France, in Upper Auvergne, seated among the mountains, in the election of St. Flour.

* **SALHBERG**, a town of Sweden, in Westermania, seated on the river Salha, near a mountain wherein there are mines of silver.

* **SALIES**, a town of France, in Gascony, and in Bearn, remarkable for its springs of salt water, wherewith they make very white salt.

* **SALICNAE**, a town of France, in Upper Perigord. Lon. 1. 23. E. lat. 45. 40. N.

SALIGNAS, a town of Spain, in Biscay, and territory of Guipulcoa, 23 miles S. E. of Bilboa. It is seated on the river Deva, at the foot of a mountain, 8 miles N. of Victoria, and 28 S. E. of Bilboa. Lon. 2. 54. W. lat. 43. 5. N.

** **SALIM**, a town in West Jersey, N. America, situated half way up the river Salham, from whence it has its name; and 30 miles S. from Philadelphia. Also the name of a town in Dobbs-county, N. Carolina.

SALINES, a considerable town of France, in the Franche Comte, with a strong fort. It is remarkable for its salt works, the largest of which is in the mid-

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dle of the town, and is like a little fortified place. It is seated in a fertile valley, on a stream that has its source in the town, 20 miles S. of Befanzon, and 200 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 5. E. lat. 46. 56. N.

SALISBURY, a city of Wiltshire, England, of which it is the capital, with two markets, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and four fairs, on Tuesday after January 6, for cattle and woollen-cloth; on Monday before March 25, for broad and narrow woollen-cloth; on Whit-Monday and Tuesday, for broad cloth and pedler's ware; and on Tuesday after October 10, for hops, onions, and cheese. It is a bishop's see, has the title of an earldom, and is pleasantly seated on the river Avon, that waters most of the principal streets, which are large and spacious. It has several handsome buildings, particularly the cathedral, which is a stately handsome structure, and commonly said to have as many gates or doors as there are months in the year, as many windows as weeks, and as many pillars as days. It is adorned with a lofty spire, which may be seen at a great distance. It has also a large cloister of curious workmanship; and near it is the bishop's palace. The town hall is a handsome building, and stands in a spacious market-place. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, &c. and sends two members to parliament. It is 21 miles N. E. of Southampton, and 84 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 42. W. lat. 51. 3. N.

** **SALISBURY**, a town in Essex-county, Massachusetts-Bay, New England; situated on the N. side of the Merrimack river near the sea, 40 miles N. of Boston. Lat. 42. 55. lon. 70. 35.

** **SALISBURY**, a town in the county of Rowan, N. Carolina.

** **SALISBURY**, or **WIATACK**, a town in Litchfield county, Connecticut, 2 miles N. W. from the falls in Stratford river.

** **SALISBURY**, a town in New York province, on the W. bank of Hudson's river, 24 miles N. of Kingston.

SALLER, an ancient, considerable, and strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, with an harbour and several forts. It is one of the best harbours in the country, and yet on account of a bar that lies across it, ships of the smallest draught are forced to unload, and take out their guns before they can get into it. There are docks to build ships, but they are hardly ever used, for want of skill and materials. It is a large place, divided into the Old and New Towns, by the river Guero. It has long been famous for its rovers, or pirates, which make

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make prizes of all Christian ships that come in their way, except there is a treaty to the contrary. It is 100 miles W. of Fez, and 150 S. of Gibraltar. Lon. 6. 31. W. lat. 34. N.

SALLINS, a small, but neat and new built town on the banks of the Grand Canal, between Dublin and Monastereven; it is 14 miles from Dublin, and situated in the county Kildare, province of Leinster.

SALM, a town of France, in Lorraine, on the frontiers of Alsace, and in the Vosgue, with a castle, and the title of a principality. It is seated at the source of the river Sar, 20 miles W. of Strasbourg, and 55 S. T. of Nancy. Lon. 7. 15. E. lat. 43. 34. N.

SALO, an important town of Italy, in the republic of Venice, and in the Bresciano; seated on the lake Digarpa, 10 miles N. W. of Garda, and 17 N. E. of Brescia. Lon. 10. 49. E. lat. 45. 38. N.

SALOBRENA, or **SOLOBRENA**, a sea-port town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, with a well fortified castle. It carries on a great trade in sugar and fish, and is seated on a rock, near the mouth of a river of the same name, 12 miles S. E. of Almunecar, and 36 S. of Granada. Lon. 3. 30. W. lat. 36. 31. N.

SALON, a town of France, in Provence, seated on a canal, which communicates with the river Durance, 20 miles N. W. of Aix, and 24 N. W. of Marseilles. Lon. 5. 5. E. lat. 43. 38. N.

SALONA, a sea-port town of Dalmatia, seated on a bay of the gulph of Venice. It was formerly a very considerable place, and its ruins shew that it was 10 miles in circumference. It is 18 miles N. of Spalatto, and subject to Venice. Lon. 17. 29. E. lat. 44. 10. N.

SALONE, a town of Greece, in Livadia, with a bishop's see. The inhabitants are Christians and Turks, and are pretty equal in number; the Jews are not suffered to live there. It is seated on a mountain, on the top of which there is a citadel, 20 miles N. E. of Lepanto. Lon. 23. 1. E. lat. 38. 50. N.

SALONICHI, formerly called **THES-SALONICA**, a sea-port town of Turkey, in Europe, and capital of Macedonia, with an archbishop's see. It is ancient, large, populous, and rich, being about 10 miles in circumference. It is a place of great trade, carried on principally by the Greek Christians and the Jews, the former of which have 30 churches, and the latter as many synagogues; the Turks also have a few mosques. It is surrounded with walls, flanked with

towers, and defended on the land side by a citadel, and near the harbour is three forts. It was taken from the Venetians by the Turks in 1431. The principal merchandize is silk. It is seated at the bottom of a gulph of the same name, partly on the top, and partly on the side of a hill, near the river Vardar, 50 miles N. of Larissa, and 270 W. of Constantinople. Lon. 22. 53. E. lat. 40. 41. N.

SALSES, a very strong castle of France, in Rouffillon, on the confines of Languedoc. It was taken from the Spaniards by the French in 1642, and is seated on a lake of the same name, among mountains, 10 miles N. of Perignan. Lon. 3. 0. E. lat. 42. 53. N.

SALSETTA, an island of Asia, in the E. Indian ocean, near the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the coast of the kingdom of Decan. It is 25 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and is very fertile in rice, fruits, and sugar-canes. It belongs to the Portuguese, and the Jesuits possess the best part of it. It has a great many villages and churches, but no town, except an old one called Cora, hewn out of the side of a rock, which is extremely ancient. It is near a mile in length, and has many antique figures and columns, curiously carved in the rock; at present it has no inhabitants, but wild beasts and birds of prey. They have no trade, except in dried fish, because it is so near Bombay, being only separated from it by a channel half a mile over, which is fordable at low water. In 1694, the Arabs made a descent here, and made great ravages, burning the villages and churches, and killing the priests. They also carried away 1400 people into slavery. In 1720 the priests wanted to disturb the English; but a bomb being thrown into one of the churches, and killing a few people, made them quiet. In 1722, they wanted to be troublesome again, but after 40 of them were slain, the rest ran away. Lon. 72. 40. E. lat. 19. 0. N.

SALSONNA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the river Lobregat, 44 miles N. W. of Barcelona. Lon. 1. 55. E. lat. 41. 56. N.

SALTA, a town of S. America, in Tucuman, which carries on a great trade in corn, wine, and cattle. It belongs to the Spaniards, and is 37 miles from Estreco. Lon. 65. 46. W. lat. 26. 50. S.

SALTASH, a town of Cornwall, England, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on February, and August 5, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is seated on the descent of a steep hill, and consists of three streets, which

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which are washed clean by every shower of rain. It is a corporation, has some trade, especially in malt, and sends two members to parliament. It is 6 miles N. W. of Plymouth, and 225 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 17. W. lat. 50. 25. N.

* **SALT ISLAND**, one of the smaller Virgin Islands. Lon. 63. lat. 18. 4.

* **SALTZA**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and the duchy of Magdeburg. It takes its name from the salt-pits, and is 12 miles from Magdeburg. Lon. 11. 54. E. lat. 52. 3. N.

SALTZBURG, a large, ancient, and strong town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and capital of a territory of the same name, belonging to the archbishop of Saltzburg, who is a sovereign prince. It is populous, well-built, and defended by a castle, seated on a mountain. The archbishop's palace is a superb structure, has a magnificent garden, adorned with statues, and planted with uncommon trees. This is his summer house, but that for winter contains 163 apartments, all richly furnished, without reckoning the halls and galleries. The houses are five stories high, but the streets narrow; the university depends on the Benedictine monks. In 1737, a college was built here for young gentlemen. The cathedral is very fine, and well built, containing five organs. It is seated on both sides the river Saltz, 45 miles S. by W. of Passau, and 155 W. by S. of Vienna. Lon. 15. 5. E. lat. 47. 37. N. Near it are salt-works, which bring in a great revenue.

* **SALTZBURG**, the archbishopric of that name, is a country of Germany, bounded on the N. by Bavaria; on the E. by Austria; on the S. by Carinthia and Tirol; on the W. by the same, and by Bavaria. It is a mountainous country, but pretty fertile, and contains mines of copper, silver, and iron. It is about 70 miles in length and 60 in breadth; the principal town is of the same name.

* **SALVADOR**, a large town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, and in the province of Sogno, with a large palace, where the king resides, and a Portuguese bishop. It is seated on a craggy mountain. Lon. 15. 39. E. lat. 5. 0. S.

* **SALVADOR**, ST. a large populous, and handsome town of S. America, in Brasil, with an archbishop's see, and several forts; it is the residence of the viceroy, and contains several religious houses. The inhabitants are voluptuous, proud, ignorant, and superstitious, but carry on a considerable trade. The houses are two or three stories high, and the

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walls thick and strong, being built with stone. The principal streets are large, and there are many gardens, full of a great variety of fruit-trees, herbs, and flowers. The chief commodities are sugar, tobacco, wood for dyers, raw hides, tallow, and train-oil. It is seated on an eminence, on the bay of Ail-Saints, and the harbour is just below it. Lon. 40. 10. W. lat. 13. 30. S.

* **SALVAGES**, small uninhabited islands, near Madeira. It has Desertas, corruptly called, by the English sailors, the Deserters, small barren isles near Madeira. Lon. 15. 49. W. lat. 30. 0. N.

* **SALVATAT**, a town of France, in Rouergue, in the election of Ville Franche, seated near a rivulet.

* **SALVATEON DE YGUEY**, a small town in the island of Hispaniola, famous for its sugar works.

SALVATERRA, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, seated on the river Tajo, and where there is a royal palace. Lon. 7. 51. W. lat. 38. 59. N.

* **SALVATIERRA**, a very strong town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, seated on the frontiers of Spanish Estremadura. It was taken by the French in 1704, and by the allies in 1705. It is seated on the river Elia, 12 miles N. E. of Alcantara, and 37 S. W. of Placencia. Lon. 6. 14. W. lat. 39. 30. N.

SALVATIERRA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, and on the frontiers of Portugal, seated on the river Minho, 30 miles N. W. of Brague, and 56 S. of Compostella. Lon. 8. 16. W. lat. 41. 43. N.

* **SALVATIERRA**, a town of Spain, in Biscay, and one of the principal places of the province of Alaya. It is seated at the foot of Mount St. Adrian, 30 miles E. of Vittoria. Lon. 2. 17. W. lat. 42. 54. N.

* **SALUDA**, a county in S. Carolina.

SALUZZO, a town and castle of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of a marquisate of the same name, with a bishop's see; the cathedral church is very magnificent and rich. It is seated on an eminence, at the foot of the Alps, near the river Po, 22 miles S. by W. of Turin, and 15. S. E. of Pignerol. Lon. 7. 37. E. lat. 44. 44. N. The French call it Soluces, and it is subject to the king of Sardinia.

* **SALUZZO**, the marquisate of, is a province of Italy, in Piedmont, bounded on the N. by Dauphiny, and the province of the four vallies; on the E. by those of Savigliano and Fossano; on the S. by that of Cona, and the county of Nice;

Nice; and on the W. by Barcelonetta. It was ceded to the duke of Savoy in 1601.

* **SAMARAND**, a town of Asia, in the E. Indies, seated on the eastern part of the island of Java, and is very populous.

SAMARCAND, or **SARMACAND**, an ancient, large, strong, handsome, famous, and populous town of Asia, capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the country of the Usbeck Tartars, with a castle and a famous university. The houses are built with stone, and it was the seat of the famous Tamerlane the Great. It carries on a trade in excellent fruits, and is pleasantly seated near the river Sogde, which runs into the river Amo, 150 miles E. by N. of Bokharo. Lon. 69. 0. E. lat. 39. 50. N.

* **SAMARI**, or **TANDAY**, an island of Asia, in the E. Indian ocean, and one of the Philippines, to the S. E. of Luzon; from which it is separated by a strait. It is about 320 miles in circumference, and is full of craggy mountains, among which are fertile vallies.

SAMARIA, formerly a town of Asia, in Palestine, now entirely destroyed, though it is said the ruins of it are still to be seen.

SAMBALLAS, several islands of America, on the N. coast of the isthmus which joins N. and S. America. None of them are inhabited, but they are claimed by the Spaniards, who live on the isthmus of Darien. They are so situated, as that with the mountains and neighbouring forests, they yield a charming prospect, and were formerly the rendezvous of privateers.

SAMBRE, a river of the Netherlands, which has its source at the village of Novion, in Picardy; and passing by Landrecy, Maubeuge, Thun, and Charleroy, falls into the Maese at Namur.

* **SAMLAND**, a circle so called in Regal Prussia, lying near the gulph of Courland, and is very famous for the amber found on the coast. It is divided into four bailiwicks, and the principal town is Conningburg.

* **SAMMATAN**, a town of France, in Comminges, formerly a strong place, and has still a very strong castle, standing on a mountain. It is seated in a valley, on the river Save, five miles N. of Lombez. Lon. 1. 0. E. lat. 43. 34. N.

* **SAMNANOODHA**, an island situated on the N. side of Oonalashka, and in the strait which separates this island from those to the N. The harbour is about a mile broad at the entrance, and runs in about four miles S. by W. Plenty of good water may be procured here, but

not a piece of wood of any kind. Lon. 193. 29. E. lat. 53. 5. N.

SAMOGITIA, a province of Poland, bounded on the N. by Courland; on the E. by Lithuania; on the W. by the Baltic Sea; and on the S. by Regal Prussia, being about 175 miles in length, and 125 in breadth. It is full of forests and very high mountains, which feed a great number of cattle, and produce a large quantity of honey. There are also very active horses, in high esteem. The inhabitants are clownish, but honest; and they will not allow a young woman to go out in the night, without a candle in her hand, and two bells at her girdle. Rostenna and Wormia are the principal places.

SAMOIEDA, a country of the Russian empire, between Asiatic Tartary and Archangel, lying along the sea-coast as far as Siberia. The inhabitants are so rude a people, that they can hardly pretend to humanity, except in their face and figure; for they have little understanding, and in many things resemble brutes, for they will eat dead animals of every kind. They travel on the snow on sleages, drawn with an animal like a rein-deer, but with the horns of a stag. Those that have seen them affirm, that no people on the earth make such shocking figures; their stature is short, their shoulders and face broad, with flat broad noses, great blubber hanging lips, and staring eyes; their complexion is dark, their hair long, and as black as pitch, and they have very little beards. If they have any religion at all, it is idolatry, though there has been some attempts of late to convert them. Their huts are made of birch bark sewed together, which are laid upon stakes set in the ground, and at the top is a hole to let out the smoke. Their only employment is hunting and fishing.

SAMOS, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Natolia; bounded on the N. by a gulph of the same name; on the S. by the gulph of Ephesus; and on the E. by the isle of Nicaria. It is about 32 miles in length, and 22 in breadth, and extremely fertile. The inhabitants live at their ease, their taxation by the Turks being moderate. They are clothed in the Turkish manner, except a red coat, and their hair hanging down their backs, with plates of silver, or black tin, fastened to the ends. They have abundance of melons, lentils, kidney-beans, and excellent muscadine grapes. They have white figs, four times as big as the common sort, but not so well tasted. Their silk is very fine, and their honey and wax admirable. This island abounds with

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with wild fowls, such as partridges, woodcocks, snipes, thrushes, wood-pigeons, turtle-doves, and wheat-ears; besides which their poultry are excellent: they have iron mines, and most of the soil is of a rusty colour: they have also emery stone, and all the mountains are of white marble. The inhabitants are about 12,000, who are almost all Greeks, and the monks and priests occupy most part of the island. They have a bishop who resides at Corea.

SAMOTHRACIA, now called **SAMANDRACHI**, a small island of the Archipelago, between Stalimeni, and the coast of Romania, and to the N. of the isle of Imbro. It is 17 miles in circumference, and pretty well cultivated, but has no remarkable place. Lon. 25. 17. E. lat. 40. 34. N.

* **SAMFORD-PEVERIL**, a village in Devonshire, England, with two fairs, on April 21, and August 29, for cattle.

SAMSHA, a province of Asia, in Georgia; bounded on the S. by Armenia; on the W. by Guere; on the N. by Immeretta; and on the E. by Caker. It has a prince of its own, tributary to the Turks, but has no remarkable place.

* **SAMSO**, or **SAMSOI**, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic Sea, on the coast of Jutland, from whence it is eight miles distant. It is eight miles long, and three broad, and is very fertile and pleasant. Lon. 10. 33. E. lat. 56. 2. N.

* **SAMSON**, **St.** a town of France, in Normandy, seated on the river Rille, five miles from Pontaudemer. There is another town of that name in Main, and in the election of Mano; as also another in Anjou, and in the election of Angiers.

* **SANAA**, a large, populous, and handsome town of Asia, and capital of Arabia Felix, and in Proper Yemen. Its situation is very pleasant among the mountains, and there are fine orchards. It is 80 miles N. E. of Aden. Lon. 41. 35. E. lat. 14. 28. N.

SANBACH, a town in Cheshire, England, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, and Thursday after September 10, for cattle and hories. It is seated on the river Welock, and is not large, but it has a handsome church. In the market-place are two square stone-crosses, adorned with images. It is 26 miles E. of Chester, and 152. N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 28. W. lat. 53. 8. N.

SANBREDDITO. See **B-NEDITTO**.

* **SANCERRE**, a town of France, in Berry, on the frontiers of Nivernois, seated on a mountain near the river Loire, 22 miles N. W. of Nevers, and 110 N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 59. E. lat. 47. 18. N.

* **SANCIAN**, a small island of Asia on the coast of the province of Quan-tong in China, about 42 miles in circumference, and famous for being the burying-place of St. Francis-Xavier.

SANCOINS, a town of France in Berry, on the confines of Bourbonnois, seated on the rivulet Argent.

SANDECZ, a strong town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow. There are mines of gold and copper in its territory, and it is the capital of a chancellery. It is seated at the foot of Mount Krapack, 32 miles S. E. of Cracow. Lon. 20. 32. E. lat. 49. 43. N.

* **SANDHURST**, a village in Kent, England, with one fair, on May 25, for cattle and pedler's ware.

SANDO, an island of Japan, on the N. coast of Nippon, with a town of the same name, and about 87 miles in circumference. Lon. 139. 30. E. lat. 38. 35. N.

SANDOMIR, a strong town of Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle, seated on a hill on the river Vittula, 75 miles E. of Cracow, and 112 S. of Warlaw. Lon. 22. 0. E. lat. 50. 28. N.

* **SANDOMIR**, the palatinate of, is one of the three provinces of Little Poland. It is bounded on the N. by those of Lencicza, Rava, and Mazovia; on the E. by those of Lubin and Russia; and on the S. and W. by the palatinate of Cracovia. The soil is very fertile, and it has mines of gold, silver, and copper.

SANDULIET, a town of the Netherlands in Brabant, seated on the river Scheld, 12 miles N. W. of Antwerp. Lon. 4. 12. E. lat. 51. 22. N.

SANDWICH, a town in Kent, England, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and one fair, on September 4, for drapery goods, haberdashery wares, shoes, and hardware. It has the title of an earldom; is a corporation and cinque-port, governed by a mayor, and 11 jurats, and sends two members to parliament, called barons. It has three churches, St. Clements, St. Peter's, and St. Mary's, and has another called St. James's. This town consists of about 1500 houses, most of them old and built with wood, tho' there are a few new ones built with brick and flints. It has three long narrow streets paved, and 30 cross streets or alleys, with about 6000 inhabitants, but no particular manufactory. The town is walled round, and also fortified with ditches and ramparts; but the walls are much decayed, though four of the gates are still standing. This was once a town of considerable trade, but it is much decayed, on account of the harbour being so choked

up with sand, that a ship of 100 tons burthen cannot get in. It is 13 miles E. of Canterbury, and 72 E. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 2. 25. E. lat. 51. 19. N.

**** SANDWICH**, a town in Barnstable county, New England, 5 miles E. of Buzzards bay.

*** SANDWICH ISLANDS**, forming a magnificent group, were among the last discoveries of Capt. Cook, who so named them in honour of the Earl of Sandwich, under whose administration these discoveries were made. They consist of eleven islands, extending in latitude from 18. 54. to 22. 15. N. and in longitude from 150. 54. to 160 24. W. They are called by the natives, Owyhee, Mowee, Ranai, Morotoi, Tahoorowa, Woahoo, Atooi, Neeheeheow, Oreehoua, Morotinne, and Tahooraa, all inhabited except the two last. An account of all the inhabited islands will be found, in their alphabetical order, in their proper places in this work. The climate of these islands differs very little from that of the West Indies in the same latitude, though perhaps more temperate; and there are no traces of these violent winds and hurricanes, which render the stormy months in the West Indies so dreadful. There is also more rain at the Sandwich Isles, where the mountainous parts being generally enveloped in a cloud, successive showers fall in the inland parts, with fine weather, and a clear sky, on the seashore. Hence it is, that few of those inconveniences, to which many tropical countries are subject, either from heat or moisture, are experienced here. The winds, in the winter months, are generally from E. S. E. to N. E. The vegetable productions are nearly the same as those of the other islands in this ocean but the taro root is here of a superior quality. The bread-fruit trees thrive not in such abundance as in the rich plains of Otaheite, but produce double the quantity of fruit. The sugar-canes are of a very unusual size, some of them measuring eleven inches and a quarter in circumference, and having 14 feet eatable. There is also a root of a brown colour, shaped like a yam, and from 6 to 10 pounds in weight, the juice of which is very sweet, of a pleasant taste, and is an excellent substitute for sugar. The quadrupeds are confined to the three usual sorts, hogs, dogs, and rats. The fowls are also of the common sort; and the birds are beautiful and numerous, though not various. Goats, pigs, and European seeds, were left by captain Cook; but the possession of the goats soon gave rise to a contest between two districts, in which the breed was entirely

destroyed. The inhabitants are undoubtedly of the same race that possess the islands south of the equator; and in their persons, customs, language, and manners, approach nearer to the New-Zealanders, than to their less distant neighbours, either of the Society or Friendly Islands. They are in general above the middle size, and well made; they walk very gracefully, run nimbly, and are capable of bearing very great fatigue. Many of both sexes have fine open countenances, and the women in particular have good eyes and teeth, with a sweetness and sensibility of look, that render them very engaging. There is one peculiarity, characteristic of every part of this great nation, that even in the handsomest faces there is a fullness of the nostril, without any flatness or spreading of the nose. They suffer their beards to grow, and wear their hair after various fashions. The drefs of both men and women nearly resemble those of New Zealand, and both sexes wear necklaces of small variegated shells. Tattooing the body is practised by every colony of this nation. The hands and arms of the women are also very neatly marked, and they have the singular custom of tattooing the tip of the tongue. Like the New-Zealanders, they have adopted they method of living together in villages, containing from an hundred to two hundred houses, built pretty closely together, without any order, and having a winding path between them. They are generally flanked, towards the sea, with detached walls, which are meant both for shelter and defence. These walls consist of loose stones, and the inhabitants are very dextrous in shifting them suddenly to such places as the direction of the attack may require. In the sides of the hills, or surrounding eminences, they have also little holes or caves, the entrance to which is also secured by a fence of the same kind. They serve for places of retreat in cases of extremity, and may be defended by a single person against several assailants. Their houses are of different sizes, some of them being large and commodious, from forty to fifty feet long, and from twenty to thirty broad; while others are mere hovels. The food of the lower class consists principally of fish and vegetables, to which the people of higher rank add the flesh of dogs and hogs. The manner of spending their time admits of little variety. They rise with the sun, and, after enjoying the cool of the evening, retire to rest, a few hours after sun-set. The making of canoes, mats, &c. forms the occupations of the men; the women are employed in manu-

facturing.

facturing cloth, and the servants are principally engaged in the plantations and fishing. Their idle hours are filled up with various amusements, such as dancing, boxing, wrestling, &c. Their agriculture and navigation bear a great resemblance to those of the South-Sea islands. Their plantations, which are spread over the whole sea-coast, consist of the taro, or eddy-root, and sweet potatoes, with plants of the cloth-tree set in rows. The bottoms of their canoes are of a single piece of wood, hollowed out to the thickness of an inch, and brought to a point at each end. The sides consist of three boards, each about an inch thick, neatly fitted and lashed to the bottom part. Some of their double canoes measure seventy feet in length, three and a half in depth, and twelve in breadth. Their cordage, fish-hooks, and fishing-tackle differ but little from those of the other islands. Among their arts must not be forgotten that of making salt, which they have in great abundance, and of a good quality. Their instruments of war are spears, daggers, clubs, and slings; and for defensive armour they wear strong mats, which are not easily penetrated by such weapons as theirs. As the islands are not united under one sovereign, wars are frequent among them, which, no doubt, contribute greatly to reduce the number of inhabitants, which, according to the proportion assigned to each island, does not exceed 400,000. The same system of subordination prevails here as at the other islands, the same absolute authority on the part of the chiefs, and the same unrelenting submission on the part of the people. The government is likewise monarchical and hereditary. At Owhyhee there is a regular society of priests living by themselves, and distinct in all respects from the rest of the people. Human sacrifices are here frequent; not only at the commencement of a war, or any signal enterprize, but the death of every considerable chief, calls for a repetition of these horrid rites. Notwithstanding the irreparable loss in the death of Capt. Cook, who was here murdered through sudden resentment and violence, they are acknowledged to be of the most mild and affectionate disposition. They live in the utmost harmony and friendship with each other; and in hospitality to strangers they are not exceeded even by the inhabitants of the Friendly Islands. Their natural capacity seems, in no respect, below the common standard of mankind; and their improvements in agriculture, and the perfection of their manufactures, are certainly adequate to the circum-

stances of their situation, and the natural advantages which they enjoy.

SANGUESA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Navarre, and on the frontiers of Arragon, seated on the river Arragon, 20 miles S. E. of Pampeluna. Lon. 1. 17. W. lat. 42. 34. N.

* **SANQUHAR**, a borough town of Scotland, in the county of Nithsdale, 24 miles N. of Dumfries. Lon. 3. 56. W. lat. 55. 30. N.

SAN-MATHRO, a town of Valencia, in Spain, 58 miles N. of Valencia. Lon. 0. 30. W. lat. 40. 14. N.

SANTA-CLARA, an island of S. America, in the S. Sea, and in the bay of Guiaquil, on the coast of Peru, 90 miles W. of the city of Guayaquil. Lon. 82. 36. W. lat. 2. 18. S.

* **SANTA-CRUZ**, an anchorage road on the E. side of the island of Teneriffe, where shipping frequently call to take in water, of which they find plenty here. From the appearance of the country about Santa Cruz, it might naturally be concluded that Teneriffe is a barren spot; but captain Cook says, that, when he visited this place in 1776, he was convinced, from the ample supplies he received, that it not only produced sufficient to supply the inhabitants, but also enough to spare for visitors. Behind the town of Santa-Cruz, the country rises gradually to a moderate height, afterwards it continues to rise south westward towards the celebrated peak of Teneriffe. Santa-Cruz, though not large, is a well-built city; their churches have not a magnificent appearance without; but they are decent and tolerably handsome within. Lon. 16. 31. W. lat. 28. 31. N.

* **SANTA-CRUZ**, a town of Africa, on the coast of Barbary, and in the province of Sus, and kingdom of Morocco, with a harbour and a fort. The Moors took it from the Portuguese in 1556. It is seated at the extremity of Mount Atlas, on the Cape of Aguer, Lon. 10. 7. W. lat. 30. 38. N.

* **SANTA-CRUZ**, a large island on the S. Sea, and one of the most considerable of those of Solomon, being about 250 miles in circumference. Lon. 130. 0. W. lat. 10. 21. S.

SANTA CRUZ, a sea-port town of N. America, in the island of Cuba, seated at the N. side of the island, 60 miles E. of the Havannah. Lon. 81. 16. W. lat. 23. 10. N.

* **SANTA CRUZ DE-LA-SIERRA**, a town of S. America, and capital of a province of that name in Peru, and in the audience of Los-Charcas, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, in a country abounding in good fruits,

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fruits, on the river Guapy. Lon. 59. 55. W. lat. 19. 46. S.

SANTA FE, a town of N. America, and capital of New Mexico, seated among the mountains, near the Rio-del-Norte, 950 miles N. of Mexico. Lon. 106. 35. W. lat. 35. 32. N.

SANTA-FE-DE-BOGOTA, a town of S. America, and capital of New Granada, with an archbishop's see, a supreme court of justice, and an university. It is seated on the river Magdalena, in a plentiful country, abounding in corn, cattle, and fruit, with mines of silver in the mountains, 360 miles S. of Carthagena. Lon. 73. 5. W. lat. 3. 58. N.

* **SANTA MARIA**. See **MARIA**, **SANTA**.

SANTAREN, a handsome town of Portugal, in Estremadura, seated on a mountain, near the river Tajo, in a country very fertile in wheat, wine, and oil. They get in their harvest here two months after they have sown their corn. It was taken from the Moors in 1447, and is 20 miles S. of Syria, and 35 N. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 8. 25. W. lat. 39. 2. N.

SANTEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the duchy of Cleves. It has a handsome Roman Catholic church wherein is an image of the Virgin Mary, which is said to have performed a great many miracles. Here the fine walks begin that run as far as Wesel, from which it is five miles distant to the W. Lon. 6. 25. E. lat. 51. 50. N.

SANTERRE, a small territory of France, in Picardy, bounded on the N. by Cambresis, on the E. by Vermandois, on the W. by Amienois, and on the S. by the river Somme. It is very fertile, and the capital town is Peronne.

SANTILLANE, a sea-port town of Spain, in the province of Asturias, of which it is the capital. It is seated on the sea-coast, 50 miles E. of Oviedo, and 200 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 4. 32. W. lat. 43. 34. N.

SANFORINI, an island of the Archipelago, to the N. of Candia, and to the S. W. of Naphio. It is 8 miles in length, near as much in breadth, and almost covered with pumice-stone, whence the soil in general must be dry and barren: it is, however, greatly improved by the labour and industry of the inhabitants, who have turned it into a garden. It affords a great deal of barley, plenty of cotton, and large quantities of wine, in which, and their cotton manufactures, their trade consists. Fruit is scarce, except figs, and they have neither oil nor wood. They kill their beef but once a

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year, and then they put it in pickle, which makes it very hard at length. The inhabitants are all Greeks, and are about 10,000 in number. Pyrgos is the capital town, and there are several little towns and villages. They have but one spring in the island, for which reason they preserve the rain-water in cisterns, and though they are subject to the Turks, they chuse their own magistrates. Lon. 26. 1. E. lat. 36. 10. N.

* **SAO**, a territory called the kingdom of Africa, on the Gold Coast of Guinea, hardly two miles in length along the shore. It produces abundance of Indian corn, yams, potatoes, palm-wine, and oil. The inhabitants are very treacherous, and there is no dealing with them without a great deal of caution. It contains several villages, of which Sabo is the principal; and the Dutch have a fort here called Nassau.

SAONE, a considerable river of France, which has its source in Mount Volgue, near Darney, runs through the Franche Comte, Burgundy, Beaujolois, and falls into the Rhone at Lyons. It passes by Gray, Chalons, and Mafcon.

SAPIENZA, an island and cape of the Mediterranean Sea, and in Turkey in Europe. It is very near the S. coast of the island of the Morea, and is very small, and badly cultivated. The pirates of Barbary hide themselves behind it, to surprise vessels which come from the gulph of Venice, or the coasts of Sicily. Lon. 21. 35. E. lat. 36. 50. N.

SAR, a river of Germany, which rises in Alsace, and running N. enters Lorraine, passing by Sarburg, Sarverden, Sarbruk, Sar-Lewis, and Waudrevange; then it enters the electorate of Triers, and falls into the Moselle a little above Triers.

SARACENS, a people who made a great noise some centuries ago, and who came from the deserts of Arabia, Sarra in their language signifying a desert. They were the first disciples of Mahomet, and afterwards conquered a great part of Asia, Africa, and Europe: that is, within 40 years after his death, and kept possession of Spain several hundred years. They maintained a war in the Holy Land a long time against the western Christians, and at length drove them entirely out of it; but now there are no people known by that name, for those who conquered Spain, that is, the descendants of them, are known by the name of Moors.

SARAGOSSA, a city of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, with an archbishop's see, an university, and a court of inquisition. It is said to be built by the Phœnicians, and the Romans sent a colony

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colony here in the reign of the emperor Augustus, whence it had the name of *Cæsar Augustus*, which by corruption has been changed into *Saragossa*. It is large, handsome, and well-built. The streets are long, broad, well-paved, and very clean, and the houses from three to six stories high. It is adorned with many magnificent buildings, and they reckon 17 large churches, and 14 handsome monasteries, not to mention others less considerable. There are four gates into the city, corresponding with the four quarters of the world. The river *Ebro* runs across the place, dividing it in two; and on its banks is a handsome quay, which serves for a public walk. The Holy street is the largest, and so broad, it may be taken for a square; and here they had their bull-fights: in this street there are several noblemen's families, particularly that of the viceroy. The convents are handsome, and richly adorned, as well as the churches. The cathedral church is a spacious building, after the Gothic taste; but the finest church is that of *Nuestra Señora del Pilar*, seated on the side of the *Ebro*, and is a place of the greatest devotion in Spain. They tell us the Virgin, yet living, appeared to St. James, who was preaching the gospel, and left him her image, with a handsome pillar of jasper; it is still in the church, which they pretend is the first in the world built to her honour. This image stands on a marble pillar with a little Jesus in her arms; but the place is so dark that it cannot be seen without the assistance of lamps, which are 50 in number, and all of silver. There are also chandeliers and balustrades of massy silver. The ornaments of this image are the richest that can be imagined, her crown being full of precious stones of an inestimable price; in short, there is scarce any thing to be seen but gold and jewels, and a vast number of people come in pilgrimage hither. The town-house is a sumptuous structure, adorned with fine columns; in the hall are the pictures of all the kings of Arragon, and in a corner of it St. George on horseback, with a dragon of white marble under him. It is seated in a very large plain, where the *Ebro* receives two other rivers; and over it are two bridges, one of stone and the other of wood, which last has been thought the most beautiful in Europe. A victory was obtained here over the French and Spaniards in 1710, but it was abandoned by the allies soon after. It is 97 miles W. by N. of Tarragona, 137 W. of Barcelona, and 150 N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 0. 28. W. lat. 41. 53. N.

* **SARATO**, a large and strong town of

Turkey in Europe, the same with **BOHNA-SARAGO**, 110 miles S. W. of Belgrade, and 30 S. E. of Jaicza. Lon. 17. 57. E. lat. 44. 40. N.

SARATOS, a town of the Russian empire, in the kingdom of Astracan, most of whose inhabitants are soldiers. It is seated on the side of a mountain, near the river Volga or Wolga, 220 miles S. of Casan, and 300 N. W. of Astracan. Lon. 49. 25. E. lat. 52. 4. N.

SARAYI, a province of Africa, in Abyssinia, where they have excellent horses.

SARBURG, or **SARBRUCK**, a town of Germany in the electorate of Triers, seated on the river Sare, over which there is a bridge, eight miles S. of Triers. Lon. 6. 40. E. lat. 49. 37. N.

SARBRUCK, or **SARBURG**, an ancient town of Lorraine, in a German bailiwick, near the frontiers of Lower Alsace. It is seated on the river Sare, over which there is a bridge, at the foot of a mountain, 15 miles E. of Marfal, and 30 S. E. of Metz. Lon. 7. 9. E. lat. 49. 16. N.

SARDAM, a sea-port town of Holland, where there are vast magazines of timber for building ships, and naval stores, with a great number of shipwrights. It is seated on the N. side of the river Wye, seven miles N. W. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 45. E. lat. 52. 28. N.

SARDINIA, an island of the Mediterranean sea, 142 miles in length from N. to S. and 80 in breadth from E. to W. The soil is fertile in corn and wine, and there are a great number of oranges, citrons, and olives. On the coast is a fishery for anchovies and coral, of which they send large quantities to Genoa and Leghorn. Bees and sheep are numerous, as well as horses, which are very good for labour and the road. They are fed in the little islands about it, which abound in game; and in that of Asnaria there are a great number of turtles. The air is very unhealthy, from the marshy land. The inhabitants were formerly so rude and clownish, that the Romans banished their state prisoners to this island; but they are much more civilized since, and enjoyed full liberty till they set up an inquisition at Sassari. However, as the inhabitants are not very industrious, the land is not sufficiently cultivated, nor are they much addicted to trade. It contains mines of silver, lead, sulphur, alum, and they make a good deal of salt. This island has undergone various revolutions: in 1708 it was taken by the English for the emperor Charles VI. and in 1720 ceded to the duke of Savoy, as an equivalent for the Sicily,

Sicily, and of which he is now king, and has a viceroy there. Cagliari is the capital town.

SARDO, a town of Turkey in Asia, and in Natolia. It was formerly called Sardis, and was the seat of the famous king Croesus. It is now gone to decay, there being but a few wretched huts. However, here is a large caravansary, where there are handsome lodgings for travellers, it lying in the great road from Smyrna to Aleppo; and the Turks have a mosque, which was formerly a Christian church. The inhabitants are now almost all shepherds, who feed their flocks in the neighbouring plains. There are also a few Christians, who employ themselves in gardening, but they have neither church nor priest. Lon. 28. 30. E. lat. 38. 44. N.

* **SARE**, a river of France, in Lorraine, which has its source in German Lorraine, a little above the Sarm, and falls into the Moselle a little above Treves or Triers.

SARGANS, a town of Switzerland, and capital of a county of the same name in the canton of Zurich, with a castle seated on a rock. It stands on the top of a hill, and near it are mineral springs good for various diseases.

* **SARGEEL**, a large and ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Tremesen, with a castle and a harbour, seated on the sea-coast, 25 miles from Algiers. Lon. 2. 15. W. lat. 36. 30. N.

* **SARGUEMINE**, a town in German Lorraine, seated on the river Sare, nine miles from Sarbruc. Lon. 7. 13. E. lat. 49. 8. N.

SARK, a little island belonging to Great Britain, lying between the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, on the coast of Normandy and France.

SARLAT, a town of France, in Perigord, with a bishop's see. It is but a poor place, and seated in a bottom, surrounded with mountains, 27 miles S. E. of Perigueux, and 87 E. by N. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 1. 19. E. lat. 44. 53. N.

SAR-LOUIS, a strong town of France, in Lorraine, fortified after the manner of Vauban, and seated on the river Sare, 20 miles E. of Thionville, and 32 N. E. of Metz. Lon. 6. 46. E. lat. 49. 21. N.

* **SARMAN**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoly, inhabited by Berberies, who are very numerous.

SARMATIA, anciently a country partly in Europe and partly in Asia, which lay to the N. of the Black and Caspian Seas, but at present the bounds are hardly known, the best geographers not being agreed about them.

* **SARNFOLGRIN**, a village of Carnarvonshire, in N. Wales, with one fair, on June 27, for cattle.

SARNO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, with a bishop's see, and the title of a duchy. It is seated on the river Sarno, near its source, 12 miles N. E. of Salerno, and 20 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 14. 49. E. lat. 40. 46. N.

* **SARNO**, a small river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which rises near a town of that name, runs along the confines of the Hither Principato, and the Terra-di-Lavoro, and falls into the gulph of Naples.

* **SAROS**, a strong castle in Upper Hungary, in a county of the same name, on the frontiers of Poland; seated on the river Tariza, at the foot of Mount Krupach, 5 miles from Eperies, capital of a county. Lon. 21. 10. E. lat. 49. 12. N.

* **SARREAL**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the river Francoli, in whose neighbourhood there are quarters of alabaster, so transparent, that they glaze their windows with it. Lon. 2. 0. E. lat. 41. 30. N.

SARSANA, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in Romagna, with a bishop's see; seated on the frontiers of Tuscany, 20 miles S. W. of Rimini, and 138 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 12. 14. E. lat. 43. 59. N.

SARUM, commonly called OLD SARUM, a place almost without inhabitants, in Wiltshire, England, though it sends two members to parliament. It did cover the summit of a high steep hill, and was strongly fortified; but there is nothing now to be seen but the ruins and the traces of the walls. It is a little to the N. of Salisbury, or New Sarum. Lon. 42. W. lat. 51. 7. N.

* **SARVERDEN**, a town of France, in Lorraine, capital of county of the same name; seated on the river Sare, 5 miles from Fene Strange, and 10 from Sarburg. Lon. 7. 10. E. lat. 48. 59. N.

* **SARVITZA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, and in the territory of Comenolorari, seated partly on a mountain, and partly in a plain, on a small river.

* **SARWAR**, a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name, seated on the river Rab, at the place where a small river runs into it. Lon. 16. 42. E. lat. 47. 30. N.

SARZANA, an ancient and strong town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a bishop's see. It was given to the Genoese, by the great duke of Tuscany, in lieu of Leghorn. It is seated at the mouth

mouth of the river Macra, on the frontiers of Tuscany, 10 miles N. W. of Massa, and 50 S. E. of Genoa. Lon. 9. 52. E. lat. 44. 8. N.

* **SASERON**, a large town of Asia, in India, and in the kingdom of Bengal; seated at the foot of a mountain, near a great lake, in the middle of which is an island, with a superb mosque, and a fine bridge that leads thereto. Lon. 86. 44. E. lat. 26. 10. N.

SASSARI, a city of Italy, and one of the principal of the island of Sardinia, being capital of the territory of Lugari. It has a castle and an archbishop's see, and contains about 30,000 inhabitants. It is famous for a fountain called Rossel, which is said to be much more magnificent than the best at Rome. The inhabitants have the following proverb, "Chi non vidde Rossel, non vidde mondo; he that has not seen Rossel, has not seen the world." The French plundered it in 1527. It is seated in a plain, six miles N. of Alghier, and 17 S. W. by W. of Villa-Aragonense. Lon. 8. 39. E. lat. 40. 46. N.

* **SASSEBBS**, a strong town of Transylvania, and capital of a county of the same name; seated at the confluence of two small rivers, which fall into the Marosch. Lon. 26. 40. E. lat. 46. 26. N.

SAS-VAN-GHENT, a small but strong town of Dutch Flanders, in the quarter of Ghent. It has fine sluices, and is seated on a canal, which communicates with Ghent, about 8 miles N. from it. It was built by the inhabitants of Ghent, as a bulwark to that town, but was taken by the Dutch in 1644. Lon. 3. 49. E. lat. 51. 11. N.

SASSUOLO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, and in the province of Carpi. It has a strong castle, and is seated on the river Secchia, 10 miles S. W. of Modena. Lon. 11. 11. E. lat. 44. 28. N.

* **SATALIA**, a large and very strong town of Turkey in Asia, and in Natolia; seated on the coast of Carimania, with a small harbour, and is divided into three towns. There is a superb mosque, which was formerly a fine church, and the country about it is very fertile; but the citrons and oranges are extremely fine. It is 150 miles W. by S. of Cogni, and 265 S. by E. of Constantinople. Lon. 32. 21. E. lat. 37. 1. N.

SAVANNA, a town of N. America, the capital of Georgia, belonging to the Independent States of North America. It was built not many years ago by the trustees of Georgia, and stands on a bank of the river, which is 45 feet high above the water. Lon. 80. 20. W. lat. 32. 0. N.

** **SAVANNAH**, a river in Carolina, rising in the Apalachian mountains, and after a S. E. course of 200 miles, falls into the sea 32 miles S. of Port Royal.

SAVE, a river of Germany, which has its source in Upper Carniola, on the frontiers of Carinthia. It runs through Carniola, from W. to E. and afterwards separates Sclavonia from Croatia, Bosnia, and part of Servia, and then falls into the Danube at Belgrade.

* **SAVERDUN**, a town of France in Languedoc, and in the county of Foix; divided into the Upper and Lower towns, and the latter divided into the town and suburbs. It is seated on the river Ariege, 15 miles from Foix, and 25 from Thoulouse. Lon. 1. 36. E. lat. 43. 14. N.

* **SAVERNE**, or **ZABERN**, a town of France, in Lower Alsace, on the frontiers of Lorraine, with a handsome palace, where the bishop of Strasburg sometimes resides. It is seated at the foot of Mount Vosgue, in a pleasant, fertile country, which produces plenty of wine, 18 miles N. W. of Strasburg, and 120 E. of Paris. Lon. 7. 33. E. lat. 48. 41. N.

* **SAUGUES**, a town of France, in the government of Languedoc, and in Gevaudan. There is another town of the same name in Auvergne, and in the election of Brioude.

SAVIGLIANO, a handsome and strong town of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of a territory of the same name, with a rich Benedictine abbey. It is advantageously seated on the river Maira, five miles W. of Fossano, and 26 S. of Turin. Lon. 7. 44. E. lat. 44. 30. N.

* **SAVIGLIANO**, the territory of, is bounded on the E. by those of Chierasco, and Fossano; on the S. by the province of Coni; on the W. by the marquisate of Saluzzo; and on the N. by Carmagnola.

** **SAUL-ABBAY**, situated in the county of Down, province of Ulster. It was perhaps one of the first founded monasteries in this kingdom, being erected by St. Patrick, in the year 432.

* **SAULGE**, **ST.** a town of France, in Nivernois, with a priory of the order of St. Benedict, seated in a valley.

SAULGERN, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and the principal place of a county of the same name, which belongs to the baron of Walburg.

* **SAULICU**, a town of France, in Burgundy, and capital of the bailiwick of Auxois. It is seated on an eminence, in a country fertile in corn, and abounding in cattle, 45 miles W. of Dijon, and 142 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 7. E. lat. 47. 17. N.

* **SAULT**,

S A V

* **SAULT**, a town of France, in Provence, and in the diocese of Carpentras. It is the chief place of a county, and of a valley of the same name.

SAUMUR, a considerable town of France, in Anjou, and capital of the Saumarois, with an ancient castle. Here is an important passage over the Loire, upon which there is a famous bridge. It is 22 miles S. E. of Angiers, and 160 S. W. of Paris. Lon. o. 4. W. lat. 47. 15. N.

SAVOLAXIA, a territory of Finland, in Russia; bounded on the N. by Cagania; on the E. by Kexholm; on the S. by Carelia; and on the W. by Bothnia. It is a large country, full of trees, lakes, and marshes, and is almost a desert. Nyssot is the principal place.

SAVONA, a large, populous, handsome, and strong town of Italy, and in the territory of Genoa, with two castles, and a bishop's see. There are several fine churches, and other well-built structures. The Genoese fearing that it would hurt their trade, ruined the harbour, and rendered it unfit for large vessels. It was taken by the king of Sardinia in 1746; the country about it is very well cultivated, and abounds in silks and all sorts of fruits. It is seated on the Mediterranean Sea, 20 miles S. W. of Genoa, and 12 N. E. of Final. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 44. 13. N.

* **SAVONIERE**, a town of France, in Touraine, five miles from Tours, near which there are caverns, famous for their petrifications.

SAVOY, a sovereign duchy of Europe, between France and Italy; bounded on the N. by the lake of Geneva, which separates it from Switzerland; on the E. by the Alps, which divide it from Piedmont and Valais; on the W. by the river Rhone, which parts it from Bugey and Bresse; and on the S. by Dauphiny and a part of Piedmont. It is 83 miles in length, and 67 in breadth, and is divided into Proper Savoy, the Genevese, Chablais, Faucigny, the Tarentese, Monneva, and a part of Bugey. The air is cold on account of the high mountains, which are almost always covered with snow; however, the soil is pretty fertile, and supplies the inhabitants with the necessaries of life, but they can supply their neighbours with nothing but chestnuts and radishes. The mountains, which are not covered with snow in winter, abound with pastures that feed a vast number of cattle. There is also a great deal of game; among which are stags, fallow-deer, roebucks, wild boars, bears, marmots, white-hares, red and grey partridges, wood-hens, and pheasants.

S A X

The lakes are full of fish, and the principal rivers are the Isere, the Arc, and the Arve. This country has suffered greatly by ruinous wars, which it has sustained against France and Spain. The inhabitants are laborious, sober, good soldiers, and faithful subjects. Chambery is the capital town.

* **SAUVANT**, St. a town of France, in Poitou, and in the diocese of Poitiers.

* **SAUVES**, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Alais, seated on the river Vidourie, with a Benedictine abbey.

* **SAUVETERRE**, a town of France, in Bearn, with an old ruined castle, 10 miles from Pau.

* **SAUVEUR-LE-VISCOMTE**, St. a town of France in Normandy, in the diocese of Courances, seated on a morass on the river Beaupriès, with a rich Benedictine abbey.

* **SAUXILANGES**, a town of France, in Auvergne, and in the election of Issoire, with a famous monastery of the order of Cisterciens.

* **SAUBRIDGEWORTH**, a village in Hertfordshire, England, with two fairs, on April 23, and October 19, for horses.

SAXENHAGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Schauenburg, 20 miles N. W. of Hannover. Lon. 9. 36. E. lat. 52. 30. N.

SAXMUNDHAM, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Thursdays, and a fair on Mid-summer-day, which lasts two days. It is situated upon a hill, and has one large church, and a dissenting-meeting house. The town consists of about 400 houses, which are in general pretty good ones; but the streets are narrow, and not paved. No particular manufacture is carried on here, and the town contains nothing remarkable. It is 20 miles N. E. of Ipswich, and 87 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 40. E. lat. 52. 18. N.

* **SAXONY, UPPER**, the electorate of, is a large country of Germany, bounded N. by the Baltic Sea, and the circle of Lower Saxony; S. by Bavaria, Bohemia, and the circle of Franconia; E. by Prussia, and part of Poland and Silesia; and W. by the circle of the Upper Rhine, and part of Lower Saxony. The principal divisions of the electorate of Saxony are, the duchies of Saxony and Meissen; the margravates of Lusatia and Misnia; the divisions of Leipzig, Archimontagne, Weissenfels, South Voightland, Osterland, part of Thuringia and Henneberg, with some lesser dependencies. The principal cities are Dresden, Leipzig, Zittaw, Wirtemberg, and Freyburg; and the population of the whole estimated at 1,752,000 souls. The sovereignty is hereditary.

hereditary to males only: the government extremely mild, the sovereign authority being tempered by the lower states. Higher and Lower Lusatia have a particular constitution. The elector has a governor-general there, but the states of these provinces enjoy great privileges. The elector enjoys the privilege, *De non Appellando*. For the direction of Public affairs there are the Privy Council of State, a Chamber of Commerce and Finances, and a Council of War. The Superior Court of Justice, Court of Wards, with different Regencies, Bailiwicks and Municipalities. The Police is well administered throughout the Electorate: and the Elector's privilege, *de non Appellando*, extends both to civil and criminal matters. The army, as stated on the lists, amount to 30,000 men, of which 7 regiments are cavalry. They have no military marine, but a good mercantile on the rivers Elbe, Muldaw, Nisse and Saal. The annual revenue is above 1,150,000*l.* sterling, and the general expence about 1,085,000*l.* of which the military charges amount to 260,000*l.* consequently a saving of 65,000*l.* annually. The public debt, which in 1780 was 5000,000*l.* has, by a plan of economy, been nearly liquidated, and the finances are now in a flourishing condition. Lutheranism is the established religion, and is under the direction of a consistory composed of rectors and superintendants; all other sects are tolerated, and the Roman Catholics enjoy many privileges in Higher and Lower Lusatia. Saxony is considered the seat of German learning, nor are the sciences better understood in any country of Europe; there are many excellent seminaries and public schools; there are also 3 universities of which that of Leipzig is the principal; they have also an academy of Arts, and various scientific bodies. The country is well cultivated, which, added to the great fertility of its soil, affords abundance of corn, wine, oil, fruits, hemp, flax, tobacco, hops, saffron, &c. Its forests abound with timber; and its mines of iron, copper, silver, lead, cobalt, &c. are a great source of wealth. The manufactures and commerce are also in a flourishing state: dyestuffs, porcelain, linen, silk, woollens, hats, glass, and books, are their principal articles. Their commission and carrying trades by the great rivers are considerable, and the commercial balance much in their favour. They import wines, East India goods, and some British manufactures. Saxony has no colonial possessions. The Elector is Marshal of the empire. The Dukedom began with Otho the Great, in 880. The house of Sax-

ony is now divided into six branches, viz. the electoral, that of Saxe-Gotha lineally the elect, Saxe-Weimar, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Hilberghausen, and Saxe-Cobourg.

SAYBROOK, a sea-port town of N. America, in the province of Connecticut, seated at the mouth of the river Connecticut, 90 miles S. W. of Boston. Lon. 71. 53. W. lat. 41. 20 N.

SAYCOCK, one of the islands of Asia, in Japan, divided from Nippon by a narrow channel. The Dutch factors are permitted to reside in the little island of Disnia, which is on the W. side of this. Lon. 132. 28. E. lat. 34. 0. N.

SAYD. See **SIDON**.

SCAGEN, or **SCAGEIFF**, a promontory of N. Jutland, in Denmark, at the entrance of the passage out of the ocean into the Baltic Sea. Lon. 10. 6. E. lat. 57. 16. N.

SCALA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, with a bishop's see. It was a large city formerly, but it is now greatly decayed. It is six miles N. of Amalfi. Lon. 14. 44. E. lat. 40. 34. N.

* **SCALANOVA**, a handsome town of Turkey in Asia, and in Natolia, with a cattle and harbour. It is seated on the sea-coast, eight miles from Ephesus, in a country abounding in good wine. Lon. 27. 31. E. lat. 37. 54. N.

SCALITZ, or **SCALA**, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Polon, and on the confines of Moravia. There is a very advantageous passage by it, from Moravia to Hungary, and it is seated on the river Marck, 50 miles N. of Presburg, and 45. N. W. of Leopoldstadt. Lon. 17. 17. E. lat. 49. 4. N.

SCALLOWAY, a town of Scotland, in the island of Mainland, being one of those of Shetland, and in the county of Orkney, 130 miles N. E. of Caithness. Lon. 1. 15. W. lat. 60. 12. N.

** **SCALP**, a curious chasm, where is a road cut through a rock, on the top of a very high mountain, about 6 miles from Dublin. This place consists of heaps of stones of enormous size, piled curiously on each other, and forming one of the most striking natural objects in the kingdom. The sides of the chasm are not perpendicular, but slope from the top considerably. It is situated about one mile beyond Kilkerran, in the county of Dublin province of Leinster.

SCANDEROON. See **ALEXANDRET-TA**.

SCANDINAVIA, a large country of Europe, formerly so called, which comprehends Denmark, Sweden, and Norway.

SCARA,

SCARA, or **SCAREN**, a town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, seated to the S. of the lake Wener, 66 miles N. E. of Gottenburg. Lon. 12. 42. E. lat. 58. 16. N.

** **SCAR**, situated in the county of Wexford, province of Leinster; fairs held 23 April, 11 June, 3 August and 5 November.

SCARBOROUGH, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on Holy Thursday, and Nov. 22, for toys. It is seated on a steep rock, near which are such craggy cliffs that it is almost inaccessible on every side. On the top of this rock is a large green plain, with a little well of fresh water, springing out of the rock. It has of late been greatly frequented on account of its mineral waters, called the Scarborough Spa; on which account it is much mended in the number and beauty of its buildings. The spring was under the cliff, part of which fell down in December 1737, and the water was lost; but in clearing away the ruins, in order to rebuild the wharf, it was recovered, to the great joy of the town. Here are assemblies and balls, in the same manner as at Tunbridge. It is a place of some trade, has a very good harbour, and sends two members to parliament. It is 36 miles N. E. by E. of York, and 204 N. of London. Lon. 0. 15. W. lat. 54. 18. N.

** **SCARBOROUGH**, the capital of the island of Tobago, one of the Caribbees.

SCARDONNA, a sea-port town of Dalmatia, seated on the eastern banks of the river Cherca, with a bishop's see. It has been taken and re-taken several times by the Turks and Venetians, and these last ruined the fortifications, and its principal buildings, in 1537; but they have since put it in a state of defence. It is 35 miles N. W. of Spalatto. Lon. 17. 1. E. lat. 44. 29. N.

* **SCARLINO**, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, and in the principality of Piombino, with a castle, seated on the sea-coast; five miles S. of Massa, and 10 from Piombino. Lon. 10. 57. E. lat. 42. 58. N.

* **SCARO**, a town of the island of Santorini, with a bishop's see. Lon. 25. 58. E. lat. 36. 10. N.

SCAROS. See **SAROS**.

SCARPANTO, an island of the Archipelago, and one of the Sporades, lying to the S. W. of the isle of Rhodes, and to the N. E. of that of Candia. It is about 22 miles in length, and 8 in breadth, and there are several high mountains. It abounds in cattle and game, and there are mines of iron,

quarries of marble, with several good harbours. The Turks are masters of it, but the inhabitants are Greeks.

SCRAPE, a river of the Netherlands, which has its source near Aubigny, in Artois, where it washes Arras and Douay, after which it runs on the confines of Flanders Hainault, and passing by St. Amand, a little after falls into the river Scheld.

** **SCARVA**, a small neat village pleasantly situated on the Newry canal, in the county of Down, province of Ulster, 67 miles from Dublin. There is a large salt work carried on here; and near it is a small lake called Lough Shark.

** **SCARVAGH-PASS**, situated in the county of Down, province of Ulster; hereabouts were some castles, built by colonel Monk, afterwards duke of Albemarle, partly with stones, and partly with earthen ramparts. Fairs held 21 March, 10 June, 5 September and 14 November.

** **SCATARI**, a small island on the E. coast of Cape Breton. Lat. 56. 5. Lon. 59. 15.

* **SCELLA**, a province of Africa, in Abyssinia, to the W. of the province of Bamba, and to the E. of that of Tamba. It is full of very high mountains, which are well inhabited, afford good pastures, and feed great numbers of cattle.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, a large, handsome, and strong town of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name, with a castle in the form of a citadel. It is well built, with fine large streets, and adorned with several fountains; and the greatest part of the houses are painted on the outside. It is well fortified, and the cathedral is the largest church in Switzerland; besides which, the minster, with the monastery, adjoining thereto, the arsenal, the town-house, the great clock, which shews the course of the sun and moon with their eclipses, and the stone bridge over the Rhine, are well worth the observation of a traveller. That river is of great consequence to the inhabitants, with regard to trade. It is 22 miles N. by E. of Zurich, and 39 E. of Basil. Lon. 8. 41. E. lat. 47. 39. N.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, the canton of, in Switzerland, is bounded on the N. and W. by Suabia; on the E. by the canton of Zurich, and the bishopric of Constance; and on the S. by the same, and by Thurga. It is but 22 miles in length, and 10 in breadth; but produces all the necessaries of life, as wine, fish, wood, flax, horses, sheep, wool, black cattle, and deer. The principal town is of the same name.

** **SCATRICK**,

**** SCATRICK**, an island, situated in Strangford lake, county Down, province of Ulster, on which a castle is erected.

SCATTRY or **SCATTERY**, an island in the river Shannon, county Kerry, province of Munster; formerly called Iniscattery, in which is a ruined church and monastery. In the days of Queen Elizabeth, it contained 11 churches, the remains of 7, besides a round tower, are yet to be seen there.

SCHALHOLT, a town, or rather a large village of Iceland, with a bishop's see and a college. Lon. 22. 20. W. lat. 64. 40. N.

SCHAMACHYA, a town of Asia, in Persia, and capital of Shirvan. It has very large manufactories of silks and cottons, and is seated on the W. side of the Caspian Sea, 250 miles N. E. of Tauris. It was formerly very large, but it is now decayed, above 6000 houses having been thrown down by an earthquake. Lon. 37. 5. E. lat. 40. 50. N.

SCHANTZ STERNEY, a fortress of Russian Finland, in the province of Carelia, seated on the river Nieva, a little to the eastward of Petersburg. Lon. 31. 15. E. lat. 60. 0. N.

SCHARDING, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, seated on the river Inn, 7 miles S. of Passaw. Lon. 13. 36. E. lat. 60. 48. 21. N.

*** SCHARNITZ**, a town of France, in the circle of Austria, and in Tirol. It is seated on the confines of Bavaria, and is a passage of great importance, and well fortified.

SCHAWENBURG, a small territory of Westphalia, about 22 miles in length, and 10 in breadth, which belongs to the landgrave of Hesse Cassel.

SCHELD, one of the most considerable rivers of the Netherlands, which has its source in Vermandois, near the Villan Baurevoir. It passes through Flanders, and some miles below Fort Lillo divides into two branches; one of which runs through Bergen-op-zoom, and is called the Eastern Scheld, and the other to Flushing, called the Western Scheld; they both fall into the German Ocean.

*** SCHLESTADT**, an ancient and strong town of France, in Upper Alsace, formerly very important, but the fortifications were ruined by the French in 1673; however, when it was ceded to them they fortified it again. It is seated on the river Ill, 20 miles S. W. of Strasbourg. Lon. 7. 40. E. lat. 48. 17. N.

SCHELLA, a town of Upper Hungary, seated on the river Waag, where there is a harbour, and near it a volcano continually burning. It is 25 miles N. E. of Presburg. Lon. 17. 40. E. lat. 48. 32. N.

SCHELLENBERG, a fortress of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, remarkable for a battle obtained here by the allies over the French and Bavarians in 1704. It is 22 miles W. of Ingolstadt. Lon. 10. 58. E. lat. 48. 46. N.

SCHELLING, an island of Holland, lying at the entrance of the Zuider-Zee, between Vly-Island and Ameland. Lon. 5. 10. E. lat. 53. 20. N.

SCHERNITZ, a town of Upper Hungary, and one of the 7 mountain-towns, with three castles. It is famous for mines of silver, and other metals; as also for its hot baths. Near it is a high rock of shining blue stone, mixed with green and some spots of yellow. It is 50 miles N. E. of Presburg. Lon. 18. 20. E. lat. 48. 46. N.

SCHENECTIDA, a fortress of N. America, in New-York, seated on Hudson's river, in the province of Albany, and adjoining to the country of the Iroquois, 100 miles N. of New-York town. Lon. 74. 0. W. lat. 42. 24. N.

*** SCHENING**, a town of Sweden, in E. Gothland, formerly more considerable than at present. It is pleasantly seated in a fertile country, and in a good air, 3 miles S. E. of Wastena. Lon. 15. 47. E. lat. 58. 12. N.

SCHENKRENSHANS, a fortress of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Cleves; seated on the place where the Rhine divides into two large branches, one of which preserves the name, and the other is called the Waall, 12 miles E. of Nimeguen, and subject to the king of Prussia. Lon. 5. 26. E. lat. 51. 55. N.

*** SCHER**, a town of Germany in Suebia, seated on the river Danube, over which there is a bridge; it belongs to the baron of Walberg.

*** SCHERDING**, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, seated on the eastern bank of the river Inn, nearly S. of Passaw.

SCHETLAND, islands so called, lying to the N. of Orkneys, of which some reckon them a part. They lie 200 miles N. E. of Caithness, in Scotland, and are famous for the herring-fishery on their coast. The Dutch begin here on Midsummer-day, and follow the shoals of herrings down to the coasts of Norfolk, where they arrive about Michaelmas. The number of these islands are reckoned to be 40, besides 30, which are naked rocks; the chief of them is called Mainland. The inhabitants live by fishing, and are like the Norwegians, an honest people, who live a long time. Two months in the summer the sun never sets, and in two of the winter months it never rises.

*** SCHUVE**, a town of Denmark, in

N. Jutland, and in the diocese of Wyburg, seated at the mouth of a river in the gulph of Virk-Fund, where there are excellent horses bred.

* **SCHIEDAM**, a town of the United Provinces in Holland, seated on a large canal, which communicates with the Maese. It is 4 miles from Rotterdam, and 5 from Delft. Lon. 4. 30. E. lat. 51. 54. N.

* **SCHILTA**, a strong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Neira, seated on the river Waag.

SCHIRAS, a large and famous town of Persia, capital of Farfistan. It is three miles in length, from E. to W. but not so much in breadth. It is seated at the N. W. end of a spacious plain, surrounded with very high hills, under one of which the town stands. The houses are built of bricks dried in the sun; the roofs are flat and terraced. There are 15 handsome mosques, tiled with stones of a blueish green colour, and lined within with black polished marble. There are many large and beautiful gardens, surrounded walls 14 feet high, and 4 thick. They contain various kinds of very fine trees, with fruits almost of every kind, besides various beautiful flowers. The wines of Schiras are not only the best in Persia, but as some think, in the whole world. The ruins of the famous place called Persepolis are 50 miles to the N. E. of this place. It is 225 miles S. E. of Is-pahan. Lon. 56. 40. E. lat. 29. 40. N.

SCHLESTADT, a town of France, in Alsace, formerly imperial. It was ceded to France by the treaty of Westphalia, and is seated on the river Ill, 20 miles S. of Strasburg. Lon. 7. 40. E. lat. 48. 17. N.

* **SCHLEUSINGEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and in the province of Henneburg, seated on the river Schleus.

* **SCHMIBERG**, a town of Germany, in Silesia, and in the duchy of Jaur, seated at the foot of a mountain, near the source of the river Baubor. Almost all the inhabitants are smiths, from whence the place takes its name.

* **SCHOMBURG**, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, or Triers, with the title of a duchy. It is seated on a mountain, 15 miles from Limburg.

SCHONECK, or **SCHOINECK**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the electorate of Treves, or Triers, with a castle; seated on the river Nym, 27 miles N. of Treves, and 26 S. of Limburg. Lon. 6. 26. E. lat. 50. 12. N.

SCHONEN, or **SCANIA**, a province of Swejen, bounded on the W. by the

strait of the Sound, which separates it from Zealand; on the N. by Halland and Smaland; on the E. and S. by Blecklingia and the Baltic Sea. It is about 58 miles in length, and 40 in breadth, and is a very fertile country. Lunden is the capital town.

* **SCHONGAW**, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, seated on the river Lech, 30 miles from Augsburg.

** **SCHENECTADY**, a town in the county of Albany, province of New York, on the banks of the Mohawk River. Lat. 42. 35. lon. 74. 20.

* **SCHONREIN**, a town of Germany, in Franconia, on the confines of the bishoprick of Wirtzburg, and capital of a bailiwick. It is seated on the river Meyn, and belongs to the bishoprick of Wirtzburg.

SCHOONHOVEN, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Holland, with a very commodious haven. It is seated on the river Lech, in which there is a good salmon-fishery, 14 miles E. of Rotterdam. Lon. 4. 54. E. lat. 51. 58. N.

SCHORNDORF, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg, with a strong castle, and salt springs, with which they make a great deal of salt. It is seated on the river Reims, 11 miles N. E. of Stutgard, and 17 N. W. of Gemund. Lon. 8. 54. E. lat. 48. 56. N.

* **SCHOUTEN**, islands so called in the S. Sea, near the coast of New Guinea. They were discovered by William Schouten, a Dutchman, in 1616. Lon. 135. 25. E. lat. 0. 46. S.

SCHOWEN, an island of the Netherlands, in Zealand, lying between the islands of Goree and Beveland, being 15 miles in length, and 6 in breadth. Ziriczee is the capital town.

** **SCHUCADERO**, a small village situated at the mouth of the river Santa Maria, in the isthmus of Darien. Lat. 7. 50 lon. 82. 5.

SCHUT, a large island of Hungary, formed by the river Danube, which is 35 miles in length, and 2 in breadth. It is divided into two parts, by a branch of the Danube, and Komore and Sumaraine are the principal towus.

** **SCHUYLKILL**, a river in Pennsylvania.

SCHWALBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, in the territory of Wetteraw, and county of Naifau; seated on the river Aar, 9 miles N. of Mentz. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 50. 0. N.

SCHWARTZ, a town of Germany, in the Tirol, famous for its mines of different metals; seated on the river Ill, 14 miles

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SCHWARTZBURG, a town and castle of Germany, and circle of Upper Saxony, in the landgravate of Thuringia, and capital of a county of the same, belonging to a prince of the house of Saxony. It is seated on the river Schwartz, 22 miles S. E. of Erford, and 55 N. of Cullembach. Lon. 11. 30. E. lat. 50. 40. N.

SCHWARTZEMBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and capital of a principality of the same name. The castle is seated on the river Lec, 25 miles N. W. of Nuremburg, and 20 E. of Wertzburg, subject to its own prince. Lon. 10. 44. E. lat. 49. 43. N.

SCHWEDNITZ, a strong town of Germany, in Silesia, and capital of a province of the same name, with a castle. It is the handsomest town of Silesia, next to Breslaw. The streets are large, the church fine, and the houses well built. The fortifications are not very considerable; the royal palace is turped into a convent. All the magistrates are Roman Catholics, but most of the inhabitants are Protestants, who have a church without the town, as also a public school and bells. It is seated on an eminence on the river Weistritz, 27 miles S. E. of Lignitz, and 22 S. W. of Breslaw. Lon. 16. 54. E. lat. 50. 46. N.

SCHWEINFURT, a very strong, free, and imperial town of Germany in Franconia, with a magnificent palace, where the senators meet, who are 12 in number. The environs are rich in cattle, corn, and wine, and the inhabitants are Protestants, but not very rich. However, they carry on a large trade in woollen and linen-cloth, goose-quills, and feathers. It is seated on the river Main, 25 miles N. E. of Wirtzburg, and 25 W. of Bamberg. Lon. 10. 50. E. lat. 50. 5. N.

* SCHWINBURG, a town of Denmark, on the eastern coast of the island of Flonia, over-against the islands of Arroa and Langeland. Lon. 10. 50. E. lat. 55. 4. N.

* SCHWITZ, or SWITZ, a canton of Switzerland, which gives name to them all. It is bounded on the W. by the lake of the 4 cantons; on the S. by the canton of Uri; on the E. by that of Glaris; and on the N. by those of Zurich and Zug. Its principal riches consist in cattle, and the capital town is of the same name. This is a large, handsome place, seated near the lake of the 4 cantons, in a pleasant country among the mountains, 10 miles S. E. of Lucern, and 12 S. of Zug. Lon. 8. 30. E. lat. 46. 55. N.

SCI

* SCIATI, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Janna to the N. of Negropont, and almost at the entrance of the gulph of Salonichi. It is about 23 miles long, and 8 broad.

** SCILLY, a small village in the county Cork, province of Munster; near Kinsale: it is inhabited by fishermen.

SCILLY, a cluster of islands and rocks, lying to the W. of Cornwall, dangerous for strangers to sail near, without a good pilot, there having been often ships wrecked upon them; and particularly Sir Cloudefly Shovel, with 4 men of war, was cast away here, in the night of October 22, 1707, when there were not only a great number of common sailors, but people of distinction lost. St. Mary's is the largest and most cultivated, containing more inhabitants than all the rest put together, and who are also the richest. Likewise in this, and in two or three other of the largest islands, there are various antiquities, particularly the remains of the temple of the Druids, and ancient sepulchres; but the greatest ornament of this island is the light-house, of 51 feet high, and the gallery is four. The flash lights are 11 feet 6 inches high, and 3 feet 2 inches broad. It stands on high land, and is a very fine column. Lon. 6. 41. W. lat. 49. 56. N.

SCIO, one of the most beautiful, pleasant, and celebrated islands of the Archipelago, near the coast of Natolia, to the S. of Metelin, and to the N. E. of Samos. It is 32 miles in length, and 15 in breadth; a mountainous country, and yet pleasant enough, there being fruits of various kinds growing in the fields, such as oranges, citrons, olives, mulberries, and pomegranates. There is also a large quantity of pleasant wine, which they export to the neighbouring islands; but their principal trade is in silks. They have also a small commerce in wool, cheese, figs, and mastick. The women are better bred than in other parts of the Levant; though the dress is odd, yet it is very neat. The partridges are tame, being sent every day into the fields to get their living, and in the evening are called back with a whistle. The town called Scio is large, pleasant, and the best built of any in the Levant, the houses being beautiful and commodious, some of which are terraced, and others covered with tiles. The streets are paved with flint-stones, and the Venetians, while they had it in their possession, made a great many alterations for the better. The castle is an old citadel built by the Genoese, in which the Turks have a garrison of 1400 men.

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The harbour of Scio is the rendezvous of all shipping, that goes to or comes from Constantinople, and will hold a fleet of fourscore vessels. They reckon there are 10,000 Turks, 10,000 Greeks, and 10,000 Latins, on this island. The Turks took it from the Venetians in 1695. Scio is a bishop's see, and is seated on the sea-side, 47 miles W. of Smyrna, and 210 S. W. of Constantinople.

SCIRO, an island of the Archipelago, to the W. of Metelin, to the N. E. of Negropont, and to the S. E. of Sciati. It is 15 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. It is a mountainous country, but has no mines. The vines make the beauty of the island, and the wine is excellent; nor do the natives want wood. There is but one village and that is built on a rock, which runs up like a sugar-loaf, and is 10 miles from the harbour of St. George. The inhabitants are Greeks, the Cadi being the only Turk among them.

**** SCITUATE**, a sea-port town and harbour, of Plymouth-colony, New England, 5 miles S. of Hingham.

SCLAVONIA, a country of Europe between the rivers Save, the Drave, and the Danube. It is divided into 6 counties, viz. Posagra, Zabrab, Creis, Warasden, Zreim, and Walpon, and belongs to the house of Austria. It was formerly called a kingdom, and is very narrow, not being above 75 miles in breadth; but it is 300 in length, from the frontiers of Austria to Belgrade. The eastern part is called Ratzia, and the inhabitants Ratzians. These form a particular nation, and are of the Greek church. The language of Sclavonia is the mother of four others, namely, those of Hungary, Bohemia, Poland, and Russia.

*** SCOLE**, a village in Norfolk England, with one fair, on Easter-Tuesday, for horses and toys.

SCONE, or **SCOON**, a village of Scotland, in the county of Perth. It is the place where the kings of Scotland were usually crowned, and is 30 miles N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 21. W. lat 56. 24. N.

*** SCOPELO**, an island of the Archipelago, five miles E. of Sciati, and 17 N. of Negropont. It lies at the entrance of the gulph of Salonica, and is about 10 miles in length, and five in breadth. It is very fertile, produces plenty of good wine, and contains 12,000 inhabitants, who are almost all Greeks.

*** SCOPIA**, or **USCAPTA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, on the confines of Bosnia, and capital of a sangiacate; seated on the river Vardar, over which

there is a bridge of 12 arches, and is an archbishop's see. It is 67 miles W. of Sophia. Lon. 22. 25. E. lat. 42. 10. N.

SCOTLAND, the kingdom of, is the N. part of the island of Great-Britain, which is now united to England, and both together make but one nation. It is bounded on all sides by the Ocean, except the S. where it is separated from England by the river Tweed, towards the E. by Cheviot hills, and the river Elk, and Solway-Frith towards the W. It is generally reckoned 380 miles in length, from Aldermouth-head, near the isle of Mull, to Buchaness; and 100 in breadth, where it is broadest. Besides the main land, there are 300 islands belonging to Scotland, some of which are very considerable. These are called the Western islands, the Orkneys, and the Schetland Isles. The air is generally wholesome, though colder than that of England; but it is purified by the winds, which are pretty strong and frequent. In the northern parts the days in summer are very long. The soil is different in different parts, there being many rich and fruitful plains, though what is called the Highlands, is full of mountains and heaths. They do not want wheat, but the grain mostly cultivated is oats, as it will grow in the mountainous parts. The productions of Scotland are much the same as in England, though not in so great plenty. In the low lands there is a little timber, but in the more northern parts are forests of fir-trees, which might afford masts for the largest men of war; but it is difficult to bring them to the sea-side. They burn coals in several parts; in the Highlands they have plenty of wood: however, in other places they burn turf, peat, heath, broom, and furzes. They have large flocks of sheep, and plenty of horned cattle, many of which are brought to England for sale, and even as far as London, though they are generally very small. They have also a great number of horses, which, though small, will bear a great deal of fatigue. The soil produces plenty of hemp and flax, which are manufactured in many places; and particularly at Edinburgh, they have brought all sorts of linen to great perfection, and export very large quantities. Some years ago, the women never appeared abroad without their plaids; but now that custom is much laid aside. This was likewise the dress of the Highlanders, but by an act of parliament, now repealed, they were obliged to lay them aside, and conform to the Lowland dress. No country in the world has a greater plenty of fish, eggs, and

and fowls; and a very great advantage might be made of their fisheries. They have mines of several sorts, particularly of lead, with quarries of free-stone for building; so that the principal towns are constructed with nothing else. They have mines of very good coal, great quantities of which are brought to Dublin, and is known by the name of Scotch coal. With regard to what is said of their precious stones, gold, and silver mines, and other uncommon productions, we shall pass over in silence. The established religion in Scotland, is the Presbyterian: however, all others are tolerated, or at least connived at. As for the rivers and lakes, we shall take notice of the principal, in their proper places.

SCOTLAND, New. See **ACADIA**.

SCOTTER, a village in Lincolnshire, England, with one fair, on July 10, for horses and goods.

* **SCOTTO**, a village in Norfolk, England, with one fair, on Easter-Tuesday, for horses and petty chapmen.

** **SCOTSTOWN**, situated in the county of Monaghan, province of Ulster: fairs held 17 May, June, August and November.

** **SCRABY**, situated in the county of Cavan, province of Ulster; fairs held Ascension-day, and 11 December.

** **SCREEN**, situated in the county of Meath, province of Leinster, near 20 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 20 June and 10 October.

** **SCROTAGLINY**, situated in the county Kerry, province of Munster; fairs held 17 and 18 May, 18 August, 19 and 20 October, 16 and 17 December.

** **SCRUBB-ISLAND**, one of the smaller Virgin Islands. Lon. 62. 57. Lat. 18. 25.

SCUTARI, a large and populous town of Turkey in Europe, and capital of Upper Albania; seated on the lake Zeta, at the mouth of the river Bocana. It is well fortified, is a bishop's see, 20 miles N. E. of Antivari, and 47 N. W. of Albanopoli. Lon. 19. 25. E. lat. 42. 35. N.

SCUTARI, a large and handsome town of Turkey in Asia, and Natolia, with a well frequented harbour; seated on the E. side of Constantinople, to which it is looked upon as a suburb, being directly over-against it. It contains a very handsome mosque, and is built on the side of a hill. Lon. 29. 4. E. lat. 41. 0. N.

SCYLLA, a rock, or rocks, in the Faro of Messina, over-against a whirl-pool, formerly called Charybdis. They lie before Cape Seglio, make a great noise, and are very dangerous when the sea is much agitated. This, however, is said

not to be the case at present, as it is reported they were entirely removed by the terrible earthquake in 1783, which proved fatal to many places in these parts.

SCYTHIA, anciently a large country of Asia, often taken notice of by the Roman writers, whose bounds were never accurately determined; however, we are certain it included Modern Tartary.

* **SDILLES**, a famous island of the Archipelago, and one of the Cyclades, formerly called Delos. There is still to be seen the ruins of the temple of Apollo, with many other fine remains of magnificent buildings; near to this is another, called Little Sdilles. Lon. 25. 58. E. lat. 37. 37. N.

SEAFORD, a sea-port town in Suffex, England, whose market is disused, but it has two fairs, on March 14, and July 25, for pedler's wares. It is eight miles S. by E. of Lewes, and 101 S. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 10. E. lat. 50. 50. N.

** **SEAFORD**, situated in the county Down, province of Ulster, 70 miles from Dublin.

* **SEAMORE**, a village in Yorkshire, England, with one fair, on July 15, for boots, shoes, and horses.

** **SEAPATRICK**, situated in the county Down, province of Ulster, a little N. of Banbridge.

SEATON, a sea-port town of Scotland, in the county of Lothian, seated on the Frith of Forth, 9 miles E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 54. W. lat. 56. 0. N.

* **SEATON**, a village of Devonshire, with one fair, on March 1, for cattle.

* **SRAUX**, a town of France, five miles from Paris, on the road to Orleans. It is famous for a magnificent palace, or castle, now belonging to the dukes of Maine, whose gardens are extremely pleasant.

SEBASTIAN, St. a handsome, populous, and strong town of Spain, in the province of Guipulcoa, with a good and well frequented harbour. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, and has the harbour secured by two moles, and a narrow entrance for the ships. The town is surrounded with a double wall, and to the sea-side it is fortified with bastions and half-moons. The streets are long, broad, and straight, and paved with white flagstones. The houses are pretty handsome, the churches neat, and the environs are very pleasant. It carries on a great trade, and is so populous, that several families are obliged to live in the same house. At the top of the mountain is a strong citadel, well furnished with cannon, having a garrison. Their greatest trade con-

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sis of iron and steel, which some take to be the best in Europe; they also deal in wool, which comes from Old Castile. It is 50 miles E. of Bilbao, and 50 N. W. of Pampeluna. Lon. 1. 56. W. lat. 43. 24. N.

* **SEBASTIAN, ST.** a large and handsome town of S. America, in Brasil, with a bishop's see, a large harbour, and a small fort. The Jesuits and the Benedictine monks have houses here. The inhabitants are much addicted to pleasure, and practise all sorts of debauchery. It is the residence of the governor of the province. Lon. 42. 40. W. lat. 23. 6. S.

SEBENICO, a strong sea-port town of Dalmatia, and capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see, a large harbour, a fort, and a castle. It belongs to the Venetians, and the Turks have often attempted in vain to take it. It is seated near the mouth of the river Cherca, in the gulph of Venice, 35 miles N. of Spolatto, and 25 S. E. of Zara. Lon. 16. 46. E. lat. 44. 17. N.

SEBURGH, a town of the French Netherlands, in Hainault, 12 miles E. of Valenciennes, and 12 S. E. of Conde. Lon. 3. 50. E. lat. 50. 22. N.

SECANDRA, a town of Asia, in Indostan, and in the province of Agra. This is supposed to have been formerly called Alexandria, and to be the utmost bounds of Alexander's conquests. It is 35 miles E. of Agra. Lon. 77. 25. E. lat. 26. 44. N.

SECCHIA, a river of Italy, which has its source in the mountains of Carfagna, and runs on the confines of the duchies of Modena and Reggio, and falls into the Po, a little below St. Benedetto.

SECKAW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and in Upper Styria, with a bishop's see. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is seated on the river Gayle, nine miles N. of Judenburg, and 90 S. W. of Vienna. Lon. 14. 27. E. lat. 47. 19. N.

* **SECKINGEN**, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and one of the forest towns. There is nothing remarkable in it but a large square; it belongs to the house of Austria, and is seated on an isle, formed by the Rhine, six miles S. E. of Rheinfeld, and 27 miles W. of Schaffhausen. Lon. 7. 57. E. lat. 47. 34. N.

SEDIAN, a strong town of France, in Champagne, on the confines of Luxembourg. It is one of the most important quays in the kingdom; and there is a very strong castle, a well furnished arsenal, and a fine manufactory of woollen cloth and stuffs. It is seated on the river Maese, 26 miles S. E. of Charlemont,

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and 135 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 2. E. lat. 49. 42. N.

SEDBERG, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, England, on the borders of Lancashire, with two fairs, on March 20, and October 29, for horned cattle.

* **SEBCHING**, a town of Norfolk, England, with a market on every second Tuesday, for fat bullocks, but no fair. It is seated on a small navigable river, near which there are rich pastures for cattle, four miles S. of King's Lynn, and 94 N. by E. from London. Lon. 0. 28. E. lat. 52. 41. N.

SEBZ, a town of France, in Lower Normandy, with a bishop's see, a Benedictine abbey, and 3000 inhabitants. It is seated in a pleasant country, on the river Orne, near the forest of Escouves, 12 miles N. of Alençon, and 102 W. by S. of Paris. Lon. 0. 15. E. lat. 48. 35. N.

SEGBERG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, and in Wagria, with a castle standing on a high mountain, consisting of lime-stones, large quantities of which are carried to Hamburg and Lubeck. It belongs to Denmark, and is seated on the river Trave, 22 miles S. of Kiell, and 28 N. of Hamburg. Lon. 13. 9. E. lat. 54. 9. N.

SEGEDIN, a strong town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Csongrad, with a castle. The Imperialists took it from the Turks in 1686. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Teisse and Mafroch, 50 miles S. of Colocza, and 55 S. W. of Waradin. Lon. 20. 35. E. lat. 46. 28. N.

SEGESWAR, a town of Transilvania, and capital of a county of the same name, it is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the side of a hill, near the river Kokel, 50 miles N. W. of Cronstadt, and 47 N. of Hermanstadt. Lon. 24. 55. E. lat. 47. 4. N.

SEGEWOLD, or **SEWOLD**, a town of the Russian empire, in Livonia, and in the province of Lettia, seated on the river Treiden, 5 miles S. E. of Treiden, and 27 N. E. of Riga. Lon. 25. 13. E. lat. 57. 14. N.

SEGNA, or **SEgni**, a strong town of Croatia, with a strong fort, a good harbour, and a bishop's see. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is seated on the coast of the gulph of Venice, 100 miles N. W. of Spolatto. Lon. 15. 21. E. lat. 45. 22. N.

SEgni, an ancient town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome, with a bishop's see, and the title of duchy. It is said that organs were first invented here. It is seated on a mountain, 12 miles S. E.

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of Palestirino, and 32 E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 15. E. lat. 41. 50. N.

SEGORBE, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, with the title of a duchy, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the side of a hill between the mountains, in a soil very fertile in corn and wine, and where there are quarries of fine marble. It was taken from the Moors in 1245, and the Romans thought it worth their while to carry some of their marble to Rome. It is near the river Morvedro, 27 miles N. W. of Valencia, and 150 E. of Madrid. Lon. 0. 3. W. lat. 39. 48. N.

SEGOVIA, an ancient, large, rich, populous, handsome, and strong city of Spain, in Old Castile, with a bishop's see, and a handsome castle, called Alcazar. It is adorned with handsome structures, and there are about 700 houses, comprehending the suburbs. It is surrounded with a strong wall, flanked with towers and ramparts. Here the best cloth in Spain is made, from the fine Spanish wool so much esteemed in other countries. This is one part of their trade, and another is very fine paper. The cathedral church stands on one side of the great square, and contains the statue of the Virgin Mary in massy silver. The alcazar is seated in the highest part of the town, is covered with lead, and has 16 rooms very richly adorned with tapestry, a great deal of gilding, and very fine ornaments of marble and porphyry. The royal chapel is magnificently gilded, and embellished with very fine paintings. The next most remarkable structure is the Casa de la Moneda, or the mint, whose towers are all covered with lead. It is seated in a valley, surrounded with a river, on which are mills, employed in coining, and by which every thing is done in an instant: for they can coin as much money here in a day, as at other places in a month. The aqueduct is a work of the Romans, and serves to bring water into the town, being 3000 paces in length, and supported by 177 arches of a prodigious height. They consist of two rows, one placed above the other. It is seated on a mountain between two hills, near the river Arayada, 45 miles N. W. of Madrid, and 67 E. by S. of Salamanca. Lon. 3. 48. W. lat. 41. 0. N.

SEGOVIA, NEW, a town of N. America, in New Spain, and in the audience of Guatimala, seated on the river Yare, on the confines of the province of Honduras. Lon. 84. 30. W. lat. 13. 25. N.

SEGOVIA, a town of America, in Terra Firma, and in the province of Venezuela, seated on a river, near a very high mountain, where there are mines of

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gold, 15 miles from Tuqueyo. Lon. 65. 30. W. lat. 8. 20. N.

SEGOVIA, a town of Asia, in the island of Manilla, and one of the largest of the Phillippines, seated at the N. end of the island, 240 miles N. of Manilla, and subject to Spain. Lon. 120. 59. E. lat. 18. 36. N.

SEGRA, a river of Spain, which rises in the Alps, and runs S. W. through Catalonia, passing by Puicerda, Urgel, Balaguere, Lerida, and Mequinenza, where it falls into the Ebro.

SEGURA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, in the district of Castel Branco, on the confines of Spanish Estramadura, with a castle standing on a mountain. It is near the rivers Eliá and Tajo, eight miles S. E. of Castel Branco, and 30 N. W. of Alcantara.

SEGURA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, and territory of La Mancha, seated among the mountains of Segura, 35 miles N. E. of Baeza. Lon. 2. 39. W. lat. 37. 56. N.

* SEGURA, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Segura, in Andalusia, crosses Murcia, and part of Valencia, and then falls into the sea at Guadamar.

** SEGURA DE LA FRONTERA, a large town in the province of Tlascala, and kingdom of Mexico, 70 miles W. of Xalappa, and in the road from Vera Cruz to Mexico. Lat. 19. 28. Lon. 100. 10.

* SEID, or SAYD. See SIDON.

* SEIGNELEY, a town of France, in Burgundy, and in the diocese of Auxerre, seated on a hill, half a mile from the rivers Senain, and Jonne, with the title of a marquifate, and a castle.

SEINE, ST. a town of France, in Burgundy, and in the diocese of Dijon, with a rich Benedictine abbey.

* SEINE, a river of France, which has its source in Burgundy, near Chauceaux, 15 miles from Dijon; and after having watered great part of France, it runs through Paris, and falls into the ocean at Havre-de-Grace.

SEINSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, with a castle, 33 miles N. W. of Nuremburg. Lon. 10. 28. E. lat. 49. 40. N.

SEIR, or HOR, a mountain of Asia, in Arabia Petraea, which formerly bounded Judaea on the S. and separated it from Idumea. It is now called Sardeny, and is 140 miles E. of Cairo, in Egypt.

SELAND. See ZEALAND.

SELBY, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, England, with a market on Mondays; and three fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, June 22, and October 10, for cattle, line-tin, and copper-ware. It is seated

seated on the river Ouse, on which small vessels pass to York, and is a place of some trade, 12 miles S. of York, and 172 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 2. W. lat. 53. 47. N.

* **SELEUCIA**, anciently a town of Asia Minor, and in Cilicia, with an archbishop's see. It is now in Carimania, 10 miles from the sea-coast, and 58 W. of Tarsus. It is at present called Selestia.

* **SELRUDIA**, anciently a town of Asia Minor, in Isauria, with a bishop's see. It is at present in Carimania, and in Natolia, 80 miles N. W. of Perga. It was here the emperor Trajan died; it is at present called Carazasat.

SELEUCIA, anciently an episcopal town of Asia, in Mesopotamia, and in Assyria, supposed to the same as is now called BAGDAD, which see.

* **SELRUCIA**, an ancient episcopal town of Asia, in Syria, called at present **SELEUCIA ILBRR**. It is seated on the sea-coast, 8 miles N. of Antioch.

* **SELINGE**, a village in Kent, England, with two fairs, on May 21, and October 11, for horses, cattle, and pedler's ware.

SELINGINSKOY, a town of Asia, in the Russian empire, and in the province of Siberia, seated on a river of the same name, and the most advanced fortress towards China in the possession of the Russians; the caravans commonly pass by it in travelling to China. Lon. 95. 0. E. lat. 50. 0. N.

SELINSTADT, or **SELINGUNSTADT**, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, formerly imperial, but now belongs to the elector of Mentz. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Gernspentz and Main, 14 miles E. of Frankfurt, and 27 E. of Mentz. Lon. 8. 32. E. lat. 49. 54. N.

* **SELIVREA**, a town of Turkey, in Europe, in Romania, seated on the sea of Marmora, with an archbishop's see. It was a large place, divided into the upper and lower towns, but is now much decayed. It is 35 miles W. of Constantinople. Lon. 28. 12. W. lat. 41. 4. N.

SELKIRK, a borough-town of Scotland, in the county of Tweeddale, 30 miles S. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 46. W. lat. 55. 26. N. The shire of Selkirk sends one member to parliament.

SELLERS, a town of France, in Berri, with a handsome castle, and an abbey, seated on the river Cher, over which there is a handsome bridge, 12 miles S. E. of Blois, and 105 from Paris. Lon. 1. 36. E. lat. 47. 25. N.

SELTZ, a town of France, in Lower Alsace, and in the diocese of Spire, seated on the Rhine, 270 miles E. of Paris. Lon. 8. 12. E. lat. 48. 53. N.

SEMENDRIA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Servia, with a good citadel. It is the capital of a sangiacate, was taken by the Turks in 1690, and is seated on the Danube, 20 miles S. E. of Belgrade, and 50 S. W. of Temeswaer. Lon. 21. 45. E. lat. 45. 0. N.

SEMIGALLIA, the eastern part of the duchy of Courland, in Poland, which is separated by the river Mafza, almost entirely from Proper Courland. Mittaw, is the capital town.

SEMINARA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Calabria, 22 miles N. E. of Reggio. Lon. 16. 21. E. lat. 38. 20. N.

SEMLIN, a town of Sclavonia, seated on the W. side of the rivers Danube and Save, opposite to Belgrade, 70 miles S. E. of Essek, and belongs to the house of Austria. Lon. 21. 0. E. lat. 45. 20. N.

* **SEMPACH**, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucerne, seated on a lake of the same name, seven miles N. W. of the town of Lucerne. Lon. 7. 57. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

SEMUR, a town of France, in Burgundy, and capital of Auxois, with a magnificent church, a castle, and a good manufacture of cloth. It is seated on the river Armanzon, over which there are two handsome bridges, 37 miles N. of Autun, and 135 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 19. E. lat. 47. 28. N.

* **SEMUREN BRIENNOIS**, a town of France, and capital of Briennois, is 40 miles N. W. of Lyons, and 175 from Paris. Lon. 4. 22. E. lat. 46. 14. N.

** **SENA**, or **THE BAY**, a bay or river mentioned by Ptolemy, and thought to be the river Shannon, called by the Irish Seinnon, or the place of bays.

** **SENECAS**, a tribe of Indians near the banks of lake Eriel.

SENDOMIR, See **SANDOMIR**.

SENEF, a town of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands, four miles S. of Nivelles, famous for a battle gained by the French over the prince of Orange, in 1674. Lon. 4. 36. E. lat. 50. 34. N.

SENEGA, or **SENEGAL**, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, seated on a river of the same name, which some suppose to be a branch of the Niger; but this is very uncertain, no European having travelled so far up as to determine this assertion. However, it overflows like the Nile, and much about the same time of the year. It is 40 days before it comes to the height, when the river overflows its banks, and the channel is difficult to find by those who go up it in boats. The French once sent 30 men up this river, who rowed 1000 miles, undergoing great hardships, inasmuch that only five returned.

turned back alive; their boat once stuck fast on the tops of trees, and they got it off with a great deal of difficulty. The kingdom of Senegal was formerly very considerable, but is now reduced into a very narrow compass; it is populous and full of trees, but the soil sandy and barren, for which reason they never sow till the rainy season comes on, in June; and get in their harvest in September. The French had a fort and factory in an island at the mouth of this river, and were entire masters of the gun-trade. It is called Port-Louis, was taken by the English on 1 May 1758, and ceded to Great Britain by the peace of 1763; but by the treaty of peace, in 1783, it was again restored to France. See GAMBIA.

SENEZ, a wretched town of France, in Provence, with a bishop's see, seated in a rough barren country, 40 miles N. W. of Nice, and 46. N. E. of Aix. Lon. 6. 40. E. lat. 43. 59. N.

SENEIS, an ancient town of France, in the Isle of France, and capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. The cathedral church has a very lofty steeple, and the figures which adorn the front of the right wing of this church are very curious. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the river Nonett, near a large forest, 20 miles N. W. of Meug, and 27 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 40. E. lat. 49. 12. N.

***SENNAR**, a large town of Africa, in Nubia, and capital of a kingdom of the same name. It is 5 miles in circumference, and very populous, containing near 100,000 inhabitants. The houses are all one story high, flat roofed, and very ill-built, but the suburbs contain only cottages, covered with reeds. The king's palace is surrounded with high walls, of bricks dried in the sun, but is only a confused heap of buildings. The heats are so insupportable, that a man can hardly breathe in the day-time till the end of April, when the rainy season begins and continues three months, at which time the air is extremely unwholesome. Their commodities are elephants teeth, tamarinds, civit, tobacco; and gold-dust. There is a market every day in the week, in the middle of the town, where they sell all sorts of provisions and goods; they have also a market near the king's palace, where slaves are sold; the females sit on one side, and the males on another, and the Egyptian merchants buy great numbers of them every year. Their religion is Mahometanism. They are an ignorant, superstitious, and yet a cunning sort of people. The women of quality have slight garments of silk, and wear rings of various metals on their

hair, arms, legs, ears, and fingers. Their legs are naked, and they have only a single sole fastened to their feet with strings. Women of a lower rank, and girls, have clothes wrapt round them from the waist to the knee; the men go almost naked. The merchandizes which are required at Sennar are spices, paper, brass, hard-ware, glass beads, and a black drug, with which they colour their eye-lids and eye-brows. A few merchants here travel to a Suquen on the Red Sea, from whence they go to Arabia Felix with their commodities, and bring those of the East Indies back. It is seated on an eminence near the river Nile. Lon. 30. 0. E. lat. 15. 4. N.

SENNE, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, which rises in Hainault, runs N. into Brabant, and falls into the Demur below Mechlin.

***SENONCHES**, a town of France, in Perche, and in the election of Verneuve, with a bailiwick lying near a forest.

***SENONES**, a town of France, in Lorraine, and in the province of Salines, with a famous Benedictine abbey. Lon. 7. 2. E. lat. 48. 23. N.

***SENONES**, a territory of France, that lies along the river Yonne, and makes part of the government of Champagne.

SENS, an ancient and considerable town of France, in the government of Champagne, and the capital of the Senonais, with an archbishop's see. The metropolitan church is a handsome structure, and the front adorned with different figures; the body of it is as large as that of Notre Dame, at Paris. There are several convents, a Jesuit's college, and two abbeys. Small streams run through the streets, and it is very advantageously seated for trade, where the river Vanne falls into the Yonne, 25 miles N. of Auxerre, and 60 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 22. E. lat. 48. 12. N.

***SERAZU**, a town of France, in Champagne, and in the election of Vitry, seated on the river Saux; near a cold mineral spring, excellent for the gravel.

***SEPUEVEDA**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on an eminence near the river Duraton.

SERRAVALLE, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, on the confines of Genoa, 24 miles N. of Genoa. Lon. 8. 36. E. lat. 44. 44. N.

SERCELLI, a sea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, seated a little to the W. of Algiers. Lon. 2. 30. E. lat. 36. 50. N.

***SERCHIO**, a river of Italy, which has its source in the Apennines, in Modena. It crosses the valley of Carfagnina,

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till 1739, when the Turks were victorious; and then they were abandoned to the Turks by the treaty of Belgrade. The names of them are Belgrade, Semendria, Scupia, and Cratowo. Belgrade is the capital town.

SERVULO, a castle seated upon a high mountain, about 4 miles from Trieste. Near it is the mouth of a famous cavern, in which the sparry exudations have formed variety of figures of blue and white colours.

SESANE. See **SEZAUNE.**

SESTIA, a river of Italy, which rises in the Alps, on the confines of Valaatin, and, running through part of Piedmont and the vallies of Sesia, falls into the Po, a little below Casal.

* **SESTI-DI-PINENTE**, a town in the territory of Genoa, 5 miles W. of Genoa. Lon. 8. 36. E. lat. 44. 24. N.

SESTO, a town of Italy in the Milanese, to the W. of the river Tefin, seated at the place where it proceeds from the Lago Maggiore.

Sestros, a strong castle of Turkey, in Europe, and in Romania, seated on the European side of the trait of Dardanelles, 16 miles S. W. of Gallipoli. Lon. 26. 54. E. lat. 40. 12. N.

* **SESTRI-DI-LEVANTE**, an ancient town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa. It is the residence of the bishop of Brugnana, and lies 30 miles W. of Genoa. Lon. 9. 28. E. lat. 44. 23. N.

SERRIMO, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, seated on the river Po, 8 miles N. of Turin. Lon. 7. 47. E. lat. 45. 14. N.

SETINES. See ATHENS.

SETTE, or CETTE, a town of France, in Languedoc, otherwise called Port St. Louis, seated where the canal of Languedoc begins, between Montpellier and Agde, 14 miles S. W. of the former. Lon. 3. 48. E. lat. 43. 26. N.

SETTLE, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, England, with a market on Tuesdays, and 5 fairs, on Tuesday before Palm Sunday, and Good Friday, for horned cattle; on April 26, for sheep; on August 18, 19, 20, 21, and the first Tuesday after October 27, for horned cattle, leather, sheep, and lambs. It is seated on the river Ribble, over which there is a stone bridge, 28 miles E. by N. of Lancaster, and 200 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 15. W. lat. 54. 6. N.

SETUAN,

SETUAN, a province of Asia, in China, bounded on the N. by Chanfi, on the E. by Koei-tcheon, and Yun-nan, and on the W. by the kingdom of Thibet and some other neighbouring countries. It is divided into 10 districts, which comprehend 10 cities of the first rank, and 88 of the second and third; besides a great number of garrisons and forts. It is watered by the great river Yang-tse-Kiang, and is vastly rich, not only on account of the great quantity of silk it produces, but its mines of iron, tin, and lead, as well as its amber, sugar-canes, and lapis-lazuli. It likewise abounds in mink, pretty small swift horses, stags, fallow-deer, partridges, parrots, and a sort of tame fowl, with wool instead of feathers. As this province is far from the sea, they have no salt but what they make from brine-pits, which they dig in the mountains.

•• **SEVEN CHURCHES**, situated in the King's county, province of Leinster; here are the remains of some religious buildings; fairs held 20 September. This is also a name given to Glendalough. See **GLENDALOUGH**.

SETUFAL. See **ST. UBES**.

SEVENNES. See **CEVENESI**.

•• **SEVEN ISLANDS BAY**, on the N. side of the river St. Lawrence, 25 leagues from the W. end of Anticosti.

SEVENOAKS, or **SENNOCK**, a town of Kent, England, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on July 10, and October 12, for hogs and toys. It is a pretty good town, with an hospital and a free-school, and is six miles N. W. of Tunbridge, and 20 S. E. by S. of London. Lon. 0. 18. E. lat. 51. 19. N.

SEVER, **ST.** a town of France, in Gascony, and in the diocese of Aire, celebrated for a Benedictine abbey, seated on the river Adour, 20 miles E. of Dax, and 65 S. by E. of Bordeaux. Lon. 0. 35. W. lat. 43. 45. N.

• **SEYBIRA**, a province of the Russian empire, with the title of a duchy, bounded on the N. by Smolensko and Muscovy, on the E. by Vorotinsky and the country of the Cossacks, on the S. by the same, and on the W. by Zernigova. It is a country over-run with woods, and on the S. part is a forest of great length. Novogrodec, or Novgorod, is the capital town.

SEVERINA, **ST.** a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Lower Calabria, with an archbishop's see. It is very well fortified, and seated on a craggy rock, on the river Neeto, eight miles from the sea, and 45 S. E. of Rossano. Lon. 17. 14. E. lat. 39. 15. N.

SEVERINO, a town of Italy, in the

territory of the Church, and in the Marche of Ancona, with a bishop's see. It has fine vineyards, and is seated between two hills on the river Petenza, 6 miles N. W. of Tolentino, and 25 N. E. of Fermerino. Lon. 13. 6. E. lat. 43. 16. N.

SEVERINO, **SAN**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, seated on the river Sarnon. It has given its name to the house of San Severino.

SEVERN, a river of England, which rises near Plinnilliom hill in Montgomeryshire, and before it enters Shropshire, receives about 30 streams, and passes down to Ludring, where it receives the Morda, that flows from Oswestry. When it arrives at Monford, it receives the river Mon, passing on to Shrewsbury, which it almost surrounds, then to Bridgnorth, afterwards it runs through the skirts of Staffordshire, enters Worcestershire, and passes by Worcester; then it runs to Tewksbury, where it joins the Avon, and from thence to Gloucester, keeping a north westerly course till it falls into the Bristol Channel. It begins to be navigable for boats at Welsh Pool, in Montgomeryshire, and takes in several other rivers in its course, besides those already mentioned, and is the second in England.

SEVERO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitana-ta, with a bishop's see, seated in a plain, 27 miles W. of Manfredonia, and 75 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 34. E. lat. 41. 45. N.

SEVERUS'S WALL, commonly called **GRAHAM'S DYKE**, in the W. of Scotland. It is a work of the Romans, and supposed to be done by the emperor whose name it bears, to prevent the incursions of the Picts and Scots. It begun at Abercorn, on the Frith of Forth, four miles N. E. of Linlithgow, and ran W. across the country to the Frith of Clyde, ending at Kirkpatrick, near Dunbarton.

SEVILLE, an ancient, large, rich, populous, and very handsome city of Spain, capital of Andalusia, and one of the most considerable places in Spain. It is seated in a large plain, near the river Guadalquivir, and takes up more ground than Madrid, though it has not so many inhabitants; there being only 24,000 families in the city, and 3000 in the suburbs. It is of a round form, and its fortifications consist of strong walls, flanked with high towers. The Moors built an aqueduct, thil to be seen, 6 miles in length. The cathedral church is the largest in Spain, and stands in the middle of the city; its roof is extremely high,

high, and supported on each side by two rows of stately columns; it is 175 feet in length, and 80 in breadth. and its chapels are built in the antique manner. The steeple is of very curious workmanship, and extremely high, consisting of three towers, one above another, with galleries and balconies. Besides the cathedral, there are several other churches, particularly those belonging to religious houses. They reckon 85 benefices, and 3500 chaplains. The convent of St. Francis is the most curious, and adorned with a very handsome public square, in the midst of which is a fine fountain. It contains 160 monks, besides 140 strangers of the same order; the church is built in the Gothic taste. The cloister is supported by marble pillars, and embellished with good paintings. The university of Seville consists of many colleges, where the professors live at their ease, enjoying rich pensions. Near the cathedral church is the royal palace, called Alcazar, which was partly built after the antique by the Moors, and partly in the modern taste by king Pedro; it is a mile in extent, and flanked with large, square, strong towers, built with stones, taken from the ancient temple of Hercules: some connoisseurs say this structure has not its equal in Europe. The exchange where the merchants meet is behind the cathedral, and is a square building, of the Tuscan order, each front 100 feet in length, and is three stories high. The suburb stands on the other side of the river, over which there is a long bridge, supported by boats; in this the house of the inquisition is placed, and in it there are public walks, where most of the inhabitants go take the air. The town-house is adorned with a great number of statues, and there is a large square before it, with a fine fountain in the middle. There are 120 hospitals richly endowed, and the physicians are ordered to spare no costs to cure their patients. The pleasant situation of Seville, near the sea, renders it one of the most trading and rich cities of Spain. The E. and W. India companies have their houses here, where they are obliged to register themselves and their merchandizes; their ships indeed stop in the harbour of Cadiz, but their loading is carried from thence to Seville; and there all the gold and silver is coined, there being above 600 men employed in the mint. The common people are unpolite, but the gentlemen and principal citizens quite otherwise. The women are handsome and addicted to gallantry. The country about it is extremely fertile in corn, wine, and every thing else that contributes to the

pleasure of life; and there is a vast plenty of oil, for to the W. of the river there is a grove of olive-trees, 30 miles in length. They have a great number of slaves here, whom they treat very cruelly; and though they turn Christians, it does not mend their condition. The Spaniards commonly say, "Quen no havisto Sevilla, no havisto maravilla; He who has not seen Seville, has not seen a marvel." It is 45 miles from the sea, 112 W. of Granada, and 212 S. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 5. 22. W. lat. 37. 32. N.

* **SEYNE**, a town of France, in Upper Provence, seated on a small river that falls into the Durance, and is the chief place of a vigurie.

* **SEYSSSEL**, a town of France, in Bugey, divided into two parts by the river Rhone, where it begins to be navigable. Lon. 7. 45. E. lat. 46. 6. N.

* **SEZANNE**, a town in France, in Labrie, and in the diocese of Troyes, seated on a little river in a plain, on the confines of Champagne, 27 miles N. W. of Troyes, and 65 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 10. E. lat. 48. 41. N.

SHAFTSBURY, a town of Dorsetshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on Saturday before Palm-Sunday, June 24, and November 22, for all sorts of cattle. It is seated on a high hill, in form of a bow, and has little water. It however enjoys a serene, wholesome air, and has a very fine prospect. It had formerly 10 parish churches, which are now reduced to 3. The houses are of free-stone, about 500 in number; and is a good thoroughfare place, governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. The market is very considerable for corn and cattle; it is 25 miles W. by S. of Salisbury, and 103 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 20. W. lat. 51. 0. N.

* **SHANAGOLDEN**, or Shanegolden, situated in co. Limerick, province of Munster, 114 miles from Dublin. About 3 miles from which, near Loghill are the ruins of a castle. Fairs held Wednesday after Trinity-sunday, and 4 September.

* **SHANBALLYMORE**, situated in the county Cork, province of Munster; fairs held 4 February, and May, 16 September, and 13 December.

* **SHANE'S-CASTLE**, situated in the county Antrim, province of Ulster; 94 miles from Dublin. Here is the elegant seat of the Right Honourable John O'Neill. Fairs held 3 July and 8 October. There is also a place of same name, otherwise called Shean's-castle, in the Queen's-county, province of Leinster.

** **SHANE**,

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SHANE-INN, situated in the county Kerry, province of Munster; above 139 miles from Dublin.

SHANEDRUM, or hSandrum, situated in the county Cork, province of Munster; fairs held 25 May and 20 August.

SHANNON-BRIDGE, situated in the county Galway, province of Connaught; 65 miles from Dublin. Also a place in the King's-county, province of Leinster, where fairs are held, on 6 May, 24 June, 29 September, and 21 December.

SHANNON, the largest river in Ireland, it rises from Loch Allen, in the province of Connaught, which divides it from Leinster and Munster, and after running through several lakes, falls into the sea, between Kerry-point and Loop-head; it is not navigable above 50 miles, by reason of a cataract above Limerick. It gave title of viscount, and now gives title of earl, to the family of Boyle. Its whole course is 200 miles, and would be navigable throughout, but for a ledge of rocks, near Killaloe which cross the river, and obstruct the navigation; there are in all 14 bridges on this river: all circumstances considered, it is one of the finest in the British dominions, not only on account of its rolling 200 miles, but also its great depth in most places, and the gentleness of its current, by which it might be made exceedingly serviceable to the improvement of the country, the communication of its inhabitants, and consequently the promoting inland trade, through the greatest part of its long course. But the peculiar prerogative of the Shannon, is its situation, running from north to south, and separating the province of Connaught from Leinster and Munster, and of consequence dividing the greatest part of Ireland into what lies on the east and that on the west of the river; watering in its passage the valuable county of Leitrim, the plentiful shire of Roscommon, the fruitful county of Galway, and the pleasant county of Clare; the small but fine shire of Longford, the King's county, and fertile county of Meath in Leinster, the populous county of Tipperary, the spacious shire of Limerick, and the rough but pleasant county of Kerry in Munster: visiting 10 counties in its passage, and having on its banks the following remarkable places, viz. Leitrim, Jamestown, Lanesborough, Athlone, Clonsfert, Killaloe and Limerick; at 20 leagues below the latter, it spreads gradually several miles in extent, so that some have considered its expansion as a lake: it at last joins its waters to the sea,

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being navigable all that way for the largest vessels, there are two noble Canals, cut from a junction with the mouth of the river Liffey, at Dublin, the one called the Grand Canal, running from the south side and that called the Royal Canal, from the north to the river Shannon, which promises the most eminent advantages, to the inland trade of the kingdom.

SHAP, a village in Westmoreland, on the great road from Lancaster to Carlisle, with one fair, on May 4, for horned cattle.

SHAPORE, a town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, situated on the river Berare. Lon. 80. 15. E. lat. 21. 30. N.

SHARON, a town on the western boundary of Litchfield county, Connecticut, 10 miles S. W. of Salisbury, on a branch of the Stratford river, and 12 miles N. W. of Kent.

SHEEP-BRIDGE, situated in the county Down, province of Ulster, 53 miles from Dublin; the river Newry passes through it. Fairs held 1 Friday in February, May and August.

SHEEP'S-HEAD-POINT, situated in the county Cork, province of Munster; it forms the south entrance of Bantry-bay, the N. W. side being formed by the mountains of Beethaven.

SHEEPWASH, a town in Devonshire, England, whose market is disused, but it has three fairs, on April 10, August 12, and October 10, for cattle. It is 12 miles S. of Bideford, and 193 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 11. W. lat. 50. 57. N.

SHEERNESS, a fort in Kent, England, seated on the point, where the river Medway falls into the Thames. It was built by king Charles II. after the insult of the Dutch, who burnt the men of war at Chatham. The buildings belonging to it, in which the officers lodge, make a pretty little neat town; and there is also a yard and a dock, a chapel and a chaplain. Lon. 0. 48. E. lat. 51. 25. N.

SHERESHY mountains, situated in the barony of Carbery, county of Cork, province of Munster.

SHEFFIELD, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, England, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs on Tuesday after Trinity-Sunday, and November 28, for cattle and horses. It is seated on the river Don, or Dyne, and had a strong castle, which was demolished in the late civil wars. It is a large place, whose houses are built of stone, and has been long noted for edge tools, knives, and swords; for Chaucer, in one of his tales,

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tales, takes notice of a man with a Sheffield whittle by his side. It is now a place where there is the most considerable manufactures for hardware in England, next to Birmingham. It is 30 miles N. of Derby, and 160 N. W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 29. W. lat. 53. 20. N.

**** SHEFFIELD**, a town in Hampshire county, Massachusetts's bay, in the S. W. corner of the county, near the boundary of the colony of Connecticut, 10 miles N. of Salisbury, on a branch of the Housatonic river.

SHEFFORD, a town of Bedfordshire, England, with a market on Fridays, and four fairs, on January 23, Easter-Monday, May 19, and October 10, for cattle. It is commodiously seated between two rivulets which unite their streams below the town, and fall into the Ouse; over each of which there is a bridge. It is 8 miles S. E. of Bedford, and 41 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 21. W. lat. 52. 8. N.

SHEFNAL, a town of Shropshire, England, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on August 8, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs; and on November 22, for the same, and hops. It is nine miles N. E. of Bridgenorth, 128 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 22. W. lat. 52. 42. N.

SHIELDS, or **SHEALS**, S. and N. two sea-port towns, one in the county of Durham, and the other in Northumberland, England; neither has market nor fair, but are remarkable for being the mart where ships take in their loading of coals, and where they make large quantities of salt. They are seated on each side of the mouth of the river Tyne, 10 miles E. of Newcastle, and 188 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 12. W. lat. 55. 4. N.

**** SHELBURNE**, a barony in the county of Wexford, province of Leinster; which gives title of earl to the family of Petty.

**** SHELTER ISLAND**, an island in the bay at the E. end of Long Island, New York, 5 miles from E. to W. and 7 from N. to S.

SHEPPERD ISLES, a cluster of islands in the South Sea, to the the southward of Mallicolo. Lon. 163. 47. E. lat. 16. 53. S. See **MALICOLLO**.

SHEPPEY, an island in the county of Kent, divided from the other part of it by a narrow channel. It lies at the mouth of the river Medway, and contains one town called Queenborough.

SHEPTON-MALLEY, a town of Somersetshire, England with a market on Fridays, and one fair on August 8, for

all sorts of cattle, and cheese. It is seated under Mendiphills, and is pretty large, being inhabited by several wealthy clothiers. It is 17 miles S. W. of Bath, and 111 W. of London. Lon. 2. 30. W. lat. 51. 9. N.

SHERBORN, a town of Dorsetshire, England with two markets, on Thursdays and Saturdays, and four fairs, on Saturday after Holy-Thursday, for all sorts of cattle; on July 18, for cattle and wool; on July 26, for cattle and lambs; and on the first Monday in October, for all sorts of cattle. It is very pleasantly seated and watered, and is a large well inhabited and frequented place. It was formerly a bishop's see, and had three churches, though now but one, which is a very handsome structure, said to be the best in the county. It has also a handsome free-school, and had a castle, now in ruins. It is 40 miles W. by S. of Salisbury, and 118 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 41. W. lat. 58. 54. N.

**** SHERBORN**, a town in Middlesex county, Massachusetts-Bay, 3 miles W. of Natick, on a branch of the Charles river, 9 miles S. E. from Marlborough, and 6 N. from Medway.

**** SHERBORN**, the only town in the island of Nantucket, New England, and is situated on the N. side of the island, whose chief inhabitants are fishermen.

SHERBORN a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, England with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on October 6, for horses and flax. It is a small but well inhabited place, has a famous free-school, and is seated on a river which soon falls into the Ouse. It is 14 miles S. W. of York, and 176 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 15. W. lat. 53. 49. N.

SHERBOROUGH, a fort of Africa, in Guinea, seated at the mouth of Sherborough river; it belongs to the English, and is 100 miles S. E. of Sierra Leone. Lon. 11. 0. W. lat. 6. 0. N.

**** SHERKIN ISLAND**, situated in the county Cork, province of Munster. It lies S. W. of Baltimore bay.

*** SHERSTONE**, a village in Wiltshire, England with two fairs, on May 12, and October 2, for oxen and fat cattle.

**** SHERWOOD**, situated in the county Carlow province of Leinster; fairs held 20 May and August.

**** SHIAN-CASTLE**, situated about 3 miles from Lismore, in the county Waterford, province of Munster.

**** SHILLELAGH**, situated in the county Wicklow, province of Leinster; above 30 miles from Dublin. Here are the remains of the old wood, so well known

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known in Ireland for its timber and oak saplings. About a dozen only of the old native trees were lately remaining.

**** SHINKONE**, situated in the King's county, province of Leinster; fairs held 9 July, and 21 November.

**** SHIPPENSBURG**, a town in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, situated about 12 miles N. E. from Chambers-Town, and 24 S. W. from Carlisle, on a branch of the Susquehannah.

**** SHIP-POOL**, a castle near Inishannon, in the county Cork, province of Munster. It was built by the Roaches, as appears from their arms over the chimney-piece.

**** SHIP-TEMPLE**, a remarkable piece of Heathen antiquity, situated near Dundalk, in the county Louth, province of Leinster.

SHIPTON, a town in Worcestershire, England, though surrounded by Warwickshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on June 22, and Tuesday after October 10, for horses, cows, and sheep. It is seated on the river Stour, and is an ancient place, though not very large; 14 miles W. of Banbury, and 75 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 25. W. lat. 52. 5. N.

**** SHIRCOCK**, situated in the county Cavan, province of Ulster; above 44 miles from Dublin; near it are two small loughs, and a larger lake called Lough-Swillan. Fairs held on Whit-Monday.

SHOGLE, a town of Asia, in Syria, seated on the river Asi, anciently called Orontes, over which there is a bridge of 13 arches. It is a large, disagreeable place, but there is a good caravanfary, where every traveller is supplied with a competent portion of bread, broth, and meat. It is 18 miles S. by E. of Antioch, and 45 S. W. of Aleppo. Lon. 36. 40. E. lat. 35. 20. N.

SHOREHAM, a sea-port town of Sussex, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on July 25, for pedler's ware. It is commonly called New Shoreham, to distinguish it from the old, which lies near it, and is now of little account. It is seated on an arm of the sea, which makes it a place of some trade, but it has no safe harbour. It is a corporation, and sends two members to parliament; and is 16 miles N. W. of Newhaven, and 50 S. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 15. W. lat. 50. 54. N. The market is now disused.

**** SHORT-CASTLE**, situated on the N. side of the town of Mallow, in the county Cork, province of Munster.

*** SHOULDHAM**, a village in Norfolk, England, with two fairs, on September 19, and October 10, for cattle and toys.

SHREWSBURY, town of Shropshire,

England, with three markets on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and 7 fairs, on Saturday after March 15, Wednesday after Easter-week, Wednesday before Whitfun-day, for horses, horn-cattle, sheep, cheese, linen, and cloth; on July 3, and August 12, for horned cattle, horses, hogs, cheese, linen, sheep, and lambs wool; on October 3, and December 12, for horses, sheep, hogs, butter cheese, and linen. It is seated in the heart of the county, on a pleasant ascent, and on the banks of the Severn, which almost surround it. It contains 5 parish churches, besides a chapel, two of which are handsome structures, adorned with lofty spire steeples. It is a large place, with handsome houses and good streets, full of inhabitants. It is surrounded with a strong wall, through which there are three gates, and on the E. and W. two good stone bridges. It had an exceeding strong castle, now in ruins, and it is the common mart between England and Wales, to which all sorts of Welsh commodities are brought. It is a corporation, with the title of an earldom, has a large free-school, and sends two members to parliament. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, 24 common councilmen, and a town-clerk. The town is near two miles long, and the streets mostly broad, and paved. It is 36 miles W. of Litchfield 20 N. W. of Bridgnorth, and 176 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 41. W. lat. 52. 43. N.

**** SHREWSBURY**, the principal town of the county of Monmouth, in New Jersey, situated on the southern bank of a river of its own name, and near the sea. It is a considerable place. Lat. 40. 18. lon. 74. 38.

**** SHRONE-HILL**, situated near Tipperary town, in the county of that name, province of Munster.

SHROPSHIRE, an English county, 48 miles in length, 28 in breadth, and bounded by Cheshire on the S. Denbighshire and Montgomeryshire on the W. Herefordshire on the S. and Staffordshire on the E. It contains 22,380 houses, 139,680 inhabitants, 170 parishes, and 16 market-towns, 5 of which send members to parliament, which, with two for the county, make 12 in all. The principal rivers are, the Severn, which runs through the midit of the county, the Terne, the Clun, and the Rea, with several other smaller streams. The W. and S. parts are mountainous, but the E. and N. more plain and level; however, the soil is pretty fertile every where, yielding corn and pastures, besides pit-coal iron, and other commodities. The air is sharp and cold on the tops of the hills and mountains, but

but in the lower parts temperate enough. Shrewsbury is the capital town.

* **SHROTON**, a village in Dorsetshire, England, with one fair, on September 25, for horses, bullocks, sheep, and all sorts of haberdashery ware.

** **SHRULE**, situated in the county Mayo, province of Conaught; 92 miles from Dublin. Near it are the ruins of a castle, and also those of the superb abbey of Shrulc. Fairs held Easter-Monday, 26 July, and 11 November.

SIAM, a kingdom of Asia, in the E. Indies; bounded on the N. by that of Laos; and on the E. by Cambaya and Kco; on the S. by the gulph of the same name; and on the W. by the peninsula of Malacca. It is 550 miles in length, and 250 in breadth, though in some places not above 50. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, and the soil produces plenty of rice, cotton, and fruits, but different from those in Europe. The animals are also particular to those parts of the world. The French authors have cried it up as the finest and richest country in the world, and yet the inhabitants, both men and women, go almost naked. The better sort indeed wear rich garments; and yet those about the court are under a miserable subjection to the king, who shews himself but once a year to the common people. He is proprietor of all the lands in the country, and no one can buy any merchandizes till he has the refusal of them. He generally keeps a numerous army, among which there are 1000 elephants, and it is said he can bring 250,000 men into the field. It is a flat country, which in the rainy season is overflowed; for which reason most of the houses are built on pillars, and they have no communication for some months but by boats. Their religion is Paganism, but are an honest sort of people, thinking that doing good both to men and beasts is the principal part of their duty. There are mines of gold, silver, tin, and copper, and they have plenty of pepper, aloes, benjamin, and musk. The women are the only merchants in buying goods, the men being generally maintained by the industry of their wives. The Europeans that come there to trade, generally take their wives for the time they stay, who are not less in esteem when the men are gone. The mandarins, that is, the principal men who daily attend the palace, are 3000 in number, and are whipt very severely with split ratans for the least fault; even the ladies are not exempted from this punishment, and they are so far from being ashamed of it, that they expose their backs as they go along the streets, to shew what they have

undergone, thinking it an honour to be taken notice of by so great a king; however, the other parts of their bodies are covered with a thin scarf. The inhabitants are well shaped, have large foreheads, little noses, handsome mouths, plump lips, and black sparkling eyes. Both sexes go bare-headed, and the men are of an olive colour, with little beards; but the women are of a straw complexion, and some have their cheeks a little red. They have abundance of wild animals in the woods, as elephants, rhinoceroses, leopards, and tigers. Their tame cattle are beeves, buffaloes, and hogs, of which they have plenty about their farms. Besides which there are large and dangerous crocodiles, and serpents 20 feet long. Their temples and priests are very numerous; the latter distinguished from the laity by an orange-coloured garment, and they keep their heads, beards, and eye-brows close shaved. They have schools for the education of their children, and there is scarce any among them but what can read and write. **Odiam, Juthia, or Juda**, is the capital town.

* **SIARA**, a town of S. America, in Brasil, and capital of a captainship of the same name, which lies between those of Maraguan, and Rio Grande, on the N. coast. In the neighbourhood is a fort, built upon a mountain, near the river Siar. Lon. 39. 35. W. lat. 3. 15. S.

SIBA, a province of Asia, in the empire of the Great Mogul; bounded on the N. by Naugraet; on the E. by Great Thibet; on the S. by the provinces of Gor and Iamba; and on the W. by Bengal. In this country there is a large lake, from whence the river Ganges proceeds. It is very little known to Europeans.

SIBERIA, a large country, comprehending the most northern part of the Russian empire in Asia. It is bounded on the E. by the Ocean; on the S. by Great Tartary; on the W. by Russia; and on the N. by the Frozen Ocean. It is about 2000 miles in length from E. to W. and 750 in breadth from N. to S. Hither the czar sends the great men of his court into exile that have displeased him, as well as all other persons of whom he would purge the center of his dominions. The S. part is a very good country, producing all the necessaries of life; but the N. part is extremely cold, almost uncultivated, and thin of people. The principal riches of Siberia consist of furs, skins and furs. **Tobolskoi** is the capital town, where the viceroy resides. The inhabitants are of three sorts, Pagans, or the natives of the country, Mahometans,

and Muscovites; the former dwell in forests in the winter, and in the summer on the banks of rivers; their garments are the skins of wild beasts. They have bows, arrows, a knife, and a kettle, in which all their riches consist. They make use of rein deer and dogs, instead of horses, to draw their sledges. They have several idols, which they are often displeased with, and will either beat or burn them. They don't all use the same ceremonies, so that they are different in different parts; but they all live in wretched huts, which they remove from place to place. Those in the southern parts are not much more polite, but they have horses with which they go a hunting, and their houses, though poor, are not shifted from place to place. Nor are the Mahometan Tartars, who dwell in these parts, so ugly as in other places. As for the Russians settled here, they are much the same as in their native country. It is through this vast tract of land that Russian caravans travel every year, when they carry their merchandizes to China. There are several large rivers in it, which supply the inhabitants with large quantities of fish, on which many of them chiefly live. These rivers are taken notice of in their proper places.

SIBET. See ZIAST.

SICHEM, or RICHEN, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, seated on the river Demur, and to the S. of it is a celebrated monastery. It is 18 miles E. of Mechlin, or Malines. Lon. 5. 0. E. lat. 51. 6. N.

** SICILIES, the two, a kingdom of Europe, extending from lat. 36. 30. to 43. 20. N. and from Lon. 12. 40. to 18. 30. E. The principal divisions are, 1st. the kingdom of Naples, containing the S. E. extremity of Italy, consisting of 12 districts; and, the island or kingdom of Sicily in the Mediterranean, 165 miles long and 120 broad, which is westward of Naples, divided by a channel called the Faro 5 miles broad; it is divided into seven districts. The capital towns are Naples, Foggia, Tarento, Lucca, Salerno; and in Sicily, Palermo, Catania, Geigenti, Messina and Syracuse, and the population of the whole, is estimated at 600,000 souls, of which proportion Naples is nearly double that of Sicily. The form of government is a limited monarchy, and hereditary to females. It being a fief of the Holy See, a small acknowledgment is paid by the king to the pope, but that dependance is merely nominal, and the tribute has been lately refused. In Naples, the old feudal government subsists with considerable strength. The states meet every second

year, for the granting of subsidies. Their assemblies or parliaments, are composed of deputies from the nobles, ecclesiastical barons and the cities. The royal edicts, to have the force of laws, must be registered by another assembly of the nobility and citizens. The Sicilian states have the power of granting subsidies, by their deputies, like Naples; vassalage still exists, and in many parts, the owners of lay estates have a territorial jurisdiction. The army consists of 27,000 men on the lists, of which 4,200 are cavalry. The navy consists of about 32 vessels, whereof 1 is a 90 gun ship, 17 are of various force, from 54 to 20 guns, and 14 are x-becks and gallies. The number of sailors is not great, but there is a corps of marines and of naval artillery; and all military and naval affairs are under the direction of a Council of War. The nett revenues amount to about 6000,000 of ducats, or 1000,000l. sterling, and the general expences 975,000, consequently a saving of 25,000 per annum. With respect to jurisdiction, public affairs are under the direction of the State Council, consisting of four secretaries of state, the collateral council and the various peculiar departments. The courts of law are numerous, every province has its municipal administration, but their judicial proceedings are extremely slow. At Naples there is a supreme court of appeal. To the honour of the present government, they have done much towards the legislative improvement of the kingdom; yet still is litigation so extensive, as to give support to above 30,000 lawyers. The established religion is the Roman Catholic, Jews are in a degree permitted, and the present government, has scarcely left a shadow of power to the Inquisition, nor is the papal power great, though the clergy are extremely numerous, and possess near half the wealth of the kingdom. There are 23 archbishops and 115 bishops in Naples; there have been reckoned above 45,000 priests, near 25,000 monks, and 21,000 nuns, beside innumerable convents in Sicily. Since 1783, there have been 470 nunneries suppressed. Literature is in a wretched state, though the fine arts hold a distinguished place. The schools are in the hands of ignorant monks, who inculcate little more than superstition, their surest support; and the universities which are four, viz. Naples, Salerno, Palermo, and Catania, are little more than seminaries for the clergy, at Naples there is an Academy of Arts and sciences. The soil here is extremely fertile, and the climate favourable. Nature does almost every thing, and agriculture

culture is much neglected, yet large quantities of wine, oil, fruits, silk and saffron are produced; all kinds of minerals are to be found here, but not worked to advantage; and their breed of horses and mules particularly good, they have also much wool and salt. They have but few manufactures, and those trifling, of silk, cotton, coarse woollens, linen, soap and vermicelli. Their natural productions, form the chief articles of their export trade. Their imports are Asiatic and European luxuries, also, woollens, linens and hard-ware, their natural products equalize the trade, and the natives have neither inclination nor encouragement for industry or enterprize. Their only colonial possession is a small part of Tuscany, called the coast del Presidii, and the small republic of Ragusa, situated in, and almost surrounded by Turkish Dalmatia, is under their protection. Naples was an independent state, so early as 1086, and Sicily in 1530. In no government has there been so great a variety of revolutions, or such frequent changes of its sovereigns, as in Sicily. It came to the house of Savoy, by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, who changed it with the emperor Charles VI. for Sardinia in 1718; and in 1734 the sovereignty of the societies was conferred upon Charles III. son of the king of Spain, who succeeding to his father's crown in 1759, resigned that of the Sicilies, and conferred it upon his third son, Ferdinand; in whom, and his heirs male, right is established.

SIDAYE, a strong town of Asia, on the N. coast of the island of Java, in the E. Indies, with a harbour. Lon. 113. 15. E. lat. 6. 40. S.

SIDEN. See **GIODDA**.

* **SIDEROCAPSA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Macedonia, famous for a gold mine in its neighbourhood. It is 5 miles from the gulph of Contessa. Lon. 13. 44. E. lat. 40. 30. N.

* **SIDLAM**, a village in Dorsetshire, England, with one fair, on December 6, for all sorts of cattle.

* **SIDLEY**, a village in Suffex, England, with one fair, on Monday after June 29, for pedler's ware.

SIDMOUTH, a sea-port town of Devonshire, England, with a small market, and two fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, and Monday after September 10, for cattle. It is a small fishing town, seated on the sea-shore, and was formerly pretty considerable, before its harbour was choaked up. It is 12 miles S. E. of Exeter, and 157 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 15. E. lat. 50. 38. N.

SIDON, or **SAYD**, a sea-port town of

Asia, in Syria, and in that part formerly called Paletine. It was anciently a place of great strength, had an extensive trade, and is said to be the place where glass was invented. It is still a place of some note, has a good castle, and a pretty well frequented harbour. It is also the residence of a Turkish bashaw. It is 45 miles W. of Damascus, and is seated on the sea-shore. Lon. 36. 5. E. lat. 33. 53. N.

SIDRA, an island of the Archipelago, lying on the coast of Sicania, between the gulph of Napoli and that of Aegina. Lon. 24. S. E. lat. 37. 0. N.

SIDRA, a spacious gulph on the coast of Barbary, between Tripoli and Barca, which takes its name from a small island at the bottom of the gulph.

SIEGEN, a town of Germany, in Westeravia, with a castle, and the title of a principality, which it gives to a branch of the house of Nassau. It is seated on a river of the same name, 17 miles N. W. of Dillenburg, and 37 E. of Cologne. Lon. 8. 5. E. lat. 50. 53. N.

SIEGBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Burg. It is subject to the elector Palatine, and is 15 miles from Cologne. Lon. 7. 22. E. lat. 50. 43. N.

SIENNA, a large, ancient, and celebrated city of Italy, in Tuscany, and capital of the Siense, with an archbishop's see, a famous university, and a citadel. It is about 4 miles in circumference, and surrounded with an old wall. The metropolitan church is much esteemed by travellers; and though it is a Gothic structure, the architecture is admirable. It is built with black and white marble, and the pavement is of Mosaic work. It is not very populous, but the women have more freedom than in any other place in Italy. It is adorned with a great number of palaces, fountains, and superb churches; as also a magnificent hospital. The great area is round, and the houses about it are of the same height, supported by piazzas, under which people may walk in all weathers; in the middle is a basin, which they can fill with water at any time, and represent a sea-fight with small vessels. The Italian language is taught here with such purity, that a great many foreigners frequent it on that account. It is seated on three eminences, in a fertile soil, 36 miles S. of Florence, and 105 N. by W. of Rome. Lon. 11. 11. E. lat. 43. 10. N.

* **SIENNESE**, a duchy in Italy; bounded on the N. by the Florentino; on the S. by the Mediterranean Sea, and the duchy of Castro; on the E. by the Prugino, and Orvierano; and on the W. by the Florentino, and the Tuscan Sea; being

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being about 55 miles in length, and as much in breadth. The soil is pretty fertile, especially in mulberry-trees, which feed a great number of silk-worms, and there are several mineral springs. Sienna is the capital town.

SIERRA LEONE. See **SERRA LEONE.**

SIERRA MORENA, mountains of Andalusia in Spain.

SIFANTO, or **SIPHANTO,** an island of the Archipelago, to the W. of Paros, to the N. E. of Milo, and to the S. W. of Serphanto. The air is so good here, that many of the inhabitants live to the age of 120, and their water, fruits, wild fowl, and poultry, are excellent, but more especially the grapes. It abounds with marble and granite, and is one of the most fertile, and best cultivated of these islands. The inhabitants employ themselves in cultivating olive-trees and caper, and they have very good silk. They trade in figs, onions, wax, honey, and straw hats, and may be about 5000 in all. Lon. 25. 15. E. lat. 37. 9. N.

SIGAN, a town of Kensi, and capital of the province of Kensi, in China, where there are a great number of palaces. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the river Guei, in a pleasant country. Lon. 108. 15. E. lat. 34. 46. N.

SIGETH, a town of Lower Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name. It is seated in a morass, and has a triple wall, with ditches full of water, and is defended by a citadel, being one of the strongest places in Hungary. It now belongs to the house of Austria, and was retaken from the Turks in 1669, after it had been blocked up two years. It is 50 miles N. W. of Eiseck, and 38 W. by S. of Colocz. In some maps it is called Zigat. Lon. 18. 58. E. lat. 46. 17. N.

SIGISTAN, a province of Asia, in Persia; bounded on the N. by Sablestan, and Corasan; on the W. by Kerman; on the E. by the dominions of the Great Mogul; and on the S. by Makeran. It is surrounded with high mountains, and is but little known to the Europeans.

* **SIGNY,** a town of France, in Champagne, and in the generality of Chalons, with an abbey worth 38,000 livres a year.

* **SIGTUNA,** an ancient town of Sweden, in Upland, seated on the lake Malar, between Stockholm and Upsal.

SIGURNZA, a very strong town of Spain, in New-Castile, with an university, an archbishop's see, and a castle, in which is an arsenal. It is surrounded with walls, and very well fortified. The university consists of several colleges, but the most considerable structure is the ca-

thedral church. The air is very cold in the winter, but they have a great deal of wood for firing. It is seated on a hill, at the foot of Mount Atienza, 60 miles N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 41. W. lat. 41. 6. N.

SILEZIA, a province of Germany, with the title of a duchy. It is bounded on the N. by the marquisate of Brandenburg and Poland; on the S. by Moravia and Hungary; on the E. by Poland; and on the W. by Lower Lusatia and Bohemia. It is about 274 miles in length, and 100 in breadth; and some geographers pretend, that there are 100 cities, 352 towns, 863 castles, 4000 gentlemen's houses, and 41,618 villages. The principal rivers are the Oder, and the Vittula, or Voisel; besides which, there are the Neisse, the Bober, the Queis, the Oppa, and the Elbe. There is a long chain of mountains, which separate Silesia from Bohemia, one half belonging to the one, and the other to the other, and they have their particular names. On the top of the mountain of the Giants, is a famous spring, frequented by a great number of people, partly out of devotion, and partly to drink the waters. There were mines of gold, silver, and other metals; but they have not been worked for many years. There are also some precious stones, but too much time is required to obtain them. The highest mountain of Silesia is called Zorenberg, situated in the principality of Schweidnitz, and is 104 miles in circumference. The most considerable silver-mines at present are at Reittlein, in the principality of Brieg. There are also mines of lead, copper, and iron, and quarries of various stones, besides antimony, salt-petre, sulphur, alum, vitriol, quick-silver, sealed earth, and other minerals. The principal manufactory is linen-cloth, and they have also some woollen manufactories, and glass-houses. They feed a great number of cattle, have large studs of horses, and plenty of game in the woods. They have but few lynxes and bears, and fewer wolves, because they give a ducat a head for every one that is killed. They have a great many lakes, full of pikes, carps, and other good fish; also plenty of bees, which produce a great deal of honey and wax. They have wheat, barley, oats, millet-seed, and turnips, sufficient for the use of the inhabitants; and in some places they cultivate saffron; but their wine is very bad, and therefore they turn it mostly into vinegar. Silesia is divided into the Upper and Lower. In the Upper, the inhabitants are generally Roman Catholics, speaking the Polish language; and

and in the Lower, almost all Protestants, and speak their mother tongue. Silesia is divided into 17 small duchies, and seven free states, without comprehending the county of Glatz. These are taken notice of in their proper places. Part of this country was ceded to the king of Prussia in 1742, by the treaty of Breslaw.

SILISTRIA, or DORESTRO; a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, and capital of a sangiacate of the same name, with a citadel, and an archbishop's see. It is seated near the confluence of the rivers Mossavo and the Danube, 97 miles N. E. of Nicopoli, and 170 N. E. of Adrianople. Lon. 27. 31. E. lat. 45 0. N.

** **SILLERY**, a colony on the N. side of the river St. Laurence, about a mile above Quebec, so called from a gentleman of that name who established it.

SILLEBAR, a sea-port town of Asia, in the East Indies, and in the island of Sumatra, seated on the western coast, a little S. of Bencoolen. Lon. 101. 0. E. lat. 4. 0. S.

* **SILSOR**, a village in Bedfordshire, England, on the road from London to Bedford, with two fairs, on May 12, and September 2, for all sorts of cattle.

** **SILVERMINES**, situated in the county Tipperary, province of Munster, 77 miles from Dublin. Here are some lead mines, which (with those lately found on the estate of Sir William Godfrey, at Miltown, in the county Kerry near the harbour of Cattlemain) are the only ones of the kind wrought in this kingdom to any considerable extent. Half a mile beyond Silvermines, are the ruins of Dunalty Castle. Fairs held at Silvermines, 1 May, 8 June, 12 September, and 25 October.

** **SILVER-SPRING**, a town in Barnstable county, Plymouth colony, New England, on the peninsula that forms Cape Cod bay.

* **SILVERTON**, a village in Devonshire, England, with two fairs, on June 24, and September 4, for cattle.

SIMMEREN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and capital of a principality of the same name, with a strong castle. It belongs to the elector Palatine, and is seated on the river Simmeren, 26 miles W. of Mentz, and 35 E. of Trier. Lon. 7. 41. E. lat. 49. 51. N.

* **SIMON, ST.** a town of France, in Picardy, with the title of a duchy, erected by Lewis XIII.

** **SIMON, ST.** an island near the N. mouth of the river Alaramaha, in the colony of Georgia, about 45 miles

long, and from 2 to 4 broad, in the middle of it is the town of Frederica.

SIMONTHOZNA, a strong town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Tolna, with a fortified castle. It was taken from the Turks in 1686, and is seated on the river Sarwige, in a morass, eight miles from Tolna. Lon. 18. 16. E. lat. 46. 40. N.

** **SIMSBURY**, a town in Stratford county, Connecticut, to which belong some copper mines.

SINAI, a mountain of Asia, in Arabia Petrea, and in a peninsula formed by the two arms of the Red Sea. Here the law was given to Moses, for which reason the Mahometans have it in great veneration; and here the Christians have a monastery, which formerly contained a great number of monks, and there were a great number of little chapels and cells for hermits. The monastery is surrounded with a high wall, and those that go in and out, are let down, or drawn up in baskets. Lon. 34. 15. E. lat. 29. 2. N.

SINGAPORE, a promontory of Asia, in the E. Indies, and at the S. end of the peninsula of Malacca, opposite to the island of Sumatra, which, with the Malacca coast, form the strait of Singapore. Lon. 104. 10. E. lat. 1. 10. N.

* **SIND, or SINDI**, a province of Asia, and the most western of the Mogul's dominions, on the sea-coast. It is bounded on the N. by Buckor, on the E. by Jell-emere, and Soret; and on the W. by Persia. Laribunder is its sea-mart, and is about 15 miles from the sea, seated on a branch of the river Sindi, which is capable of receiving ships of 200 tons. It is but a village of about 100 houses, built with crooked sticks and mud; but it has a large stone fort to protect the ships; ratta is the capital town of this province, which abounds in wheat, rice, and pulse. The river Sindi overflows all the low grounds in April, May, and June, which leaves a fat slime, that always produces a plentiful crop. The inland parts produce salt-petre, sal-armoniac, borax, opoponax, assa foetida, bezoar, lapis-lazuli, and raw silk. They have also manufactories of cotton, and silk of various kinds; and they make fine cabinets, inlaid with ivory, and finely lacquered. They also export great quantities of butter, clarified and wrapt up in duppas, made of the hides of cattle. Their religion is Mahometanism, but there are 10 Gentcos to one Mussulman, who have full toleration, and keep their fasts and feasts as formerly. The ladies wear hoops of ivory, on both their arms and legs, and when they die, they are burnt

burnt with them. They have large black cattle, excellent mutton, and small hardy horses. Their wild game are deer, hares, antelopes, and foxes, which they hunt with dogs, leopards, and a small fierce creature, called a shiahgush. They have also a great number of wild fowl, free for any body to shoot.

** SINGLAND, situated in the county Limerick, province of Munster; fairs held Easter-Tuesday, and 11 December.

* SINGO, a town of Turkey, in Europe, and in Macedonia, on the coast of the gulph of Mont Santa. Lon. 24. 0. E. lat. 40. 13. N.

* SINGOR, a town of Asia, in the E. Indies, in the kingdom of Siam, and on the coast of Malacca, seated at the mouth of a small river, in the gulph of Patana. Lon. 101. 25. E. lat. 6. 40. N.

SINIGAGLIA, a handsome and strong town of Italy, in the Marche of Ancona, with a castle, and two harbours, seated on the sea-coast, in an unwholesome air, and on the river Nigola, 17 miles from Pesaro, and 34 E. of Urbino. Lon. 13. 29. E. lat. 43. 45. N.

* SINMOSTON, a village in Suffex, England, with one fair, on September 19, for horned cattle and sheep.

SINOPE, a sea-port town of Turkey in Asia, and in Natolia, surrounded with walls, with double ramparts, and triangular, and pentagonal towers, but the castle is very much neglected. The inhabitants are Turks, who will not admit any Jews, and the Greeks are obliged to live in the suburbs. However, it is much decayed, being nothing like what it was formerly. It is the birth-place of Diogenes, the cynic philosopher, and is seated on an isthmus of a peninsula, where there is a good harbour on the Black Sea. Lon. 33. 55. E. lat. 41. 5. N.

SINTZHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in Craigow, belonging to the elector Palatine. It is seated in a morass, 12 miles S. E. of Heidelberg, and 12 N. W. of Hailbron. Lon. 9. 0. E. lat. 49. 15. N.

SION, an ancient and handsome town of Switzerland, and capital of the Val-lais, with a bishop's see, whose bishop is a prince of the empire. It is an ancient place, pretty large, and increasing every day. It has three castles, in one of which the bishop resides. Three miles from this town is a monastery, whose church and rooms are cut out of a rock. It is seated in a fine plain, at the foot of two mountains, on the river Rhone, 50 miles E. of Geneva, and 50 S. W. of Bern. Lon. 7. 12. E. lat. 46. 6. N.

* SION, a famous mountain of Asia, in

Judea. It joins to the S. side of Jerusalem, but is now inconsiderable, and answers very little to the account given of it in the scriptures.

* SIOR, a town of Asia, and capital of the kingdom of Corea, in the province Sangado, seated near a large and handsome river. Lon. 126. 5. E. lat. 37. 30. N.

* SIOUT, a town of Africa, and one of the largest and most populous in Egypt. It has a kachef, several mosques, and is the see of a Copti bishop. There are the ruins of an ancient amphitheatre, and some sepulchres of the old Romans. It is surrounded with delightful gardens, and fine palm-trees, that bear the date in Egypt. This place is the rendezvous of those that go in the caravan to Sennar and Nubia. It is a mile from the river Nile, and 185 S. of Cairo. Lon. 31. 24. E. lat. 27. 2. N.

* SIPHNO, a town of the Island of Nansio, in the Archipelago, with a Greek archbishop's see.

SIRADIA, a town of Great Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, where the palatinate resides, with a castle. It is seated in a plain, on the river Watra, 62 miles N. E. of Br. law, and 105 N. W. of Cracow. Lon. 18. 55. E. lat. 51. 32. N. The palatinate is bounded on the N. by that of Lincieza, on the E. by Sandomir, on the S. by Silesia, on the W. by Silesia and the palatinate of Kalish, which also bounds it on the N.

SIRANGER, a town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and capital of the province of Siba, seated on the Ganges, 180 miles N. of Benares. Lon. 79. 15. E. lat. 31. 20. N.

SIRIK, a town of Germany, in Lor-rain, seated on the river Moselle, 14 miles E. of Luxemburg. It is defended by a castle, seated on a neighbouring hill, and belongs to France ever since the year 1643. Lon. 6. 38. E. lat. 49. 36. N.

* SIRMICH, an ancient and celebrated town of Sclavonia, and capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see, seated on the river Bolweth, near the Save, 42 miles S. E. of Etseck, and 27 N. W. of Belgrade. Lon. 20. 19. E. lat. 45. 13. N.

* SISSAC, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Basil, and capital of a small territory of Sisgow, seated on a plain.

SISSEG, a town of Croatia, on the confines of Sclavonia, now very small, but has still a monastery. It is seated on the river Save, 28 miles from Zagabria, and 42 E. of Carlsbad; subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 16. 17. E. lat. 46. 6. N.

* SISSOPOLI,

* **SISSOPOLI**, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Romania, with an archbishop's see. It is very thin of people, and seated on a small peninsula of the Black Sea, 25 miles S. of Mesembria, and 97 N. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 28. 9. E. lat. 42. 30. N.

SISTERON, a rich, populous, and strong town of France, in Provence, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a bishop's see, seated on the side of a rock, on the top of which is a small citadel. It is a populous trading place, on the river Durance, 45 miles N. E. of Aix, and 35 S. W. of Embrun. Lon. 6. 1. E. lat. 44. 11. N.

* **SITIA**, a town of Greece, on the N. coast of the Isle of Candia, seated near a bay of the same name, 38 miles from Candia. Lon. 26. 29. E. lat. 35. 0. N.

SITTARD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Juliers, seated near the river Maese, 10 miles S. of Roermond, on the confines of Limburg. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 50. 58. N. It was almost ruined in 1677, and belongs to the elector Palatine.

* **SITTINGBURN**, a town in Kent, England, a mile to the N. of Milton, and a great thoroughfare between Rochester, and Canterbury, provided with several good inns; but has no market, though two fairs, on Whit-Monday, for linen and toys, and on October 9, for linen, woollen-drapery, and hardware. It is 18 miles S. E. of Rochester, and 41. E. by S. of London. Lon. 0. 48. E. lat. 1. 19. N.

* **SIVRAI**, a town of France, in Poitou, and capital of a county of the same name, seated on the river Charente, 25 miles from Poitiers, and 100 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 0. 0. lat. 46. 16. N.

** **SIX-MILE-BRIDGE**, a post town, situated in the county of Clare, province of Munster; above 102 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 6 May and 5 December. Likewise a place of same name in county Limerick, province of Munster; 102 miles from Dublin. A mile beyond which are the ruins of Scule castle, and about a mile farther situated on a hill, are the large ruins of Rockstown castle.

** **SIX-MILE-CROSS**, situated in the county Tyrone, province of Ulster; 87 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 19 June.

** **SIX-MILE-WATER**, situated in the county Antrim, province of Ulster; the town of Antrim being seated on it, over which it has a bridge. Also a place of same name in the county Cork, province of Munster; where are fairs on 6 May.

* **SIZUN**, a small island of France, on the coast of Brittany, eight miles from

the main land. It is almost on a level with the water, and produces only barley.

SKAR, an ancient town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, where there are the ruins of an ancient palace, the residence of the Gothic kings. It is seated on the river Lida, in a morass, five miles from the Lake Wanar, and 17 N. E. of Falcoping. Lon. 14. 0. E. lat. 58. 16. N.

SKEEN, a town of Norway, in Denmark, and in the government of Aggerhuys. It is remarkable for its mines of iron and copper, and is seated near the Catagat-Sea, 10 miles W. of Tonsburg, and 40 W. of Frederickstadt.

** **SKEHEEWINKY**, situated in the county Cork, province of Munster; at this place there is a cave between Michael's-town and Cahier, the opening to which is a cleft of rock in a lime-stone hill, so narrow that it is difficult to get into it; you descend by a ladder about 20 steps, and are then in a vault of 120 feet long, and 50 or 60 high. In some places the cavity in the rock is so large, that when well lighted up by candles, it takes the appearance of a vaulted cathedral, supported by massy columns. The spar in all this cave is very brilliant, and almost equal to Brittol-stone. For several hundred yards in the larger division of this cave, there is a deep water at the bottom of the declivity to the right, which the common people call **THE RIVER**. A part of the way is over a kind of potters clay, which is of a brown colour, and may be moulded into any form; a very different soil from any in the neighbouring country.

** **SKELIG-ISLANDS**, situated off the coast of the county Kerry, province of Munster; there are 3 of them, the largest is called the Great, and the smallest the Little Skelig; the former is 3 leagues from the main, the others are but rocks of marble; it is remarkable that the Ganet never nestles on any place in the south coast of Ireland, but on one of these islands; lat. 51. 35. N. Lon. 10. 30 W. there is a rock on the north coast of the kingdom, which has the same peculiarity.

** **SKERRIES**, situated in the county Dublin; province of Leinster; 17 miles from the metropolis; at a small distance are the Skerries islands or rocks, they are three in number, and remarkable for producing great quantities of the seaweed, from which kelp is made; that called Holm Patrick; is famous for having been the residence of St. Patrick; where are still to be seen the venerable remains of a church, dedicated to that Saint. The town of Skerries is a small fishing

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fishing village, situated on the sea-coast.

**** SKIBBEREEN**, a post and fair town in the county of Cork, province of Munster, above 161 miles from Dublin. situated by the river Ilen, within about 5 miles of Baltimore. Fairs held 14 May, 10 July, 2 August, 12 October, 11 and 23 December.

SKIE, an island in Scotland, and one of the largest of the western islands. It is 60 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, and divided from the counties of Ross and Inverness, by a narrow channel, 35 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. It is cut into a great number of gulphs and promontories, and there are seven high mountains, near each other, in the middle of the island. The vallies are fruitful in pastures, and produce plenty of barley and oats. The sea about it is full of fish, particularly cod and ling; and there are surprising shoals of herrings in the season.

SKIPTON, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and 11 fairs, on October 6, for flax, and horses; May 23, for horned cattle, and sheep; Palm Sunday-Eve, for horses; Easter-Eve, for cattle and sheep; first, second, and third Tuesday after Easter, for horned cattle; Whitfun-Eve, for linen-cloth, and mercery goods; August 5, for horses, and cloth; November 20, for horned cattle; and December 20, for horses, broad-cloth, and pedler's ware. It is a handsome place, seated near the river Aire, in a rough, stoney, hilly country, called the Craven, 41 miles S. by E. of Richmond, and 222 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 42. W. lat. 53. 55. N.

**** SKULL-HARBOUR**, situated in the county Cork, province of Munster, near the E. point of which, are the ruins of Ardintenant castle.

**** SLADE-BAY**, situated about a mile N. E. of Hook tower, in the harbour of Waterford, province of Munster.

*** SLAGEL**, a town of Denmark, and capital of a prefecture of the same name, in the Isle of Selem.

*** SLAGHAM**, a village of Suffex, England, with one fair, on Easter-Tuesday, for pedler's ware.

*** SLAGURN**, a small town of Germany, in Pomerania, seated on the river Wipper, 10 miles from Rugenwald.

*** SLAIDBURN**, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, England, 6 miles W. by N. of Gilsburn, with 4 fairs, on February 14, April 15, and October 20, for cattle.

**** SLANE**, situated in the county Meath, province of Leinster, 24 miles

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from Dublin, near which is New Grange, having several ancient curiosities. Fair, 2 June and 8 November.

SLANEY, a town of the kingdom of Bohemia, formerly a handsome city; but since Prague is grown so large, it is much decayed; however, the castle is still in being. It is 18 miles N. W. of Prague. Lon. 18. 27. E. lat. 50. 16. N.

**** SLANEY**, a considerable river, having the town of Wexford at its mouth; it runs through Wexford, Carlow, Wicklow, and part of Dublin counties.

SLAWKAW, or **AUSTERLITZ**, a town of the kingdom of Bohemia, in Moravia, and capital of a circle of the same name; 10 miles E. of Brinn. Lon. 16. 57. E. lat. 49. 5. N.

*** SLIAFORD**, a town in Lincolnshire, England, with a market on Mondays, and 5 fairs, on Plough-Monday, Easter-Monday, and Whit-Monday, for horses, horned cattle, and sheep; on August 12, for provisions; and on October 10, for horned cattle, and sheep. It is a large well built place, well inhabited, and had formerly a castle, the ruins of which are yet to be seen. It is 18 miles S. of Lincoln, and 110 N. of London, Lon. 0. 21. W. lat. 53. 1. N.

SLIESWICK, an ancient and considerable town of Denmark, and capital of a duchy of the same name, in the province of Gottorp, with a bishop's see, secularized in 1586. St. Michael's church, which was the cathedral, is a magnificent structure, and has a chapter of noble ladies, of the Protestant religion. This town was much more considerable than it is at present, it having suffered greatly by the wars of Germany. It is seated on the gulph of Sly, where there is a good harbour, 60 miles N. W. of Lubeck, and 125 S. W. of Copenhagen. Lon. 10. 0. E. lat. 54. 39. N.

SLIESWICK, the duchy of, or S. Jutland, is about 100 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by N. Jutland; on the E. by the Baltick Sea; on the S. by Holstein; and on the W. by the Ocean. It contains 14 cities, 17 towns, 13 castles, 278 parishes, 1480 villages, 162 farms, 116 water-mills, and 106 gentlemen's seats. It is a pleasant, fertile, populous country, and a sovereign duchy. Formerly, the king of Denmark had half of it, and the other belonged to the house of Holstein-Gottorp; but during the last war in the N. the king not only conquered this duchy, but the possession of it was confirmed to him by the treaty of the North, in 1720. In 1731, a prince of Bareith-Culmbach was made governor of this duchy, and resides at Gottorp.

**** SLIIVE**,

SLEIVE BLOOM, or **BLADHMA SLIABH**, a range of mountains between the King's and Queen's counties, province of Leinster; and which in ancient times was one of the boundaries of Munster, on the Leinster side.

** **SLIEVE-CARMEN**, a name given to the mountains of the county Wicklow, province of Leinster.

** **SLIEVE-CONN**, or **Principal Mountain**, now called **SLIABH RIOCH**, between the barony of Fermoy, and the county Limerick.

** **SLIEVE-CROOB**, a mountain in the barony of Upper Iveagh, county Down, province of Ulster.

** **SLIEVE-DONARD**, situated in the barony of Upper Iveagh, county Down, province of Ulster. On the summit of this mountain, are two rude edifices (if they may be so termed) one being a huge heap of stones piled in a pyramidal figure, in which are formed several cavities, and in the centre of this heap, is a cave formed by broad flat stones, so disposed as to support each other without the help of cement. The other edifice is composed of many stones so disposed in rude walls and partitions, called Chapels, and perhaps was an oratory and cell of some ancient anchorite.

** **SLIEVE-MISS**, a general name given to a range of considerably high mountains, between the bays of Castlemain and Tralee, county Kerry, province of Munster; and which divides these arms of the sea.

** **SLIEVE-NA-BOIL-IROGH**, some high mountains so called, situated in the county Down, province of Ulster; on one of them is an antient Cromlech.

** **SLIEVE-NA-GRIDEAL**, is a Druidical Cromlech on the top of a hill, and composed of a huge flat unhewn rock, in shape somewhat like a Lozenge in heraldry, 11 feet long, and 9 broad. It is raised upon two rude supporters of the same kind of stone; and the stratum upon which the supporting stones stand, is a solid rock. This is situated in the county Down, province of Ulster.

SLIGO, a county in the province of Conaught, 25 miles in length, and as much in breadth; bounded on the E. by that of Leitrim; on the W. by the county of Mayo; on the N. and N. W. by the western Ocean; and on the S. and S. W. by Roscommon and Mayo. It contains 41 parishes, 6 baronies, 1 borough, and sends 4 members to parliament, 2 for the county, and 2 for the borough of the same name; which is the only market town in the county, and is seated on a bay of the same name, 26 miles E. of Killalla, and 100 N. W. of

Dublin. Lon. 8. 26. W. lat. 54. 13. N.

** **SLIGO-TOWN**, situated in the county Sligo, province of Conaught, 105 miles from Dublin; it is a borough, port and fair town; lat. 54. 12. N. long. 8. 40. W. It is a town of considerable trade, and has a barrack for two companies of foot, and a charter-school, it is remarkable for the venerable ruins of an ancient Dominican monastery, founded in 1252, by Maurice Fitzgerald, enough of which still remains to mark its former splendor, here are the monuments of several ancient and famous families. Near Sligo is a place called Lugna Clogh or the Giant's grave, where several large stones are raised upon the ends of others, which are pitched perpendicularly, not unlike those very remarkable ones at Stonehenge, on Salisbury plain in England. They are the monuments of several famous persons, who have been buried there, as is evident from their bones, which have been found under their venerable pieces of antiquity. Sligo returns 2 members to parliament, patronage in the family of Wynne; it is the shire town of the county, and the assizes are held there. Fair days 27 March, 4 July, 11 August, and 9 October.

* **SLINGFOLD**, a village in Suffex, England, with one fair, on Easter-Tuesday, for pedler's ware.

** **SLIGUFF**, situated in the county Carlow, province Leinster; fairs held 12 February and 1 November.

** **SLOCUMS ISLAND**, one of the Elizabeth Islands, in Buzzards-Bay, New England.

SLONIM, a town of Poland, in the province of Lithuania, and in the palatinate of Novogrodeck, with a castle. It is seated on the river Sczraa, 40 miles S. W. of Novogrodeck, and 60 S. E. of Grodno. Lon. 25. 57. E. lat. 53. 0. N.

SLOOTEN, or **SLOTEN**, a populous, trading town of the United Provinces; in Friesland, and capital of Westergoog; seated on a lake called Slooter-mer, 3 miles from the Zuider-Zee, and 18 N. W. of Stenwick. Lon. 5. 26. E. lat. 52. 55. N.

SLUCZK, a large and populous town of Poland, in Lithuania, and capital of a duchy of the same name; famous for three battles gained here, by Constantine duke of Oltrog, over the Tartars, in the reign of Sigismund I. It is seated on the river Siuck, 62 miles S. of Minsk, and 70 S. E. of Novogrodeck. Lon. 27. 14. E. lat. 53. 2. N.

SLUTTETSBURG, a town of Russia, in the province of Ingria, seated on the S. side of the lake Ladoga, 30 miles E.

of Petersburg. Lon. 31. 20. E. lat. 60. 0. N.

SLUYS, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Flanders, seated opposite the island of Cadfant, with a good harbour; 10 miles N. of Bruges, and 24 N. W. of Ghent. Lon. 3. 25. E. lat. 51. 19. N.

SMALAND, or **E. GOTHLAND**, a province of Sweden, which makes part of Gothland, and is bounded on the N. by Ostrogothia, or E. Gothland; on the E. by the Baltic Sea; on the S. by Schonen, and Bleckingia; and on the W. by Westrogothia, or W. Gothland. It is about 112 miles in length, and 62 in breadth. Calmar is the capital town.

SMALKALD, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and in the county of Henneburg; famous for the confederacy entered into by the German protestants against the emperor, commonly called the League of Smalkald. The design of it was to defend their religion and liberties. It is seated on the river Werra, 25 miles S. W. of Erford, and 50 N. W. of Bamberg. Lon. 10. 53. E. lat. 50. 49. N. It is subject to the prince of Hesse-Cassel.

* **SMARDEN**, a town in Kent, with a market on Mondays, and one fair, on October 10, for pedler's ware. It is 10 miles S. E. of Maidstone, and 47 S. E. of London. Lon. 0. 43. E. lat. 51. 11. N.

** **SMERWICK-HARBOUR**, situated in the county Kerry, province of Munster; the bottom is actually a turf bog, which shews that it was once dry land.

* **SMITH**, a village in Kent, England, with two fairs, on May 12, and September 29, for horses, cattle, and pedler's ware.

** **SMITHSBOROUGH**, situated in the county Monaghan, province of Ulster; above 67 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 2 April, Whit-Monday, 2 Monday in August and November.

** **SMITHS-TOWN**, in King's-county, Long Island, New York, 7 miles from Huntingdon.

SMOLENSKO, a large and strong town of Russia, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle, seated on a mountain, and a bishop's see. It is strong by its situation, being in the middle of a wood, and surrounded by almost inaccessible mountains. It has however been taken and retaken several times, by the Poles and Prussians; but the latter have had possession of it ever since the year 1687. It is seated on the river Nieper, near the frontiers of Lithuania, 197 miles N. E. of Novogrodeck, and 230 N. of Kiow. Lon. 31. 22. E. lat. 54. 50. N.

SMOLENSKO, a duchy and palatinate of Russia; bounded on the N. by Beila; on the E. by the duchy of Moscow; on the S. by that of Severia, and the palatinate of Meislaw; and on the W. by the same palatinate, and by that of Witeplk. It is full of forests and mountains, and the capital town is of the same name.

SMYRNA, a sea-port town of Turkey, in Asia, and one of the largest and richest cities of the Levant. The goodness of the harbour has caused it to be rebuilt several times, after having been destroyed by earthquakes. It is the rendezvous of merchants from almost all parts of the world, and the magazines of their merchandizes. It contains 15,000 Turks, 10,000 Greeks, 1800 Jews, 200 Armenians, and 200 Franks. The Turks have 19 mosques, the Greeks 2 churches, the Jews 8 synagogues, the Armenians 1 church, and the Latins 3 convents. There are three bishops, one Greek, the other Latin, and the third Armenian. The streets are more open, better paved, and the houses better built, than in other towns of the continent. The street of the Franks is the finest in Smyrna, and lies all along the harbour. It is 8 days journey from Constantinople. 6 from Cognac, 25 from Aleppo by the caravans, 7 from Cataya, and 6 from Satalia. The caravans of Persia often bring 200 bales of silk in a year, besides drugs and cloths. The other commodities brought here are, thread made of goats hair, cotton, yarn, cotton in bags, nutgalls, wax, scammony, rhubarb, opium, aloes, tutty, galbanum, gum-arabic, gum-tragacanth, gum-amoniack, frankincense, zedoary, and all sorts of carpets. All the trade passes through the hands of the Jews, and they seem to have better capacities for trade than other merchants. The English and Dutch factors have Protestant chapels, and taverns are as open here as in Europe. The fortifications consist in a fort, a castle, a mountain, and an old citadel. It is seated at the bottom of a large bay, 183 miles W. by S. of Constantinople. Lon. 27. 25. E. lat. 38. 28. N.

SNACKERBURG, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in Brunswick-Lunenbourg, seated at the confluence of the rivers Elbe, and West. It is a large trading place, and subject to the elector of Hanover. Lon. 9. 30. E. lat. 53. 10. N.

* **SNAITH**, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, England, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs, on the first Friday in April, for cattle, horses, and pedler's ware; on August 10, for pedler's ware; and on the first Friday in

September, for cattle and horses. It is a small town, and seated on the river Aire, 22 miles S. of York, and 175 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 2. W. lat. 53. 39. N.

SNEEK, a handsome, populous, and strong town of the United Provinces, in Friesland, and in Westergoo; seated on a lake of the same name, in marshy land, 8 miles S. of Franeker, and 10 S. W. of Leuwarden. Lon. 5. 26. E. lat. 53. 2. N.

**** SNEEM-HARBOUR**, situated in the county Kerry, province of Munster.

SNETHAM, a town in Norfolk, England, with a market on Fridays, but no fairs. It is seated on a small inlet of the sea, 12 miles N. by E. of Lynn-Regis, and 99 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 32. E. lat. 52. 55. N.

SEIATIN, a trading town of Little Poland, and capital of Potekia; seated on the river Pruth, on the confines of Moldavia, 8 miles E. of Coloni, and 45 S. E. of Halittz. Lon. 26. 7. E. lat. 48. 44. N.

SNOWDON-HILL, a mountain in Carnarvonshire, said to be the highest in Wales, though not always covered with snow.

**** SNOW-HILL**, a small town in Somersetshire-county, in the E. division of Maryland, N. America.

SIANA, or **SUANE**, an ancient and almost ruined town of Italy, in Tuscany, and in the Siennese, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a high mountain, near the river Flora, 30 miles S. E. of Sienna. The badness of the air has caused it to be almost deserted, and it is now no more than a village. Lon. 11. 46. E. lat. 42. 40. N.

*** SOBERNHEIM**, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the left bank of the river Nave, a little below Martenstein.

*** SOCHACZOW**, a town of Poland, in the duchy of Mazovia, seated on a rivulet, 20 miles from the Vistula.

*** SOCHEU**, a town of Asia, in China, and the first military city in the province of Chenfi. It is defended by a fort, and there is a temple dedicated to a blind man, said to have been one of the greatest politicians in China. Lon. 112. 20. E. lat. 38. 48. N.

*** S C I E T Y I S L A N D S**, a cluster of isles so named by Capt. Cook in 1769. They are situated between the latitudes of 16. 10. and 16. 55. S. and between the longitudes of 150. 57. and 152. W. They are seven in number. Huaheine, Ulitea, Otahe, Balabola, Moucooa, Toobace, and Tabooamanoo, or Saunders's island, which is here included, as being subject

to Huaheine. The soil, the productions, the people, their language, religion, customs, and manners, are so nearly the same as at Otaheite, that little need be added here on that subject. Nature has been equally bountiful in uncultivated plenty, and the inhabitants are as luxurious and as indolent. A plantain branch is the emblem of peace, and changing names the greatest token of friendship. Their dances are more elegant, their dramatic entertainment have something of plot and consistency, and the exhibit temporary occurrences as the objects of praise or satire; so that the origin of ancient comedy may be already discerned among them. The people of Huaheine are in general stouter and fairer than those of Otaheite, and this island is remarkable for its populousness and fertility. Those of Ulitea, on the contrary, are smaller and blacker, and much less orderly. Capt. Cook put on shore a Cape ewe at Balabola, where a ram had been left by the Spaniards; and also an English boar and sow, with two goats, at Ulitea. If the valuable animals, which have been transported thither from Europe, should be suffered to multiply, no part of the world will equal these islands in variety and abundance of refreshments for future navigators.

SOCONUSCO, a province of N. America, in New-Spain; bounded on the N. by Chiapa; on the E. by Guatimala; on the S. by the S. Sea; and on the W. by the province of Guaxaca, being about 88 miles in length, and almost as much in breadth. It is sheltered from the N. wind by high mountains, which renders the air exceeding hot, and the soil is not very fertile. There are a few Spaniards settled here.

SOCOTORA, an island of Asia, lying between Arabia-Felix, and Africa, about 50 miles in length, and 22 in breadth. It is particularly noted for its fine aloes, known by the name of Socotrine aloes. The natives are Mahometans, with a mixture of Paganism, and pretty much to strangers, who call there in their passage to the E. Indies. It abounds in fruit and cattle, and they have a king of their own, who depends on Arabia.

SOCZOWA, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Moldavia; seated on the river Seret, 32 miles S. W. of Jassy, and 112 S. W. of Kamienieck. Lon. 26. 20. E. lat. 47. 16. N.

SODBURY, a town of Gloucestershire, England, with a market on Thursdays, which is large, for corn and cheese; and two fairs, on May 23, and June 4, for cattle, cheese, and pedler's ware. It is seated in a bottom near the Downs, and particularly

particularly noted for its fine cheese. It is 15 miles E. N. E. of Bristol, and 103 W. of London. Lon. 2. 15. W. lat. 51. 36. N.

SODOM, formerly a town of Asia, famous in the Holy Scriptures for being set on fire by lightning; on account of the wickedness of the inhabitants. It stood in what is now called the Dead Sea; where, according to some, the ruins of that city are still to be seen; but this all sensible travellers, particularly Maundrel, absolutely deny. It is likewise false, that the birds which fly over it drop down dead, and there are fruits upon the banks, which are fair and tempting on the outside, but within full of ashes.

SODOR, a little village in Columbkil, one of the Western isles of Scotland, near that of Mull. It was formerly a bishop's see, which comprehended all the islands, together with the Isle of Man, for which reason the bishop is still called the bishop of Soder and Man.

SORST, a large, handsome, and rich town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Mark. It was formerly a free and imperial town; but now belongs to the king of Prussia, and has suffered greatly by fires. The streets are watered with streams that proceed from a lake, and the inhabitants are generally papists. It is 12 miles S. W. of Lippstadt, and 30 S. E. of Munster. Lon. 8. 11. E. lat. 51. 41. N.

SOFALA, or **CEFALA**, a kingdom of Africa, lying on the coast of Molambique, near Zanguebar. It is bounded on the N. by Monomotopa; on the E. by the Mosambique-Sea; on the S. by the kingdom of Sabia; and on the W. by that of Manica. It contains mines of gold and iron, and a great number of elephants. It is governed by a king tributary to the Portuguese, who built a fort at the principal town, which is of the same name, and of great importance for their trade to the W. Indies. It is seated in a small island, near the mouth of a river. Lon. 35. 40. E. lat. 20. 20. S.

SOFFA, or **SOPHIA**, a large town of Turkey in Europe, and capital of Bulgaria, where the beglerbeg of Romelia resides, with an archbishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the mountains of Argentaro, on the river Bogana, in an unwholesome air, 135 miles N. W. of Adrianople, and 250 from Constantinople. Lon. 23. 58. E. lat. 42. 30. N.

* **SOFRUY**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, noted for a very handsome mosque. It is seated on a hill, at the foot of a mountain of the same name, which makes part of the Atlas, and be-

tween two rivers, 12 miles E. of Fez. Lon. 4. 48. W. lat. 33. 40. N.

SOCDIANA, a country which was anciently a part of Bactria; now called Maracanda, and its capital town Samarcand.

* **SOGNO**, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo; bounded on the N. by the river Zaire; on the S. by that of Ambrili, which separates it from Bemba; on the W. by the Ocean; and on the E. by Pango and Sundi. It is a dry, sandy country, and yields a great deal of salt. The inhabitants are said to be Christians, converted by the Portuguese. The capital is Banza Sogno, a very small place, but the Capuchins have a church here. Lon. 13. 15. E. lat. 3. 50. S.

SOHAM, a town of Cambridgeshire, England, whose market is disused, but has one fair, on April 28, for cows and horses. It is seated on a fen of the same name, near Soham Meer, which takes up 1000 acres of land. It is 5 miles S. E. of Ely, and 68 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 14. E. lat. 52. 21. N.

SOIGNIES, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Hainault, and county of Mons, seated near a small forest, on the river Senne, eight miles N. E. of Mons, and 17 W. of Brussels. Lon. 4. 14. E. lat. 53. 29. N.

SOISSONS, an ancient, large, and considerable town, in the Isle of France, and capital of the Soissonnois, with a bishop's see. The cathedral has one of the most considerable chapters in the kingdom; and the bishop, when the archbishop of Rheims is absent, has a right to consecrate the king. It has 12 parishes, 6 abbeys, and a French academy, founded in 1694; is seated in a very pleasant and fertile valley, on the river Aisne, 30 miles W. by N. of Rheims, and 60 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 24. E. lat. 49. 23. N. The Soissonnois is bounded on the N. by Laonnois; on the E. by Champagne; on the S. by La Brie; and on the W. by Valois. It abounds in corn, wood, and pastures.

SOLDANIA-BAY, is on the S. W. coast of Africa, a little to the N. of the Cape of Good Hope. Lon. 18. 4. E. lat. 33. 10. S.

SOLEURE, or **SOLOTHURN**, an ancient, large, handsome, and strong town of Switzerland, and capital of a canton of the same name. It is divided into two parts by the river Aar, which communicate by a bridge. The streets are large and neat, and the public buildings handsome. It is very well fortified, and surrounded with deep ditches, covered ways, good ramparts, and considerable outworks. The cathedral, and the Jesuits college, whose front was built at the ex-

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pence of Lewis XIV. are superb structures. The handsome gardens in the suburbs, and the country houses in the neighbourhood, render it a delightful place to live in. It has its great and little council, the former of which consists of 100 burgeses, and the latter of 36 senators. It is seated on a hill, 20 miles N. N. E. of Bern, 27 S. W. of Basle, and 45 W. of Zurich. Lon. 7. 20. E. lat. 47. 15. N.

SOLEURE, a canton of Switzerland, bounded on the N. by the canton, and bishoprick of Basle, or Basil; on the E. and S. by the canton of Bern; and on the W. by the same, and the territories of the bishoprick of Basle. It is 35 miles in length from N. to S. 25 in breadth from E. to W. and contains 12 bailiwicks. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics, and the country abounds in all the necessaries of life.

* **SOLFATARA**, a mountain of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Tera di Lavoro, surrounded with other mountains, in the form of an amphitheatre; and there is a cavity above a mile in length and breadth, which smokes in the day, and flames in the night. It brings in a considerable revenue to the king of the Two Sicilies, on account of the large quantity of sulphur and alum got from thence, all the neighbouring fields are full of sulphur, and if you dig ever so little a way in the ground, the soil will smoke. Near it is a small lake full of black thick water, which seems always to be boiling.

* **SOLIHULL**, a town in Warwickshire, England, which formerly had a market, now disused; but has two fairs, on May 10, and October 10, for cattle, sheep, and horses. It is 24 miles N. E. of Worcester, and 102 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 52. 24. N.

SOLINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the duchy of Berg, 15 miles S. E. of Dusseldorp, and subject to the elector of Palatine. It is seated near the river Wipper. Lon. 7. 10. E. lat. 51. 10. N.

SOLMS, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in the landgravate of Hesse-Cassel, and in the territory of Wetteravia. It has a strong castle, and belongs to a branch of the house of Nassau, is seated on a hill, 10 miles N. W. of Geissen, and 10 S. E. of Herborn. Lon. 8. 31. E. lat. 50. 35. N.

* **SOLOGNE**, a small territory of France, which makes part of the government of Orleans, to the S. of the river Loire. It is about 72 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, and is a pleasant country, abounding in pastures and game. Romorantin is the principal town.

* **SOLOKAMSKO**, a town of the Russian empire, seated on the river Obolke,

famous for its salt-pits, and good horses. Lon. 57. 26. E. lat. 59. 16. N.

* **SOLOR**, an island of Asia, in the E. Indian-Sea, to the S. of the Island of Celebes, governed by its own king. Lon. 123. 55. E. lat. 9. 0. S.

SOLOTHURN. See **SOLEURE**.

SOLSONA. See **SALSONA**.

SOLTWELD, a town of Germany, in the Old Marche of Brandenburg, seated on the river Jetze. Lon. 11. 34. E. lat. 52. 56. N.

SOMBRERO, an island of America, and one of the Caribbees. It is in the form of a hat, from whence it had its name, Sombrero, in Spanish, signifying a hat; but is not inhabited. It is 80 miles N. W. of St. Christopher's. Lon. 63. 53. W. lat. 18. 50. N.

* **SOMBRERO**, an island of Asia, in the E. Indian Sea, 30 miles N. of Nicobar. The inhabitants are mild, timorous, and very obliging to strangers. The priests are dressed much in the same manner as we paint the devil, by which they keep the inhabitants in awe.

SOMELPOUR, a town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and in the kingdom of Bengal, on the river Goel; near it are fine diamonds, supposed to be washed down from the mountains of Golconda. It is 90 miles from Hugely.

** **SOMERS**, a town in Hartford county, Connecticut, 12 miles S. E. of Springfield.

** **SOMERSET-COUNTY**, in Maryland, N. America; the principal town is of the same name.

SOMERSETSHIRE, an English county, 56 miles in length, and 28 in breadth; bounded on the N. and N. W. by the Bristol channel, and Gloucestershire; on the W. by Devonshire; on the S. by Dorsetshire; and on the E. by Wiltshire. It contains 56,000 houses, 300,000 inhabitants, 385 parishes, 35 market-towns, and sends 18 members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Severn, which is here called a sea; the Avon, the Tor, the Parret, the Tone, the Frome, and the Ex. The air is generally very good, unless in the marshy parts, which are subject to agues. The soil is very fertile, except on the hills, of which there are a great number, except in the lower parts, and these are full of bogs. It has several woollen manufactories, and Bristol is the capital town.

SOMERTON, a town of Somersetshire, England, with a market on Tuesdays, and 4 fairs, on Tuesday in Passion-week, three weeks after, six weeks after, and nine weeks after, for all sorts of cattle. It was formerly a considerable place, and the county took its name from hence.

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It is at present pretty large, and the market considerable for corn, provisions, sheep, and cattle. It is 13 miles S. of Wells, and 129 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 51. 22. N.

SOMME, a river of France, in Picardy, which has its source from Fonsomme, in Vermandois, and after having crossed Picardy, passes by Amiens and Abbeville, and falls into the British Channel, between Crotory and St. Valery.

SOMMIERES, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, and territory of Nismes, on the river Nidourly, 10 miles from Nismes. Lon. 4. 11. E. lat. 43. 48. N.

* **SOMPY**, a town of France, in Champagne, and in the election of Rhetel, seated on the river Py, with the title of a barony.

SONCINO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and in the Cremonese. It is naturally strong, and seated on the river Oglio, 20 miles N. W. of Cremona, and 20 S. W. of Bresse. Lon. 9. 44. E. lat. 45. 24. N.

SONDRIO, a town of the Grisons, and capital of the Valteline, seated on the river Adda, 34 miles N. E. of Como. Lon. 9. 40. E. lat. 46. 11. N.

* **SONKUAS**, a people that inhabit the S. part of Africa, to the N. of the Cape of Good-Hope: The country is said to be mountainous, and they live upon hunting and roots; and the women are said to be as skilful in the chase as the men. Their huts are made with the branches of trees interwoven, and covered with rushes.

SONNEBURG. See **SUNNEBURG**.

SOPHIA. See **SOFFA**.

* **SOPHIANIA**, a town of Asia, in Persia, and in Aderbeitzan, seated in a valley, 25 miles N. W. of Tauris. Lon. 47. 25. E. lat. 38. 35. N.

SOPRON, a strong town of Lower Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name, seated on a small river, near the frontiers of Austria, 30 miles S. E. of Vienna, and 27 S. W. of Presburg. Lon. 17. 0. E. lat. 47. 46. N.

SORA, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro, with the title of a duchy, a handsome castle, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Garigliano, on the confines of the Campagna of Rome, 65 miles E. of Rome, and 65 N. W. of Naples. Lon. 14. 4. E. lat. 41. 54. N.

* **SORA**, a small, but strong town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, with a handsome college for the nobility. Lon. 11. 23. E. lat. 55. 26. N.

SORAW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Lusatia, near the confines of Silesia, seated near

the river Bober, 25 miles S. of Crossen, and 32 N. E. of Gorlitz. Lon. 15. 48. E. lat. 51. 40. N.

* **SORBON**, or **SORBONNE**, a village of France, in Champagne, in the diocese of Rheims, and in the Rhetelois, 5 miles from Chateau Porcien, and remarkable for the birth of Robert Sorbon, confessor of St. Lewis, and founder of the Sorbonne in Paris.

SORET, a small province of Asia, in the East Indies, and in the peninsula, on this side the Ganges. It is the dominions of the Great Mogul; and is bounded on the N. by Jesselmeur; on the N. W. by Tatta; on the W. by Laribundar-bay, and the river Padder, which runs into that bay. Janagat is the capital town.

SORIA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, built on the ruins of the ancient Numantia, near the source of the river Douro, or Duero. Lon. 2. 2. W. lat. 41. 48. N.

* **SOROCK**, a strong town of Poland, seated on the river Neister, with a strong castle. The Turks were obliged to raise the siege of this place in 1602.

** **SORRELL-RIVER**, in the province of New York, rises in Lake Champlain, and falls into the river St. Lawrence, Sorrell fort is at the mouth of it.

SORRENTO, a sea-port town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Terra di Lavoro, with an archbishop's see. It is seated in a peninsula, on the gulph of Naples, at the foot of a mountain of the same name, 17 miles S. E. of Naples, and 10 N. E. of Amalfi. Lon. 14. 24. E. lat. 40. 36. N.

* **SOS** a town of France, in Armagnac, near a forest. It is also the name of a town of Sain, in Navarre, with a castle, where Ferdinand the Catholic was born.

SOSPELLO, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, and in the county of Nice, seated on the river Bevera, 8 miles N. of Monacho, and 15 N. E. of Nice; it belongs to the king of Sardinia. Lon. 7. 34. E. lat. 43. 52. N.

* **SOTEVAST**, a town of France, in Normandy, in the election of Valogne, with a castle and priory.

* **SOTTEVILLE**, a town of France, in Normandy, half a mile from the city of Rouen, and on the other side the bridge of boats.

* **SOVANO**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, and in the Siennese, 25 miles W. of Orvietto. Lon. 11. 48. E. lat. 42. 42. N.

* **SOVANO**, a cape of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the Farther Calabria, and at the entrance of the gulph of St. Eufemia.

SOUBISE,

SOUBISE, a town of France, in Guienne, and in the territory of Saintonge, with the title of a principality, seated on an eminence on the river Charente, 5 miles N. of Brouage, and 22 S. of Rochelle. Lon. 1. 2. W. lat. 45. 57. N.

SOULLAC, a town of France, in Guienne, and in the territory of Quercy, near a Benedictine abbey of the same name. It is seated on the river Borese, 32 miles N. of Cahors. Lon. 1. 21. E. lat. 44. 55. N.

* **SOULE**, ST. a town of France, in Champagne, in the election of Troyes.

SOULLIANS, a town of France, in Poitou, and in the election of Sables d'Olonne.

SOUND, a strait between Sweden and Denmark, through which ships usually sail from the Ocean into the Baltic Sea. It is about 4 miles broad, and here the Danes take toll of all merchant ships that pass into the Baltic.

* **SOUPROSE**, a town of France in Gironde, and in the diocese of Dax, seated in a morass near the river Adour.

* **SOUR**, or **SUR**, a town of Turkey in Asia, and in Syria, seated on the sea-side, with an harbour. It was here that the famous city of Tyre was placed, but there is now nothing remaining of it but ruins. Lon. 36. 5. E. lat. 33. 40. N.

SOURE, or **SURR**, a river of the Netherlands, which runs from E. to W. through Luxemburg, and falls into the river Moselle, a little above Triers.

* **SOUREZE**, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Lavaur, with a Benedictine abbey.

* **SOUSE**, or **SUZA**, a strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, and capital of a province of the same name, with a castle and a good harbour. The governor of the province resides here, and it is a place of some trade. It is seated on a rock near the sea, 65 miles S. E. of Tunis. Lon. 11. 15. E. lat. 35. 52. N.

* **SOUTERRAINS**, a town of France, in Limosin, and in the election of Limoges, five miles from that city.

SOUTHAM, a town of Warwickshire, England, with a market on Mondays, and one fair, on July 10, for horses, cows, and sheep. It is seated in a fertile soil, and has a considerable market for cattle. It is 13 miles S. of Coventry, and 75 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 23. W. lat. 52. 36. N.

SOUTHAMPTON, a sea-port town of Hampshire, England, with three markets, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and two fairs, on April 25, and Trinity-Monday, for horses, cattle, and leather. It is commodiously seated on an

arm of the sea, is a place of good trade, and well inhabited by merchants and shopkeepers. It is large and well built, containing five parish-churches, and an hospital called God's House. It is surrounded by walls and several watch-towers; and had a strong castle to defend the harbour, now in ruins. It is a corporation and county of itself, with the title of an earldom, and sends two members to parliament. It is 12 miles S. of Winchester, and 78 W. S. W. of London. Lon. 1. 26. W. lat. 50. 55. N.

* **SOUTH-BOURNE**, a village in Suffex, England, with one fair, on March 12, for pedler's ware.

* **SOUTH-BRENT**, a village in Somersetshire, England, with one fair, on October 10, for cattle, horses, and sheep.

* **SOUTH CAVE**, a village in Yorkshire, England, with one fair, on Trinity-Monday, for horses and sheep.

* **SOUTH-HARTING**, a village in Suffex, England, with two fairs, on the first Wednesday in June, for toys, and on October 28, for sheep and horned cattle.

SOUTHMOULTON, a town of Devonshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and six fairs, on Saturday after February 13, Saturday before May 1, Wednesday before June 22, Wednesday after August 26, Saturday before August 10, and Saturday before December 12, all for cattle. It is seated on the little river Moule, over which there is a stone bridge of three arches. It is a corporation, containing several inns, and manufactures of white serges and felts. It is 11 miles E. of Barnstaple, and 183 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 48. W. lat. 51. 10. N.

SOUTHPETERTON, a town of Somersetshire, England, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, on July 5, for cattle and lambs. It is seated on the river Parret, and the market is good for corn, and provisions. It is 20 miles S. W. of Wells, and 131 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 48. W. lat. 50. 55. N.

* **SOUTH-REPPON**, a village in Norfolk, England, with one fair, on July 25, for cattle, horses, and petty chapmen.

SOUTHWARK, a town of Surry, England, part of which now belongs to the city of London, and the whole is reckoned a suburb thereto, though it sends two members to parliament on its own account. The principal street runs from London-bridge to St. George's church; besides which there are three others, and two famous hospitals, namely, St. Thomas's and Guys, which are seated in that part called the Borough. There are also two prisons for debt, the King's-bench and the Marshalsea, and one for criminals.

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nals, called the New-Goal. The famous bridge which joins Southwark to London, is now greatly altered, the houses being taken down which rendered the passage over it very inconvenient.

* **SOUTH-WATER**, a village in Sussex, England, with one fair, on July 8, for pedler's ware.

SOUTHWELL, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on Whit-Monday, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, hogs, and merchandizes. It is an ancient place, and has a collegiate church, but is not very large. It is 10 miles N. E. of Nottingham, and 114 N. W. by N. of London. Lon. 0. 51. W. lat. 53. 6. N.

* **SOUTHWICK**, a village in Hampshire, England, with one fair, on April 5, for horses and toys.

* **SOUTH-WICK**, a village in Sussex, England, with one fair, on May 19, for pedler's ware.

SOUTHWOULD, a sea-port town of Suffolk, England, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on Trinity-Monday, and Bartholomew-day, which last two days each, for toys. It is commonly called Sowld, and is a pretty well-built place, seated on a pleasant cliff on the sea-coast; and has a harbour to the south, with a river and a draw-bridge on the west. It is a corporation, has a handsome church with a high steeple, and some trade with small vessels. It is strongly situated, being almost surrounded with water, especially at every high tide. Besides the church, it has a dissenting meeting, and about 200 tolerable good houses, which form one pretty broad street not paved. For the security of the port, there are two batteries of four guns each. The British herring fishery, being established here, is of some advantage to the town. Near this place stood the city of Dunwich, wherein were 52 places of worship, but there are now only a few houses, though it sends two members to parliament. It is 20 miles S. of Yarmouth, and 106 S. E. of London. Lon. 1. 54. E. lat. 52. 24. N.

SOVIGNY, a town of France, in Lyons, and in the territory of Bourbonnois; seated on the rivulet Quefne, 50 miles S. E. of Bourges, and 107 S. of Paris. Lon. 3. 21. E. lat. 46. 30. N.

SPA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the bishopric of Liege. It contains about 300 houses, and is famous for its mineral waters, known all over Europe. The inhabitants are very civil to strangers, and ready to do them all manner of good offices, but must be paid for their labour. It is seated in a valley, surrounded with

mountains. That called the Old Spa consists of miserable cottages, and is properly nothing but the suburb to the other. The inhabitants send out swarms of children, when strangers arrive, to get what they can by begging. The houses of the New Spa are all wood, old fashioned, dark and small, and yet it is affirmed, they can make 1200 beds for strangers. The church of the capuchins and the parish church are both seated upon eminences, and look very well at a distance. The inn called the Court of London is very large, the best in the place, and most frequented. The names of the five principal wells are Peuhon, Gerontier, Saviniere, Warpotz, and Tunnelet. The inhabitants are employed in making toys and other little things for strangers. Near it there are excellent fish and good game to accommodate those that come to the wells. It is 17 miles S. E. of Liege. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 50. 30. N.

** **SPAIN**, a large kingdom of Europe, bounded N. and S. by the sea; W. by Portugal and the Ocean, and N. E. by the Pyrenean Mountains, which separate it from France. It extends from 36. to 44. N. lat. and from 3. to 10. E. lon. The principal divisions are, New and Old Castile, Leon, Granada, Andalusia, Murcia, Valencia, Catalonia, Aragon, Upper Navarre, Asturias, Galicia, Estramadura, Biscay, Guipuscoa, Alava, and also the isles of Majorca, Minorca, and Ivica, in the Mediterranean. It contains 139 cities and principal towns, the most important of which are Madrid, Barcelona, Seville, Cadiz, Valencia, Granada, Murcia, Malaga and Saragossa; 21,083 villages; and the population is estimated at 10,500,000 souls. The form of government in Spain, is absolute monarchy, hereditary to females upon the extinction of the male line. This with the right of primogeniture, and indivisibility of the Spanish dominions, are the fundamental laws of the kingdom. The form of convening the deputies for consent, upon imposing any new tax, still exists, but it is merely a form; and the king's edict, to have the force of law, must be registered in the court of Castile. The provinces of Arragon, Navarre and Biscay, yet preserve some of their ancient privileges. The nobility and clergy, being in a great measure exempt from all taxes, the burdens fall entirely on the lower orders of the people. The king is not crowned, but proclaimed, and makes a public entry into Madrid, on his accession to the throne. With respect to the administration of government and the laws, a shadow of the states yet remains in the different

ferent provinces. That of Castile is still of some consequence. Public affairs are managed by the *junto*, or cabinet council. The chamber of Castile, has the internal administration, and is the supreme court of justice for all the dominions, being divided into four grand-chambers. The provinces are governed by viceroys, and the twelve tribunals or chancelleries. Beside these, there are inferior courts, under *corregidores*, *regidores* and *alcaldes*. Those jurisdictions are greatly multiplied, law suits excessively protracted, and the police extremely neglected. The army of the country consists of 73,000 regulars on the lists, and 20,000 militia, of which 18,300 are cavalry; and their navy, of 238 vessels, of which 72 are of the line, with 46 frigates and 16 xebecs. The annual revenue is near 30,000,000 of piastres or 5,625,000*l.* sterling, this estimate is from Old Spain only. The total including the revenues from Spanish America and the Indies, is said to amount to 100 million of piastres, or near 18 million sterling, but as this part is generally embezzled or anticipated, before they reach Old Spain, they are not included. The military charges amount to about a million and half sterling, and the total expenses of government to 5,750,000*l.* sterling; consequently a deficiency of 125,000*l.* sterling. This does not include any of the American or Indian expenses. The amount of their national debt in 1788, was estimated at 28,300,000*l.* sterling. The established religion is Roman Catholic, and of the most rigid stamp, no other christian sect being tolerated. The Jews have a very circumscripted permission. The horrid standard of the inquisition is yet erected for the punishment of any deviation from orthodoxy, but its severities have been somewhat mitigated during the last reign, and the king's assent is necessary to its capital executions. It has a supreme court at Madrid, and 18 other inferior tribunals in the provinces, who employ above 20,000 spies. They reckon 8 archbishops, 48 bishops, 117 cathedrals and collegiate churches, 2146 convents for men and 1028 for women. The number of the religious of all denominations is estimated above 200,000 and the ecclesiastical revenues immense. With regard to literature, its progress is ever incompatible with bigotry and persecution; and accordingly the sciences are at a low state here, notwithstanding the exertions of the Bourbon monarchs for their encouragement. With the expulsion of the Moors and Jews under Ferdinand, the sciences as well as industry seem to have

been banished, still there are remaining 27 universities, and at Madrid and Valencia are different societies and academical institutions. The climate is extremely hot. With regard to soil, that of Spain is in general good, and before the accession of Indian wealth, and the expulsion of the Moors and Jews, it was highly cultivated and extremely fertile; but at present, though thinly peopled, it does not produce corn enough for the internal supply. Valencia is the most fertile place at present, its people the most industrious, and it abounds in corn, wine, oil, fruits, silk, &c. In Spain there are vast sheep-walks, and their wool the finest in the world. They have also mines of saltpetre and salt, and minerals of every sort, particularly of iron remarkably good; and extensive quarries of marble and alabaster. The country yields vast quantities of silk, cotton, tobacco, indigo, saffron, sodee and different drugs. The principal article of her commerce is wool, of which her produce is 100,000 cwt. per annum. Till very lately she has not had for centuries any manufacture of consequence, excepting that of snuff, of which at Seville there was the largest factory in Europe, yielding a profit of 750,000*l.* per annum. The great profits of her Indian and American trade, are estimated at above 7 million sterling, per annum, which enables her to counterpoize the ballance of trade universally against her, in all her European commerce, consisting of various manufactories as well necessities as luxuries; to many of which she furnishes the raw material; thus feeding the labourers of other countries, while her own languish unemployed. With respect to habits, the Spaniards are proud, austere, and grave in their manners; vain of family descent, in so much, that their peasants and farmers keep genealogical tables of their lineage. They are indolent and jealously inclined; circumstances which may have picqued the ladies to merit the character of amorous and intriguing; and certainly keep themselves in general indigent, where they are in any sort dependant on industry. The colonial possessions of Spain are, in Africa, the towns of Ceuta, Oran, Melilla, and Mafalquivir; the Canary islands, and those of Anabon and Fernando Po, near the equator; in Asia, Manilla, the principal of the Philippine islands; in North America, Louisiana, California, New Spain, New Mexico, and both the Floridas; in South America, Terra Firma, Peru, Chili, Tucuman, Paraguay, Patagonia, the island of Juan Fernandes; and in the W. Indies, half

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half of St. Domingo or Hispaniola, Cuba, Porto Rico, Trinidad, Margarita, and other inferior islands; of all which the population is estimated at above 7 millions of souls. With respect to the history of the country, Spain, after having formed part of the Roman empire, fell a prey to the ravages of the Goths, who in their turn gave way to those of the Saracens. It was a long time parcelled into almost as many kingdoms as it now has provinces: these, by various revolutions and alliances, towards the end of the 15th. century, were united into the kingdoms of Aragon and Castile. Ferdinand, king of the former, marrying with Isabella, queen of Castile, formed in 1447, the kingdom of Spain; and having overturned the Moorish kingdom of Granada, expelled both Moors and Jews, and thus depopulated the most fertile provinces of their best inhabitants. Joan, the daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, married with Philip of Austria, and their united dominions passed to their son Charles V. with whom the Austrian line commenced in Spain: Charles became absolute in 1539, the last assembly of the states being in that year. His descendants filled the Spanish throne till 1701. When by the will of Charles II.; Philip duke of Anjou, one of the house of Bourbon, succeeded to the throne which was confirmed to him by the peace of Utrecht, after a long struggle, to place the crown upon a prince of the German branch of the house of Austria. By the same treaty of peace, upon the failure of the line of Philip, the house of Savoy is to succeed. Spain is watered by several rivers, of which the principal are, the Tajo, the Douro, the Guadiana, the Guadalquivir, and the Ebro, over all of which there above 700 bridges.

SPAIN, NEW. See MEXICO.

SPALATTO, or SPALATRO, a rich, populous, and strong town of the republic of Venice, and capital of Venetian Dalmatia, with a good harbour, and an archbishop's see. It is built upon the ruins of the castle of Dioclesian, and its walls make two thirds of those of the city; likewise its temple is the cathedral church. It is strong by situation, being built on a peninsula, which is joined to the Terra Firma, by a neck of land half a mile over. It is seated on the gulph of Venice, 35 miles S. E. of Sebenico, and 102 N. W. of Ragusa. Lon. 17. 31. E. lat. 44. 4. N.

* SPALDICK, a village in Huntingdonshire, England, with one fair, on Wednesday before Whitsuntide, for all sorts of cattle.

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SPALDING, a town of Lincolnshire, England, with a market on Tuesdays, and five fairs, on April 27, for hemp, and flax; on July 29, for horses and cattle; on August 30, for horses; and on September 21, and December 17, for hemp and flax. It is seated low among rivulets and drains, and on a navigable river, and is an ancient well-built place, with several rivers and barges belonging to it. It is 20 miles N. by E. of Peterborough, and 93 N. of London. Lon. 0. 2. E. lat. 52. 45. N.

SPANDAW, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the middle Marche of Brandenburg. It is naturally strong, being surrounded on all sides by morasses, and close to it is a fine fortress, with a fortified tower. The arsenal is in subterranean vaults, and there is a prison for state criminals, besides a spin-house for loose women. The inhabitants are maintained by navigation, trade, and manufactories. It is seated on the river Havel, 8 miles N. W. of Berlin, and 17 N. E. of Brandenburg. Lon. 13. 23. E. lat. 52. 36. N.

* SPANGENBURG, a town of Germany, in the Lower Landgraviate of Hesse, with a castle; seated on a small river, which falls into the Fulda.

* SPANHEIM, a county of Germany, in the Lower Palatinate, or rather between the Lower Palatinate, which lies to the W. the electorate of Mentz to the N. that of Treves, or Triers, to the W. and the duchy of Deux Ponts, and Lorraine to the S.

SPANISH-TOWN. See ST. JAGO.

** SPANIARDS-BAY, on the eastern coast of the island of Cape Breton. Lat. 46. 20. lon. 58. 29.

** SPANISH-ISLAND, situated in the bay of Baltimore, county of Cork, province of Munster.

** SPANSEL-HILL, or Spancel-hill, situated in the county of Clare province of Munster, 107 miles from Dublin. Here are the ruins of a castle, and a few miles from which, are the ruins of Quin Abbey, the most perfect of its kind in Ireland, having a complete quadrangular building, with piazzas, supported by a number of pillars of the Corinthian order. Fairs held at Spansel hill 23 and 24 June, and 20 August.

SPARTEL, CAPE, a promontory of Africa, on the coast of Barbary, at the entrance of the strait of Gibraltar. Lon. 5. 56. W. lat. 35. 50. N.

SPARTIVENTO, CAPE, a promontory of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, at the extremity of Farther Calabria. Lon. 16. 40. E. lat. 37. 50. N.

** SPAIGHTS-TOWN, an handsome sea-

sea-port town, in the island of Barbadoes. Lat. 10. 9. lon. 59. 21.

SPEILO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in Umbria, where there are the ruins of a theatre, and other remains of antiquity. It is seated on a hill, 3 miles N. W. of Folligno, and 13 N. of Spoleto. Lon. 12. 24. E. lat. 42. 30. N.

SPEY, a river of Scotland, which runs N. E. through the country of Badenoch and Murray, and falls into the German Sea, E. of the Frith of Murray.

SPEZZIA, **SPETIA**, or **SPECIA**, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a good harbour; seated at the foot of a hill, at the bottom of a gulph of the same name, 47 miles S. E. of Genoa, and 65 N. W. of Florence. Lon. 9. 37. E. lat. 44. 10. N.

SPICE ISLANDS, are islands of Asia, in the E. Indies, which are all in the hands of the Dutch. The principal are Banda, the Moloccas, and Ceylon, which see in their proper places.

SPIGELBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a county of the same name, 18 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. It is 22 miles S. W. of Hildesheim. Lon. 9. 46. E. lat. 51. 56. N.

SPIGNA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Montferrat, with a castle, and the title of a marquissate: subject to the king of Sardinia. It is seated between Acqua, and Savona, 40 miles S. E. of Turin. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 44. 45. N.

SPIKE-ISLAND, situated near Cork harbour, in the province of Munster.

SPULEMBERGO, a town of Italy in the territory of Venice, and in Friuli, 37 miles N. W. of Aquileia, and 47 N. by E. of Venice. Lon. 12. 15. E. lat. 46. 10. N.

SPILSBY, a town in Lincolnshire, England, with a market on Mondays, and four fairs, on Monday before Whitsunday. Monday after Whitsun-week, the Monday following, if in May, and the second Thursday in July, for all sorts of cattle, and cloathing. It is seated on the side of a hill, 30 miles E. of Lincoln, and 122 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 7. E. lat. 53. 12. N.

SPIRE, a free and imperial town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and capital of a bishopric of the same name. It was entirely ruined and burnt by the French in 1689, and in 1693 the imperial chamber, which was in this city, was removed to Ratisbon. They have since attempted to rebuild it, but with no great success. It is seated on the Rhine, seven miles N. of Philippsburg,

and 12 S. W. of, Heidelberg. Lon. 8. 32. E. lat. 49. 19. N.

SPIRE, the bishopric of, a territory of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, 50 miles in length, and 30 in breadth where broadest, and divided into two parts by the Rhine. It is a fertile country, and Spire is the principal town.

SPIREBACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on a river of the same name, 8 miles N. of Landau. Lon. 8. 12. E. lat. 49. 20. N.

*** SPIRITU-SANCTO**, a town of S. America, in Brasil, and capital of a government of the same name, with a small castle, and a harbour. It belongs to the Portuguese, and is seated by the sea-side, in a very fertile country. Lon. 41. 0. E. lat. 20. 10. S.

SPITAL, a town of Germany, in Upper Carinthia, with a handsome castle; seated on the river Lyser, near the the Drave, 30 miles W. of Clagenfurt. Lon. 13. 37. E. lat. 46. 53. N.

SPITHEAD, a famous road between Portsmouth, and the Isle of Wight, England, where the royal navy frequently rendezvous.

*** SPITTIE**, a village in Essex, England, with one fair, on September 1, for toys.

SPITZBERGEN, the most northern country of Europe, being to the N. of Norway, between Greenland to the W. and Nova Zembla to the E. The coast is beset with craggy mountains, and in the winter it is continual night for four months. The animals are large white bears, and white foxes. There are no settled inhabitants, and it is known only to those who go on the coast to fish for whales.

SPOLETO, an ancient, handsome, and populous town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a strong castle. It was formerly a large place, but in 1703 suffered greatly by an earthquake, and is now thin of people. There are the ruins of an amphitheatre, a triumphal arch, and an aqueduct. It is seated partly on the side of a hill, and partly in a plain, and in a country noted for good wine, near the river Tefino, 30 miles E. of Orvieto, and 55 N. of Rome.

*** SPOLETO**, the duchy of, a territory of Italy; bounded on the N. by the Marche of Ancona, and duchy of Urbino; on the E. by Farther Abruzzo; on the S. by Sabina, and the patrimony of St. Peter; and on the W. by Orvieto, and Perugino; being about 55 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. It was

was formerly a part of Umbria, and now belongs to the Pope.

SPREE, or **SPREHR**, a river of Germany, which rises in the mountains of Bohemia, on the confines of Misnia, and Lusatia, through which last it passes into the marquisate of Brandenburg, runs by Berlin, and falls into the Havel, over-against Spandaw.

**** SPRINGFIELD**, E. and W. two towns in Hampshire county, Massachusetts bay, seated on either side of Connecticut river, 8 miles below the Falls.

SPROTAW, a town of Germany, in Silesia, and in the duchy of Glogaw, with walls flanked with towers and a strong castle. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Bober and Sprotta, 20 miles S. W. of Glogaw, and 8 S. E. of Sagan. Lon. 15. 38. E. lat. 51. 40. N.

**** SPURRBOY**, situated in the county Limerick, province of Munster; fairs held 11 October.

*** SPUTTY**, a village in Denbighshire, in N. Wales, with five fairs, on May 21, July 3, September 27, October 23, and December 2, all for cattle.

SQUILACI, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Calabria, with a bishop's see, and the title of a principality. It was formerly famous, but now is a small place, though charmingly seated on the river Favelone, three miles from a gulph of the same name, and 30 S. of St. Severina. Lon. 16. 40. E. lat. 39. 3. N.

**** SQUINCE-ISLAND**, situated near Glandore harbour; in the county of Cork, province of Munster.

STABLO, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Liege, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey, whose abbot is a prince of the empire. The inhabitants of the town have a manufactory of leather, which they send to foreign parts. It is seated on the river Recht, nine miles S. of Limburg. Lon. 6. 5. E. lat. 50. 29. N.

**** STACK'S-MOUNTAINS**, situated in the county Kerry, province of Munster, in the barony of Clanmaurice.

STABE, or **STADEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, formerly an hanseatic. It has a considerable fortress, and a famous college; but Hamburg has deprived it of a great part of its trade. It has belonged to the elector of Hanover, together with the duchy, since 1720; and is seated on the river Swingel, near its confluence with the Elbe, 22 miles W. of Hamburg, and 45 N. E. of Bremen. Lon. 9. 19. E. lat. 53. 36. N.

*** STADEBERG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, on the con-

finis of the county of Waldeck, seated on the river Dimel. It was taken by the Swedes in 1645, who demolished the fortifications.

STAFARDA, a town of Piedmont, in the marquisate of Saluzzo, or Saluces, seated on the river Po, with a rich abbey. It is famous for a battle that the marquis de Catinat gained here over the duke of Savoy, and the Germans, in 1690. Lon. 7. 25. E. lat. 44. 34. N.

STAFFORD, the county town of Staffordshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and five fairs, on Tuesday before Shrove-Tuesday, on May 14, for horses and cattle; on June 29, for wool; on October 2, for colts; and on December 4, for cattle and hogs. It is seated on the river Sow, which washes its S. and W. parts, and over which there is a stone bridge, surrounded with meadows; has two parish churches, a free-school, a fine square market-place, in which is a handsome shire-hall, and under it the market-house. The streets are large, and many of the houses handsomely built. It was almost surrounded with a wall, now levelled with the ground; and is a corporation where the assizes and sessions are kept, and sends two members to parliament. It is 14 miles N. W. of Litchfield, and 135 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 53. 0. N. It has the title of an earldom.

STAFFORDSHIRE, an English county, 44 miles in length, and 27 in breadth, bounded on the W. by Shropshire; on the N. by Cheshire; on the E. by Derbyshire, and Warwickshire, and on the S. by Worcestershire. It contains 23,740 houses, 142,440 inhabitants, 130 parishes, 19 market-towns, and sends 10 members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Trent, the Dove, the Sow, the Cherner, and the Lime, the Tern, the Penk, and the Manyfold. The air is pleasant, mild, and wholesome, and the soil in the S. part good and rich, though not without heaths, which take up a large tract of ground; but then it abounds in coal-pits, and iron mines. The middle is level and plain, the N. hilly and barren, being full of heaths and moors, and where they use peats for fuel. There are also good stone-quarries, plenty of alabaster, and lime-stone. The county-town is Stafford.

STAGIRA, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Macedonia, seated on the gulph of Contessa. It is remarkable for being the birth-place of Aristotle, from whence he is called the Stagirite. It is now called Lyba-Nova, and is 16 miles from Contessa. Lon. 23. 48. E. lat. 41. 15. N.

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STAGNO, a town of Dalmatia, in the republic of Ragusa, with a small harbour, and a bishop's see, seated on a peninsula, in the gulph of Venice, 30 miles N. W. of Ragusa. Lon. 17. 50. E. lat. 43. 12. N.

* **STAGSHAWBAG**, a village in Northumberland, England, with two fairs, on Whitsun-Eve, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep; and on July 5, for linen and woollen-cloth, from Scotland.

STAIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, seated on the river Danube, over which there is a bridge, where they take toll, 65 miles W. of Vienna. Lon. 15. 0. E. lat. 48. 11. N.

STAINES, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on May 11, for horses and cattle; and on September 19, for onions and toys. It is seated on the river Thames, over which there is a bridge into Surry, and lies on the western road, containing several good inns, 19 miles W. by S. of London. Lon. 0. 25. W. lat. 51. 27. N.

STAINTON, a village in Lincolnshire, England, with one fair, on October 29, for hemp and sheep.

STAIR, a village in Scotland, in the shire of Air, which was the ancient seat of the Dalrymples; but lately gave title to John earl of Stair.

STALBRIDGE, a town in Dorsetshire, England, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on September 6, and November 4, for all sorts of cattle. It is 20 miles N. by E. of Dorchester, and 115 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 18. W. lat. 50. 57. N.

STALIMENE. See **LEMNOS**.

STAMBOUL, or **STAMPOL**, the name given by the Turks to Constantinople.

STAMFORD, a town in Lincolnshire, England, with two markets, on Mondays and Fridays, and seven fairs, on Tuesday before February 13; on Monday before Midlent Sunday, for horses, and stock of all sorts; on Midlent-Monday, for all sorts of haberdashery-ware; on Monday before May 12, Monday before June 13, August 5, and November 8, for horses, and stock of all sorts. It is seated on the river Weland, on the edge of Northamptonshire; is a large handsome place, containing six-parish-churches, several good streets, and fine structures. It is an ancient town, which formerly had a college, whose student removed to Brazen-Nose college, in Oxford. It is also a corporation, with the title of an earldom, and sends two members to parliament. It has no considerable manufactories, but deals chiefly in malt. It is 26 miles N. of Huntingdon, and 83. N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 31. W. lat. 52. 42. N.

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** **STAMFORD**, a town in Fairfield-county, Connecticut, seated on a river of the same name, on the N. coast of Long Island Sound, 7 miles from Greenwich.

* **STAMFORD-BRIDGES**, a village in Yorkshire, England, with one fair, on November 22, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, grass, pewter, hard-ware, and woollen-cloth.

STAMPADIA, an island of the Archipelago, 60 miles W. of Rhodes, and 37 from the coast of Natolia; 15 miles in length, and five in breadth. It is almost without inhabitants, and wants fresh water.

* **STANCHIO**, formerly called Cos, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Natolia, 12 miles N. E. of Stampalia, and 40 N. W. of Rhodes; 25 in breadth, and 13 in length. The soil is fertile, but the air unwholesome; and the capital town, which is of the same name, is well built, and seated at the foot of a mountain, at the bottom of a large bay, and near a good harbour.

* **STANDISH**, a village in Lancashire, England, four miles N. of Wigan, with two fairs, on June 29, and November 22, for horses, horned cattle, and toys.

* **STANDON**, a town in Hertfordshire, England, with a market on Fridays, but no fairs. It is eight miles N. of Hertford, and 29 N. of London, and 29 N. of London. Lon. 0. 5. E. lat. 51. 56. N.

* **STANFORDHAM**, a village in Northumberland, England, with two fairs, on the second Friday in April, and August 15, if on Thursday; but if not, the Thursday after, for horned cattle, and hogs.

* **STANHOPE**, a town in the county of Durham, England, with a market on Thursdays, but no fairs. It is 20 miles W. of Durham, and 237 N. by W. of London. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 54. 48. N.

** **STANINGTON**, a town and harbour in New London county, Connecticut, 8 miles E. of New London.

STANLEY, a town in Gloucestershire, England, with a market on Saturdays, but no fairs. It is 12 miles S. of Gloucester, and 99 W. by N. of London. Lon. 2. 16. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

* **STANSTED**, a village in Essex, England, with one fair, on May 12, for horses, and cattle.

STANTON, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Mondays, and one fair, on October 29, for hemp and sheep. It is 16 miles E. of Lincoln, and 120 N. of London. Lon. 0. 2. W. lat. 51. 18. N.

STANTZ, a town of Switzerland, and capital of the canton of Underwald, seated

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seated three miles from the lake of the four cantons, and 29 miles S. of Zurich. Lon. 8. 22. E. lat. 46. 51. N.

* **STAPLE**, a village in Kent, England with one fair, on July 25, for edge-tools.

** **STAPLESTOWN**, situated about 2 miles S. E. of Carlow, in the county Carlow, province of Leinster; here is the handsome seat of Mr. Bagnel. Fairs are held here on 1 May and 7 November.

STARGARD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania, with an academy. It has good woollen manufactories, such as lerges, cloth, shalons, tammies, druggets, and the like. It had formerly a castle, of which the ruins are to be seen, and is seated on the river Ihne, 18 miles S. E. of Stetin, and 37 N. W. of Lanfberg. Lon. 15. 8. E. lat. 53. 32. N.

STARIA, or **STARO RUSSA**, a town of Russia, in the province of Great Novogorod; seated on the lake Ilment, 40 miles S. of Novogorod. Lon. 33. 2. E. lat. 57. 40. N.

START POINT, a promontory, or cape in the English Channel, and in Devonshire, 14 miles S. by W. of Dartmouth. Lon. 3. 46. W. lat. 50. 9. N.

STATEN LAND, a barren, craggy island, near Terra del Fuego, Lon. 64. 30. W. lat. 54. 40. S.

STATIN-EYLAND, that is the Island of the States, of which there are three: one is in the Frozen Ocean, near Moscow, on which it depends; and another in the Magellanic Sea, the same as Staten Land mentioned above, between the Strait of Maire, and Brewer's Island; and the third in the Oriental Ocean, between Jesso and Yupi, in Tartary. There is also another in N. America, and in New-York, seated near the mouth of Hudson's river, and subject to the United States of N. America.

** **STATEN ISLAND**, forming the county of Richmond, in the province of New-York, about 9 miles N. W. of New-York city; it is about 12 miles long, and 6 broad. Lat. 40. 34. lat. 74. 22.

STAVANGER, a town of Norway, in the province of Bergen, and capital of a territory of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the sea-coast, in a peninsula, near the fortress of Dofwick, 75 miles S. of Bergen. Lon. 6. 45. E. lat. 58. 46. N.

STAVLO, See **STABLO**.

* **STAVRDILL**, a village in Somersetshire, England, with one fair, on August 5, for bullocks and hogs.

STAVRENN, an ancient town of the United Province, in Friesland, and in Westergoo, with a harbour. It was for-

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merly a considerable town, but is now much decayed because the harbour is choaked up with sand. It is seated on the Zuyder-Zee, eight miles W. of Shooten, and 15 N. E. of Enchuyfen. Lon. 5. 13. E. lat. 52. 54. N.

* **STAFFORD**, a village in Somersetshire, England, with two fairs, on June 11, and September 28, for horses, bullocks, sheep, lambs, and wool.

* **STEBBING**, a village in Essex, England, with one fair, on June 29, for cattle.

STEENBERG, a small, but strong town of the Dutch Netherlands, in Brabant, and in the marquise of Bergen-op-Zoom. It has a communication with the Volkrak, by a canal, whose entrance is defended by a fort, 7 miles N. E. of Bergen-op-Zoom, and 17 W. of Breda, Lon. 4. 28. E. lat. 51. 32. N.

STEENKIRK, a village of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Hainault, where the allies, commanded by king William, attacked the fortified camp of the French, in 1692, and were defeated. It is 15 miles N. of Mons, and 16 W. of Brussels.

STEENWICK, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Overijssel, seated on the river Aa, on the frontiers of Friesland, 20 miles S. E. of Slooten, and 32 N. of Deventer. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 52. 50. N.

* **STEEPLE-ASHTON**, a village in Wiltshire, England, with one fair, on September 2, for cheese.

STEGEBURG, a town of Sweden, in Ostrogothia, or E. Gothland, seated on the coast of the Baltick Sea, with a small commodious harbour, 25 miles S. of Nycoping, and 82 S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 16. 40. E. lat. 58. 16. N.

* **STEIN**, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, seated on the Rhine, near the Lake Constance, 25 miles N. E. of Zurich, and 15 W. of Constance. Lon. 8. 48. E. lat. 47. 32. N.

* **STEINBACH**, a town of Germany, in the margravate of Baden, seated in a country that produces good wine.

* **STEINHEIM**, a town of Germany, in the archbishoprick of Mentz, seated on a hill near the river Maine, with a good castle, 9 miles from Frankfurt. Lon. 8. 54. E. lat. 49. 52. N.

* **STEKE**, a town of Denmark, on the north coast of the Isle of Mona, with a strong castle. It is almost surrounded with a lake.

* **STELLING**, a village in Kent, England, with two fairs, on Holy Thursday, and November 12, for horses, cattle, and pedler's ware.

STENAY,

STENAY, a fortified town of France, in the duchy of Bar, on the frontiers of Luxemburg, seated on the river Maese, or Meuse, 24 miles N. by W. of Verdun, and 8 S. W. of Mont-Medi. Lon. 5. 19. E. lat. 50. 28. N.

STENDAL, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and in the marquisate of Brandenburg, subject to the king of Prussia, and seated on the river Ucht, 30 miles N. of Magdeburg. Lon. 11. 44. E. lat. 52. 41. N.

STENFORD, or **STENFORT**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Bentheim, with an academy, seated on the river Vecht, 16 miles N. W. of Muntler. Lon. 7. 41. E. lat. 52. 15. N.

**** STEPHEN'S FORT**, a square fort in New Hampshire, seated on the E. bank of Connecticut river, 59 miles N. W. of Crown Point.

*** STERLINGSHIRE**. See **STIRLINGSHIRE**.

STERNBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marquisate of Brandenburg. It is a large, open place, but carries on a great commerce in cattle, and is seated 20 miles N. E. of Francfort upon Oder, and subject to the king of Prussia. Lon. 15. 11. E. lat. 52. 30. N.

*** STERZINGEN**, a town of Germany, in the Tirol, seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Eysack, 12 miles from Brixen.

STETIN, or **STETTIN**, a sea-port town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of Hither Pomerania, with the title of a duchy, and a castle. It had long a famous school, which the wars of Germany never disturbed. The ancient dukes of Pomerania resided here; and it was taken by the elector of Brandenburg, in 1676; but given to Sweden by the treaty of Nimeguen. In 1713 it submitted to the allies, and then the said elector was put in possession again of this important place, which is a bulwark to the Marche of Brandenburg; and the fortifications have been greatly improved. It is now a flourishing place, and carries on a considerable trade; and is seated on the river Oder, 72 miles N. of Francfort, and 70 N. by E. of Berlin. Lon. 14. 38. E. lat. 53. 35. N. The duchy is 125 miles in length, and borders upon Mecklenburg, and partly upon Brandenburg. The breadth is from 17 to 25 miles, and it is divided by the river Oder into two parts.

STEVENAGE, a town of Hertfordshire, England, with a market on Fridays, and 4 fairs, 9 days before Easter, 5 days before Whitsuntide, July 15, and

the first Friday in September, for hawkers, pedler's, and a little cheese. The market is now disused. It is a good thorough-fare place, containing several inns, 12 miles N. N. W. of Hertford, and 32 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat. 51. 59. N.

STEVENSWAERT, a fortress of the Netherlands, in the province of Guelderland; seated on the river Maese, over which there is an important passage at this place which belongs to the Dutch. It is 20 miles N. E. of Maestricht, and 5 from Ruremond. Lon. 5. 48. E. lat. 51. 4. N.

**** STEWART'S-TOWN**, situated in the county Tyrone, province of Ulster, 77 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 1 May and November, and 30 December.

STEYNING, a town in Suffex, England, with a market on Wednesdays, and 3 fairs, on June 9, for cattle and pedler's ware, and on September 19, and October 10, for horned cattle. It is seated under the Downs, and sends two members to parliament. It is 15 miles W. of Lewes, and 47 S. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 15. W. lat. 50. 56. N.

STEYR, or **STYRRE**, a town of Germany, in Upper Austria, and in the quarter of Traun. It is well built, carries on a great trade in iron, and has a Jesuits college; it is seated at the confluence of the rivers Stey and Ers. Lon. 14. 23. E. lat. 48. 6. N.

*** STILIGIANO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Basilicata, with the title of a principality. It is famous for its baths, and is seated near the river Sarandrella.

**** STILLORGAN**, situated in the county Dublin, province of Leinster, within about 4 miles of the metropolis. It is a handsome seat, has a view of the sea on one side, and the county Wicklow on the other; near it there is a good pheasantry; here is an obelisk very lofty and elegant, it is upwards of 100 feet in height, placed on a rustic base, to each side of which is a double stair-case, leading to a platform, which encompasses the obelisk, and from whence is a fine view of the bay of Dublin and Irish channel; from whence the Hill of Hoath on the opposite shore, appears like the rock of Gibraltar.

STIRIA, a province of Germany, in the circle of Austria, with the title of a duchy. It is bounded on the N. by the archduchy of Austria; on the E. by Hungary; on the S. by Carniola; and on the W. by Carinthia, and the archbishoprick of Salzburg: being 125 miles in length, and 17 in breadth. It is said to contain 22 cities, 95 towns, 338 castles, 15 con-

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15 convents, and 200,000 inhabitants. Though it is a mountainous country, yet there is a great deal of land fit for tillage, and the soil is so good, that the inhabitants never were in want of corn. It contains mines of very good iron, whence the arms made here are in great esteem. The women differ greatly from the Austrians, and are very plain and downright. They have all swellings on their throats, called bronchocetes. The men are also very simple, and are very zealous worshippers of the Virgin Mary. They delight to sit at home, in the chimney-corner, never troubling their heads about foreign affairs. The chief town is Gratz.

* **STIRLINGSHIRE** in Scotland, extending 20 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, is bounded on the W. by part of Lenox and Clyderdale; on the E. by Clackmanshire, and the river Forth; on the E. and S. E. by Lothian; and on the N. by Monteith. It sends a member to parliament, and takes its name from Stirling its capital.

STIRLING, a town of Scotland, and capital of a shire of the same name. It is a very important place, and seated on the declivity of a rock, where the Forth runs at the bottom, over which there is a handsome stone bridge of four arches, with an iron gate across it; vessels come up to the bridge, which makes it a place of trade. Above the town is a castle, seated on a rock, very strong, and serves to defend the town and bridge. This place is so commodiously seated, that it commands the pass between the N. and S. part of Scotland. It is 30 miles N. W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 4. 59. W. lat. 56. 6. N.

STIRUM, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Berg, seated on the river Roer, 12 miles N. of Dusseldorp, and subject to the elector Palatine. Lon. 6. 52. E. lat. 51. 24. N.

STIVES. See **THREES**.

STOCHEM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishoprick of Leige; seated on the river Maese, or Meuse, 12 miles N. of Maeltricht. Lon. 5. 42. E. lat. 51. 4. N.

STOCKAK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and landgraviate of Nellenburg, seated on a river of the same name, 5 miles from the lake Constance, and 12 N. from the town of that name. Lon. 9. 10. E. lat. 47. 50. N.

STOCKBRIDGE, a town of Hampshire, England, whose market is now disused; but it has 3 fairs, on Holy Thursday, and October 7, for sheep; and on July 10, for sheep and horses. It is a thoroughfare, with good accommodation

for travellers, is a corporation, and sends 2 members to parliament. It is 9 miles N. W. of Winchester, and 69 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 51. 9. N.

STOCKHOLM, the capital city of Sweden, and the usual residence of the kings of that country. It is seated near the lake Meler, and comprehends six small islands, joined together by wooden bridges. In the suburb called Nordermalm, is a very high mountain named Bruncberg, on whose top is a tower and a bell, which is rung when any fire happens. The lake Meler, which is to the W. supplies the inhabitants with good water. The city contains superb palaces, whose roofs are covered with copper; and there have been several rocks blown up to make it larger and more regular; but the suburbs are in the antique taste. The royal palace, or castle, was reduced to ashes in 1697; but it has been rebuilt more magnificent than before: several hundred houses were burnt in one of the suburbs in 1723. The arsenal is very famous, and the harbour so large that it will contain 1000 ships, which may there ride in safety; but when the vessels come from the N. they are obliged, before they can enter, to pass a long way between rocks, which render it very difficult for them to get in; besides which it is frozen up 4 months in the year. There are about 30,000 inhabitants, who carry on a trade in copper, iron, and naval stores. In 1739, there was an academy of sciences established here; as also of painting, and sculpture, founded by count Tessin. It is 200 miles N. E. of Copenhagen, 625 N. W. of Vienna, 625 W. of Moscow, 750 N. E. of Paris, 900 N. E. of London, 1200 N. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 18. 9. E. lat. 59. 20. N.

* **STOCKLAND**, a village in Dorsetshire, England, with one fair, on June 18, for cattle.

STOCKPORT, or **STOPPORT**, a town in Cheshire, England, with a market on Fridays, and 4 fairs, on March 4, March 25, May 1, and October 25, for cattle and pedler's ware. It is seated on the river Mersey, over which there is a bridge that leads into Lancashire, and is 6 miles S. of Manchester, and 160 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 18. W. lat. 53. 25. N.

STOCKTON, a town in the county of Durham, England, with a market on Wednesdays, and one fair, on July 18, for toys; seated on the river Tees, near the sea, and noted for its good ale, and and sending corn and butter to London. A silk mill has lately been erected here. It is 18 miles S. E. by E. of Durham, and

and 219 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 6. W. lat. 54. 38. N.

* **STOCK WITH**, a village in Lincolnshire, England, seated on the river Trent, with one fair, on September 4, for horses and cattle.

STOCKZOW, a town of Germany, in Silesia, and in the principality of Teschen, seated on the river Vistula, 12 miles S. E. of Teschen, and 37 S. E. of Troppaw. Lon. 18. 32. E. lat. 49. 45. N.

* **STOGURSEY**, a village in Somersetshire, England, with two fairs, on May 2, and September 12, for cattle and sheep.

* **STROKE**, a village in Norfolk, England, with one fair, on December 6, for horses, and toys.

STOKECOMER, a town of Somersetshire, England, whose market is now disused, but has two fairs, on April 25, and August 1, for bullocks and sheep. It is 25 miles W. of Wells, and 152 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 14. W. lat. 51. 10. N.

* **STOKEN-CHURCH**, a village in Oxfordshire, England, with two fairs, on July 10, for horses, and September 29, for hiring servants.

STOKESLEY, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on Saturday before Trinity-Sunday, for horned cattle, horses, and linen-cloth. It is seated among several small streams, with which it is well watered; and is 36 miles N. of York, and 216 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 2. W. lat. 45. 29. N.

* **SMOKE-UNDER-HAMDEN**, a village in Somersetshire, England, with one fair, on May 6, for all sorts of cattle and pedler's ware.

STOLBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Thuringia, and capital of a county of the same name. It has a handsome castle, where the count resides, and is seated in a valley between two mountains, 10 miles N. of Northausen, and 58 N. W. of Leipzick. Lon. 11. 8. E. lat. 51. 42. N.

STOLHOFFEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and marquisate of Baden; seated on a morass near the Rhine, 8 miles S. W. of Baden, and 12 N. E. of Strasburg. Lon. 8. 10. E. lat. 48. 41. N.

STOLPEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Farther Pomerania. It belongs to the king of Prussia, and is seated in a pleasant valley, on a river of the same name, 50 miles N. E. of Colberg, and 66 N. W.

of Dantzick. Lon. 16. 45. E. lat. 54. 32. N.

STONE, a town of Staffordshire, England, with a market on Tuesdays, and 4 fairs, on Tuesday after Midlent-Sunday, Shrove-Tuesday, Whit-Tuesday, and July 25, for cattle. It is seated on the river Trent, and is but a mean place, tho' a thoroughfare, and has several good inns. It is 22 miles N. W. of Litchfield, and 141 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 53. 4. N.

* **STONE**, a village in Kent, England, with one fair, on Holy-Thurday, for pedler's ware.

STONE-HENGE, a most remarkable heap of stones, lying upon Salisbury-plain, England, 6 miles N. of Salisbury. It consists of several very large stones, placed one upon another, and is supposed to have been a temple of the ancient Druids; and the rather because it is in circular form, and seems to have been much more regular than it appears to be at present. It has puzzled a great many diligent enquirers to account for the laying of those enormous stones one upon another; for they are so heavy, that it is thought no artifice now known is sufficient to have raised those that lie across, to that height.

STONE-AIVE, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Mearns, with a good harbour secured by a stone-pier. Near it was the famous castle of Dunnotyr, seated on a rock near the shore. It was formerly the residence of the hereditary ear-marshal of Scotland, but is now in ruins.

** **STONEHALL**, situated in the county Limerick, province of Munster, 106 miles from Dublin; fairs, 14 May, and 25 September.

* **STONE-HOUSE**, a village of Gloucestershire, England, with two fairs, on May 1, and December 22, for cattle and cheese.

STONEY-STRATFORD, a town of Buckinghamshire, England, with a market on Fridays, and four fairs, on April 20, August 2, October 10, and November 12, for cattle. It is seated on the river Ouse, and is an ancient place, standing on the Roman highway called Watling-street. It is a good thoroughfare town, contains two parish churches, and has several good inns; 20 miles N. W. of Dunstable, and 53 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 55. W. lat. 52. 7. N.

STOMARIA, a country of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, with the title of a principality. It is bounded on the N. by Proper Holstein; on the E. by Wagria, and the duchy of Lawenburg; and on the S. and W. by the duchies of Lunenburg and Bremen, from which it

it is separated by the river Elb; being 12 miles in length, and eight in breadth. Hamburg is the capital town.

STORNWAY, a town of Scotland, in the isle of Lewis, and one of the western islands. It has a harbour called Loch Stornway, on the E. side of the island.

* **STORRINGTON**, a village in Suffolk, England with two fairs, on May 12, for cattle and horses, and November 22, for cattle and pedler's ware.

STORTFORD, a town of Hertfordshire, England with a market on Thursdays, and 3 fairs, on Holy-Thursday, Thursday after Trinity Sunday, and October 10, for horses and cattle. It is called by some, Bishop's Stortford, and is seated on the side of a hill, being a large, handsome, and well frequented town, with several good inns. On the E. side there are the ruins of a castle, which stood on an artificial mount. It is 12 miles N. E. of Hertford, and 30 N. of London. Lon. 0. 12. E. lat. 51. 55. N.

STOUR, the name of several small rivers in England.

** **STOUGHTON**, a town in Suffolk-county, Massachusetts's bay, 5 miles S. of Milton.

STOURBRIDGE, or **STURBRIDGE**, a town in Worcestershire, England with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on March 29, for horses and cattle, and on September 8, for all sorts of cattle and sheep. It is seated on the river Stour, in a flat, over which there is a bridge, from whence it has its name. It is a pretty good town, and is noted for its glass-houses. It has a good free school, in which there is a library, and is 22 miles N. of Worcester, and 117 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 2. 32. N.

STOURBRIDGE, or **STURBICH**, the name of a field near Cambridge, England, noted for its famous fair, kept annually, on the 7th of September, and continues a fortnight. There are a great many tradesmen go thither from London, as well as from other parts; and the commodities are horses, hops, iron, wool, leather, cheese, and many other things.

STOW, a town of Gloucestershire, England, with a market on Thursdays, and 2 fairs, on May 12, for horses, cows, sheep, and cheese; and on October 24, for hops, saddlers, shoe-makers, and ironmonger's ware. Some call it Stow on the Would, and it is not only seated on a bleak hill, but is destitute of wood and water. It contains about 200 houses, and is 11 miles S. of Cambrden, and 77 W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 50. W. lat. 51. 54. N.

STOW, a seat of the marquis of Bucking-

ham, in Buckinghamshire, England, with the finest gardens in England, adorned with busts, statues, obelisks, pavilions, and temples. The statues and busts are those of several famous men, ancient and modern. It is two miles from Buckingham.

** **STOW**, a town in Middlesex-county, Massachusetts's bay, on a branch of the river Concord, about 20 miles W. of Cambridge.

* **STOWBRIDGE**, a village in Norfolk, England, with one fair, on Saturday in Whitsun-week, which is considerable, for horses.

STOWEY, a town in Somersetshire, England, with a market on Tuesdays, and one fair, on September 7, for cattle and toys. It is 22 miles W. of Wells, and 146 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 9. W. lat. 51. 10. N.

STOWE-MARKET, a town of Suffolk, England, so called, to distinguish it from towns of the same name in other parts of this country. It has a market on Thursdays, and 2 fairs, on July 10, for shop-goods and toys; and on August 12, for sheep and cattle. It is seated between the branches of the rivers Gyppe and Orwell, upon a rising ground in the center of the county; and is a large handsome place, having a large church dedicated to St. Peter the Apostle; the tower and spire are 120 feet high, in which are 8 tuneable bells. It has a Presbyterian meeting, and about 400 pretty good houses. The streets are tolerably wide, but not paved; and the town is very pleasant. Its cherries are thought to be the finest in England, and it has a large manufactory of woollen stuffs. It is 12 miles N. W. of Ipswich, and 73 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 6. E. lat. 52. 16. N.

** **STRABANE**, a borough, post and fair town in the county Tyrone, province of Ulster, above 101 miles N. W. of Dublin; it gives title of viscount to a branch of the family of Hamilton; it is large, populous, and well built, situated on the river Mourne; it returns two members to parliament, patron the earl of Abercorn; fairs held 12 May and November.

** **STRADBALLY**, a post town, pleasantly situated in the Queen's county, province of Leinster, 38 miles from Dublin, though small it is clean and neat; has a church, market-house, and charter-school; near Stradbally is Stradbally-hall, an elegant seat of Mr. Cosby, and within half a mile of the town is Brockley-park, the superb seat of the earl of Roden. Fairs are held at Stradbally on 6 May, 10 July, 21 August and November.

STRADILLA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and the Paysse. It is a passage of great importance, defended by a castle, and seated on the river Versa, near the Po, 10 miles S. E. of Pavia, and 47 N. W. of Parma. Lon. 9. 12. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

** **STRADONB**, situated in the county Cavan, province of Ulster, 49 miles from Dublin; fairs held 28. March, 24 June, 16 August, 10 October, and 18 December.

** **STRAID**, situated in the county Antrim, province of Ulster, 89 miles from Dublin, also a fair town in the county Mayo, province of Conaught; fairs held 31 May, 30 July, 23 October, and 27 November.

** **STRAGONA**, situated in the county of Fermanagh, province of Ulster; fairs held 1 June, 21 August, and Tuesday before Christmas.

STRALEN, a town of the Netherlands, in the upper quarter of Guelderland, whose fortifications were demolished by the French in 1672. It is five miles S. W. of Gueldres, and 5 N. E. of Venlo. Lon. 5. 57. E. lat. 51. 23. N.

STRALSUND, a strong and rich seaport town of Germany, in Hither Pomerania, and was formerly an important trading place. In 1678 it was forced to surrender to the elector of Brandenburg, after 1800 houses had been burnt to ashes in one night's time. After this the Swedes defended it to the last extremity; and Charles XII. in 1714, came hither after his return out of Turkey. But the crown of Sweden not being able to hold out against five great powers, it was forced to submit in 1715. In 1720 it was rendered back to Sweden, but in a very poor condition. It is almost surrounded by the sea, and the lake Francken, and has a harbour separated from the isle of Rugen by a narrow strait. It is 15 miles N. W. of Grippswald, and 40 N. E. of Gultrow. Lon. 13, 28. E. lat. 54. 17. N.

** **STRANCALLY**, a castle situated in the parish of Killcockan, in the county of Waterford, province of Munster, 2 miles below Headborough; it is built on a rock, directly over the Black-water.

** **STRANGFORD**, a small but ancient market and post town in the county of Down, province of Ulster, situated on a river of the same name, 80 miles from Dublin; it gives title of viscount to the family of Smyth; it has a charter-school belonging to it, and holds fairs on 12 August, and 8 November.

** **STRANGFORD-BAY**, situated in the county Down, province of Ulster; this place takes its proper name Strong-

from the rapidity with which the sea runs in the channel to Strangford lake, the current there being reckoned one of the strongest in Europe.

** **STRAND-HOUSE-INN**, situated in the county Sligo, province of Conaught, 107 miles from Dublin.

** **STRANGFORD-LAKE**, formerly called Lough Con, situated in the county Down, province of Ulster. See **LOUGH STRANGFORD**.

** **STRANOGUM**, situated in the county Antrim, province of Ulster, 108 miles from Dublin. Fairs, 20 April, and 29 December.

** **STRANORLANE**, situated in the county Donegal, province of Ulster, 112 miles from Dublin; fairs held 29 March, 6 July, 12 August, 10 October, and 9 December.

STRANRAVER, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Galloway, eight miles N. W. of Glenluce. Lon. 5. 15. W. lat. 55. 0. N.

STRASBURG, an ancient, large, handsome, populous, and strong city of France, in Alsace. It contains about 200 streets, part of which are very narrow, and most of the houses are built after the ancient taste. However, there are a great number of handsome buildings, such as the hotel of the marshal of France, who is commander of the city; the hotel of the cardinal of Rouen, the bishop's palace, the Jesuits college, the Royal hospital, the hotel of Hesse-Darmstadt, the arsenal, the town-house, and the cathedral. It has a wooden bridge over the Rhine, which is thought to be one of the finest in Europe; as is likewise the cathedral church, whose tower is the handsomest in Germany, and the clock is greatly admired by all travellers. Some look upon it as one of the wonders of the world, and the steeple is allowed to be the highest in Europe. The clock not only shews the hours of the day, but the motion of the sun, moon, and stars. Among other things there is an angel, which turns an hour glass every hour, and the twelve Apostles proclaim noon, by each of them striking a blow with a hammer on a bell. There is likewise a cock, which is a piece of clock work, that crows every hour. There are 700 steps up to the tower, or steeple, it being 500 feet high. It was a free and imperial city, but the king of France became master of it in 1681, and greatly augmented the fortifications, though before it had as many cannon as there are days in the year. The inhabitants were formerly Protestants, and carried on a great trade; but most of them have been obliged to embrace the Romish persuasion, though there is still a sort of toleration.

tion. It is seated on the river Ill, 55 miles N. of Basil, 114 S. W. of Mentz, and 255 E. of Paris. Lon. 7. 51. E. lat. 43. 35. N.

STRASBURG, a town of Regal Prussia, in Poland, and in Culm. It is a strong place, has a good castle, and is seated on the river Drigentz, 30 miles from Thorn, as much from Plockzow, and somewhat more from Culm. It has been taken and retaken several times, in the war between the Swedes and Poles. Lon. 18. 23. E. lat. 53. 5. N.

* **STASBURG**, a town of Germany, in Brandenburg, in the Ukraine Marche, and on the confines of Pomerania. It is 8 miles N. of the lake Uckar.

* **STRASBURG**, a strong, handsome town of Germany, in Lower Carinthia; seated on the river Gurck, five miles from the town of Gurck, and the bishop has a palace here, where he commonly resides.

STRATFORD, a town of Warwickshire, England, with a market on Thursdays, and 3 fairs, on May 14, September 25, and Thursday se'ennight after it, for cheese, hops, and cattle. It is seated on the N. side of the river Avon, over which there is a handsome stone-bridge, supported by 13 great, and 6 small arches. It is a well built place, containing about 500 houses, and has a large church, with a chapel of ease, and an alms-house, and contains several good inns. It is 8 miles S. W. of Warwick, and 98 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 44. W. lat. 52. 15. N.

** **STRATFORD, or STRATFORD-UPON-SLANEY**, situated in the county Wicklow, province of Leinster, on the river Slaney, 26 miles from Dublin; it is a manufacturing town, built within these few years by the present earl of Aldborough. It consists of 4 squares, and 12 streets, regularly laid out; the squares from 300 to 150 feet across, and streets from 60 to 40; there is a large reservoir for water in the centre of the town, constantly supplied from different springs; there is a church, and many improvements are intended to be added; but the design of the noble proprietor has not proved as successful, as could be wished. Fairs are held here 21 April, and 7 September.

STRATHNAVER, the most northern country of Scotland; bounded on the N. by the Ocean; on the E. by Caithness; on the S. by Sutherland; and on the W. partly by Ross, and partly by the Ocean.

STRATONICE, anciently so called, but afterwards, Adrianople, now a town of Caria, in Asiatic Turkey. It had once a famous temple dedicated to Jupiter, in

which the states of Caria held their public assemblies; but it is now in ruins.

STRATTON, a town in Cornwall, England, with a market on Tuesdays, and 3 fairs, on May 18, November 8, and December 11, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is seated between two rivulets, which here unite, and falls into the sea at a small distance. The chief riches of the inhabitants rise from the gardens and orchards, but more especially garlick. It is 18 miles N. W. of Launceston, and 211 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 43. W. lat. 50. 55. N.

STRAUBING, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and capital of a territory of the same name. It is a large place, and its streets are broad, containing handsome churches and fine convents. It was taken by the Austrians in 1743, who demolished the fortifications the next year; but it was rendered back in 1745. It is seated on the Danube, over which there is a bridge; 22 miles S. E. of Ratibon, and 65 N. E. of Munich. Lon. 12. 35. E. lat. 48. 54. N.

STRENG, or **STRENGUES**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermania, or Sunderland with a bishop's see, and an handsome college. It is seated on the lake Meler, 30 miles W. of Stockholm. Lon. 17. 40. E. lat. 59. 20. N.

* **STRETTON-CHURCH**, a village in Shropshire, England with two fair, on May 14, and September 24, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep.

** **STROKESTOWN**, situated in the county Roscommon, province of Connaught, 70 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 1 Tuesday o. st. in May, June, October, and November.

STROMBOLI, the most northern of the islands of Libari, lying on the Tuscan Sea, towards the coast of Sicily. There is a volcano here, which throws out fire and flames, and renders it uninhabitable. Lon. 15. 45. E. lat. 39. 0. N.

* **STRONBERG**, a town of Germany, in the bishoprick of Munster, and capital of a small district, which has the title of a burgraviate. It is 22 miles S. E. of Munster, and 20 N. W. of Paderborn. Lon. 8. 14. E. lat. 51. 49. N.

STRONGOLI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a very high rock, surrounded with others, three miles from the sea, and seven N. of St. Severino. Lon. 17. 26. E. lat. 39. 20. N.

STROUD, a town of Gloucestershire, England with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on May 12, and August 21, for horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs. It is seated on a river of the same name,

over

over which there is a bridge, and on whose banks are several fulling mills. The houses are generally built with stone, and many of the inhabitants are dyers. It is governed by a constable, and four tything-men; it has one church, and about 500 houses; but the streets are narrow, though mostly paved. There is a large manufactory of white broad cloth in this town and its neighbourhood. It is 11 miles S. E. of Gloucester, and 93 W. by N. of London. Lon. 2. 8. W. lat. 51. 42. N.

* **STUEN**, a town of Upper Hungary, remarkable for its hot baths, and for the mines of copper and silver, found in a neighbouring mountain.

STULINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and subject to the duke of Furstenburgh, with a castle. It is seated near the frontiers of the canton of Schaffhausen, 35 miles W. of Constance. Lon. 8. 24. E. lat. 47. 45. N.

STULWEISSENBURG, a very strong town of Lower Hungary, and capital of Ekekerdegewar. It had the title of Regalis, or Royal, because formerly the kings were crowned and buried here. It has been several times taken and retaken by the Imperialists, and has been in the hands of the house of Austria ever since 1688. It is seated on the river Raufiza, 20 miles S. W. of Buda, and 162 N. by W. of Belgrade. Lon. 18. 40. E. lat. 47. 19. N.

STURMINSTER, a town in Dorsetshire, England, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on May 12, and October 24, for cattle and toys. It is seated on the river Stour, over which there is a handsome stone bridge, in a rich vale; however, it is but a mean place, remarkable for the ruins of an ancient castle near it, which was the seat of the W. Saxon kings. It is 20 miles N. E. of Dorchester, and 122 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 37. W. lat. 50. 56. N.

STUTGARD, a handsome and populous town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and capital of the duchy of Wirtemberg. It is surrounded with walls and ditches, but stands so low, that it is impossible to make it a strong place. There is an ancient castle, with a rich cabinet of curiosities, and on the side are very handsome gardens. The streets are narrow in the town and the houses generally of wood; but there are fine houses, and wide straight streets, in one of the suburbs. Here are the duke's place, an orphan-house, and a famous college. It is seated in a plain among mountains, near the river Neckar 36 miles E. of Baden, and 52 N. E. of Strasburg. Lon. 9. 10. E. lat. 48. 50. N.

SUABIA, a circle of Germany, bounded on the N. by the circle of Franconia, and that of the Lower Rhine; on the W. by the circle of the Lower Rhine, and Alsace; on the S. by Swisserland; and on the E. by the circle of Bavaria. It comprehends the duchies of Wirtemberg, or Wirtemberg, the margravate of Baden, the principality of Hoven-Zollern, that of Oettingen, that of Mindelheim; the bishoprics of Augsburg, Constance, and Coire, with several abbeys, and free towns, which see in their proper places.

SUANA, or **SOANA**. See **SOANA**.

* **SUANES**, a people that inhabit the mountains of Caucasus, between the Circassian Tartars, and the kingdom of Imeretta and Carduel. They pretend to be Christians, and are the most civilized of these mountaineers. In the summer they come to work in Georgia, and return back at the beginning of the winter.

* **SUAQUAM**, a town of Turkey in Africa, and capital of beglerbeglic. It is seated on the Red Sea, having a well-frequented harbour, in a small island, and was once a very flourishing place, but is now gone to decay. Lon. 37. 55. E. lat. 19. 56. N.

SUBIACO, a town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome, and on the frontiers of Naples, with a castle. It is seated on the river Teverone, 33 miles E. of Rome.

* **SUCKLEBRIDGE**, a village in Somersetshire, England, with two fairs, on Friday before Holy-Thursday, and Wednesday after October 10, for cattle.

SUDBURY, a town of Suffolk, England, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on March 12, and July 10, for toys. It is seated on the river Stour, over which there is a handsome bridge into Essex. It sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, 7 aldermen, and 24 common-council. Here are three very ancient churches, in one of which is the skull of Sir Thomas Sudbury, beheaded in the time of Oliver Cromwell. There is here also a Presbyterian meeting-house. This town is supposed to have been formerly much larger than at present, it now consists of about 900 houses, and about 6000 souls. The streets are but narrow, and paved only here and there. Sir Thomas Sudbury had a fine seat here, which is now converted into a work-house. In this town is a large manufactory of crapes and says. It is 14 miles S. E. of St. Edmundsbury, and 56 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 50. E. lat. 52. 11. N.

SUDERCOPING, a town of Sweden, in Ostrogothia. It is 10 miles S. of Norwopung.

Norwiche, and 90 S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 15. 56. E. lat. 58. 19. N.

SUDERMANIA, or **SUNDERLAND**, a province of Sweden, with the title of a duchy, bounded on the N. by Upland and Westermania; on the E. by the peninsula of Tarin; on the S. by the Baltic Sea, and on the W. by Neria. It is about 62 miles in length, and 42 in breadth, and is the most populous part in Sweden. It abounds in corn, and mines of divers metals; and Nicoping is the capital town.

SUER, a town of Africa, in Egypt, seated at the N. end of the W. gulph of the Red Sea, called the gulph of Suez, and has a castle and a harbour. It is separated from the Mediterranean Sea by an isthmus, 125 miles over, which joins Asia to Africa. It is surrounded by a sandy country, and is without water. It consists of about 200 houses, and is very much crowded with people, when the Turkish gallies arrive there. However, at other times it is almost deserted; and the harbour is too shallow to admit ships of great burden. Some think 'it the ancient Posidium, and others Arsinoe. It is 65 miles E. of Cairo. Lon. 32. 45. E. lat. 30. 2. N.

SUFFOLK, an English county, 50 miles in length, and 25 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Cambridgeshire; on the N. by Norfolk; on the S. by Essex; and on the E. by the German Ocean. It contains 34,420 houses, 154,520 inhabitants, 575 parishes, 28 market-towns, and sends 16 members to parliament. The air is generally wholesome, but the soil is various; on the sea-coast it is sandy, and there are several small hills, which yield hemp, pease, and rye. The inland parts are clayey, and more full of trees. The borders towards Essex are fit for pastures, and the N. W. produces corn of all sorts. There are manufactories of several kinds, particularly all sorts of broad-cloth, stutts, and coarse linen. The principal rivers are, the Little Ouse, the Waveney, the Stour, the Breton, the Orwel, or Gippe, the Deben, the Ore, and the Blyth. Ipswich and St. Edmundsbury are the principal towns.

SUFFOLK COUNTY, a division in Massachusetts's bay, N. America, including Boston. Also, a division of New-York province.

SUGAR-LOAF-HILLS, two high, conical hills, distinguished into Great Sugar-loaf-hill, and Little Sugar-loaf-hill, situated within 12 miles of the metropolis, in the county Wicklow, province of Leinster.

SUGELMESSA, or **SIGELMESSA**, a province of Africa, in Barbary, and in

Biledulgerid. It is bounded on the W. by the province of Dara; on the E. by Retel; and on the N. by Mount Atlas. It is about 100 miles in length, and the capital is of the same name. It abounds in dates, and has corn and other fruits, besides mines of iron, lead, and antimony. It is seated in a plain on the river Ziz. The government is in the form of a common-wealth. Lon. 5. 5. W. lat. 29. 40. N.

SUIR, a large river, rising out of the same mountains as the river Nore and Barrow, and after a course of 70 miles, meets them again at the haven of Waterford, where they fall into the sea together.

SULLY, a town of France, in Orleans, with the title of a duchy; seated on the river Loire, 20 miles S. E. of Orleans. Lon. 2. 26. E. lat. 47. 40. N.

SULMONA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Abruzzo, with the title of a principality. It is remarkable for being the birth place of Ovid, and is seated on the river Sora, 26 miles S. W. of Chieti. Lon. 14. 55. E. lat. 42. 0. N.

SULTANIA, a considerable town of Asia, in Persia, and in Irac-Agemi, on the frontiers of Aderbizan. Here is a very magnificent mosque, which contains the tomb of sultan Chodabend. It is seated on a large plain, 225 miles N. W. of Isphahan, and 50 N. W. of Casbin. Lon. 51. 53. E. lat. 36. 16. N.

SULTSBACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of Bavaria, and near the borders of Franconia. It is a handsome place, has a fine castle, and belongs to the duke of Neuburg-Sultsbach. Lon. 11. 56. E. lat. 49. 38. N. It is 10 miles N. W. of Amberg, and 32 N. of Ratisbon.

SULTZBURG, a town of Germany, in Britgaw, belonging to the marquisate of Baden-Dourlach, where there is a handsome palace. It is seated in a territory fertile in good wine, 8 miles S. W. of Friburg. Lon. 7. 30. E. lat. 47. 54. N.

SUMATRA, an island of the E. Indian Sea, and one of the three largest of the Sunda Islands, lying to the W. of the peninsula of Malacca, and the island of Borneo, and separated from that of Java, by the strait of Sunda. It is about 750 miles in length, and 175 in breadth. This island lies nearly under the equator, and the low grounds near the sea-coast are overflowed with water, which renders it very unhealthy. Here the natives generally build their houses upon posts, to secure them from the yearly inundations. The

English

English have several forts and factories on the W. coast, the chief of which is Bencoolen, which is now built five miles up the country, the place where it stood formerly being very unwholesome; and they have given it the name of Marlborough Fort. The chief commodities exported from hence are, pepper, canes, and gold-dust. The chief grain here, as in most of these parts, is rice; and they have also sugar, plantains, pine-apples, cocoa-nuts, limes, citrons, oranges, melons, and pomegranates. Achin, or Atcheen, is the most remarkable place for trade, and lies at the N. W. end of the island; elephants are very plentiful here, and consequently their teeth, which are bought up by the merchants of Surat. The inhabitants on the sea-coast are chiefly Mahometans; but those in the inland country are Pagans, whose particular worship is not certainly known. They are all of a black complexion, with long hair, and have not the best character in the world for honesty.

* **SUMBI**, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola, lying in about 11 deg. of S. lat. The inhabitants, who live upon the coast are strong, large, and very superstitious; but the inland parts are very little known.

* **SUMER-COURT**, a village in Cornwall, England, with two fairs, on Holy Thursday, and September 14, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

** **SUMMER-HILL**, a post and fair town, in the county Meath, province of Leinster, 20 miles from Dublin; here is the beautiful seat of H. L. Rowley, Esq. Fairs held 30 April, for dry cows, 9 June, 22 September, for sheep and calves, and 25 November, for cattle.

SUMERBIN, an open town of Lower Hungary, seated in the island of Schut, made by the river Danube; subject to the house of Austria. It is 16 miles S. of Presburg. Lon. 17. 23. E. lat. 48. 4. N.

** **SUNBURN**, a town in New West-Jersey, seated on the E. bank of the Delaware river, 12 miles E. of Philipburg.

** **SUNBURY**, a town in the district of the Southern province of Georgia, America.

SUNDA ISLANDS lie in the E. Indian Sea, near the Straits of Sunda. The chief of these are Borneo, Java, and Sumatra; which see.

SUNDERBURG, a town of Denmark in the island of Alien, with the title of a duchy, and a castle. It is seated on a strait, called Sunderburg-Sund, 12 miles E. of Flensburg, and 17 S. E. of Apenrad. Lon. 10. 0. E. lat. 54. 51. N.

SUNDERLAND. See **SUDERMANTIA**. **SUNDERLAND**, a sea-port town of Durham, England, with a market on Fridays, but no fairs. It is seated on the sea-shore, at the mouth of the river Wyer, and is remarkable for its great trade in sea-coal. It is 13 miles N. E. of Durham, and 264 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 14. W. lat. 54. 56. N.

** **SUNDERLAND**, a town in Hampshire county, Massachusetts bay, on the E. side of Connecticut river, 8 miles N. E. of Hatfield, and 2 S. E. from Deerfield.

* **SUNDI**, a province of Africa, in Congo, which lies along the river Zaire. It is well watered by rivers which render it extremely fertile, and in the mountains there are mines of several metals. The capital town is of the same name. Lon. 17. 55. E. lat. 4. 50. S.

SUNNEBURG, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in the Marche of Brandenburg, and in the territory of St. ernberg. Of late its condition has been mending every year, and it is now in a flourishing state, with a very superb castle. It is seated on the river Darta, 50 miles E. of Berlin. Lon. 13. 54. E. lat. 52. 41. N.

SUNTGAW, or **SUNTGOW**, a territory of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine; bounded on the N. by the river Rhine; on the E. by the Rhine, and the canton of Basle; on the S. by Franche Comte, and Porentru; and on the W. by Lorrain. It is subject to France.

** **SUPERIOR-LAKE**, in Canada, a large fresh water sea, near 100 leagues long and seventy broad, interspersed with several very considerable islands, the middle of it is in lat. 47. 17. Lon. 85. 10. The country surrounding it is but little known.

* **SUPINO**, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the country of Molise, with a castle. It is seated at the source of the river Tamara, at the foot of the Appenine mountains, 17 miles N. by W. of Benevento.

SURAT, a sea-port town of Asia, in the province of Guzurat, and in the peninsula on this side the Ganges. It was built in the year 1660, on the banks of the river Tapa, the then mart town being in another place; and when the English removed from it to this, others followed their example; in a few years it became a large place, and is now said to have 200,000 inhabitants. Its trade is now very considerable; for from 1692 to 1705, the revenues arising from the custom-house, and other things, amounted to 162,500 l. sterling. In this city there

are as many different religions as in Amsterdam; for there are Mahometans of several sects, and many sorts of Gentoos, of which the Banyans are most numerous. These are either merchants, bankers, brokers, accomptants, collectors, or surveyors; but there are very few handicraftsmen, except tailors and barbers. It is said there are 85 different sects among them, who never eat with each other. There are also Talapoins, who are great enemies to the Catholics, and preach up morality as the best guide of human life. They live upon alms, seldom speak in the streets, and extend their charity even to birds and beasts; but it would be endless to take notice of all their different religions, and different ceremonies, only we must not forget the Persees, of which there are great numbers about Surat, and the adjacent countries. They were banished from Persia in the seventh century, because they would not change their religion. They never marry into any other religion, which keeps their complexion almost as fair as that of the Europeans. Besides these, there are Jews and Armenian Christians, who are all great merchants. The fields about Surat are all plain, and the soil is fertile, except towards the sea, which is sandy and barren. All sorts of provisions are very cheap, and they have as good wheat as in Europe. They have various sorts of fowls, and plenty of antelopes in their forests, though but few deer. There are no fine buildings, but many of the houses are large; and there are carvanfaries and mosques. The French have a little church near the old English factory, where they keep a few Capuchins, who practise surgery without a reward. The English and Dutch agents make good figures here, and they always have a good understanding with the officers of state and justice. The affairs of the East India company are managed by a president and council; and the former lives in great splendor. The Mahometan women are always veiled when they appear abroad, and their dress is much the same as the men. The Gentoos women are bare faced, and their legs are bare up to the knee. They have several gold and silver rings on their noses, ears, legs, and toes. Surat, together with the citadel, was taken by the English in April 1759, and afterwards ceded to them by the Great Mogul. It is 160 miles N. of Bombay, and 375 S. W. of Agra. Lon. 72. 28. E. lat. 21. 10. N.

** SURGOWNY, situated in the county of Asmagh, province of Ulster; fairs held 12 January, and 14 May.

SURINAM, a country of S. America,

in Terra Firma, in Guiana, and capital of the Dutch settlements there. It extends about 75 miles along the river of Surinam, and abounds in fruits, fish, game, and singular animals of different kinds. They have sugar, cotton, tobacco, gums, and dying woods. The woods are full of monkeys, and it is said there are serpents 30 feet long. The capital town is of the same name.

** SURINGIA, a large trading town of Asia, in Japan, and in the island of Nippon; capital of a province of the same name, with a castle, where the emperors formerly resided. Lon. 139. 5. E. lat. 39. 30. N.

SURRY, or SURREY, an English county, 36 miles in length, and 23 in breadth; bounded on the E. by Kent; on the S. by Suffex; on the W. by Berkshire; and on the N. by Middlesex. It contains 34,220 houses, 205,322 inhabitants, 140 parishes, and 11 market towns, and sends 14 members to parliament. The air is generally good, wholesome, and temperate, but the soil is different in different places, the middle being barren and full of heaths; but in other parts fertile and good. The principal rivers are the Thames, the Wey, the Mole, and the Wandel. The principal towns are Guilford and Kingston, the assizes being kept sometimes at one place, and sometimes at the other.

** SURRY, an inland county, in the district of Salisbury, N. Carolina; also, one of the counties of Virginia.

* SURSEA, a handsome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern, seated on a small lake formed by the river Sur, five miles S. of Lucern; it enjoys handsome privileges.

SUS, a kingdom or province of Africa, belonging to Morocco; bounded on the W. by the Ocean; on the N. by Mount Atlas; on the E. by Gessula; and on the S. by the sands of Numidia and Sus. Taradant is the capital town. It is a flat country, most of which abounds in corn, sugar-canes, and dates. In the mountainous part the inhabitants are entirely free, and are governed by their own chiefs.

SUSA, an ancient and strong town of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of the marquise of Susa, with a fort. There is also a rich convent, called the abbey of St. Just, and a triumphal arch erected to the honour of Augustus Caesar. It is seated on the river Doria, among pleasant mountains and hills, and is called the key of Italy, because it is the principal passage out of France into Italy. It is 30 miles N. W. of Turin, and 25 N. E. of Brianzon. Lon. 7. 24. E. lat.

45. 20. N. It was taken by the French in 1704, but rendered back to the duke of Savoy in 1707.

SUSDAL, a town of the Russian empire, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with an archbishop's see. It is built with wood, as are most towns in these parts, and seated on the river Clefma, 90 miles N. E. of Moscow. Lon. 40. 25. E. lat. 56. 26. N.

** **SUSQUEHANNA**, of a river of North America, which rises near the lakes, in the Mohawk country, New York, and running S. falls at length into Chesapeake-bay, Maryland.

** **SUSSEX**, a county in New West Jersey. Also, a county of Pennsylvania.

** **SUTTON**, a town in Worcester county, Massachusetts-bay, seated on a branch of Murnford river, 9 miles S. from Worcester.

SUSSEX, an English county, 80 miles in length, and 24 in breadth; bounded on the S. by the British channel; on the W. by Hampshire; on the N. by Surry; and on the E. by Kent. It contains 21,540 houses, 129,240 inhabitants, 312 parishes, 17 market-towns, and sends 20 members to parliament. The air is often thick and foggy, but not unwholesome, unless it be in the low marshy lands. The soil in the middle is rich and fruitful, which renders the roads deep and dirty in the winter. It is more woody towards Kent, and has several iron mines. The sea coast is high and chalky, being called the Downs, but the sea-shore is full of banks of sand and rocks. The chief rivers are the Arun and the Rother, besides some small streams which fall into the sea. Chichester is the capital town.

* **SUSIER**, an ancient and celebrated town of Persia, and capital of Susitran; but it is nothing now to what it was formerly. It is seated on the river Caron, 105 miles S. W. of Ispahan. Lon. 51. 19. E. lat. 31. 15. N.

** **SUSSEX**, a county in New West Jersey. Also, a county of Pennsylvania.

SUSTEREN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Juliers, seated two miles from the river Maese, and 12 S. of Roermond or Ruremond. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 50. 56. N.

SUTHERLAND, a shire of Scotland; bounded on the E. by the German Ocean; on the S. by the shire of Ross; and on the W. and N. by Strathnaver and Caithness. It is a mountainous country, and sends one member to parliament.

* **SUTRI**, a town in the territory of the Church, and patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see; seated on the river

Puzzulo, 22 miles N. W. of Rome, Lon. 12. 25. E. lat. 42. 10. N.

* **SUTTON**, a village in Hampshire, England, with two fairs, on Trinity Tuesday, for toys, and November 6, for peeler's ware.

SUTTON COLEFIELD, a town of Warwickshire, England, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on Trinity Monday, and on November 12, for sheep and cattle. It is seated in a fine air, but in a barren soil, and is but a small place. It is 24 miles N. W. of Warwick, and 105 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 49. W. lat. 52. 39. N.

** **SWADLINBAR**, situated in the county Cavan, province of Ulster, 74 miles from Dublin; about half a mile from Swadlinbar is the celebrated spa, the water of which is excellent for the scurvy, nerves, lowness of spirits, or bad appetite. Fairs held 18 May, 27 July, and November.

SWABIA. See **SUABIA**.

SWAFFHAM, a town of Norfolk, England, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on May 13, for sheep, cattle, and toys, and on July 21, and November 3, for cattle and toys. It is seated on a hill, and is a large well-built place, full of inns and shopkeepers, and is one of the best towns in the county. It has one large church, one quaker's meeting-house, and about 300 good houses; and is a genteel place, but the streets are not paved. It is 34 miles N. N. E. of Newmarket, and 94 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 46. E. lat. 52. 42. N.

SWALE, a river of Yorkshire, England, which rises on the confines of Westmoreland, and running S. E. passes by Richmond and Thruik, and falls into the Ouse.

SWALLEY, a town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and in the province of Cambaya. It has a harbour where ships receive and deliver their merchandize for the merchants of Surat, being 12 miles N. W. of that place. Lon. 72. 15. E. lat. 21. 18. N.

** **SWAN-ISLAND**, (so called from the great number of Swans which frequent it,) situated near Downpatrick, in Strangford-lake, county Down, province of Ulster.

SWANSEY, a sea-port town of Glamorganshire, in S. Wales, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and four fairs, on July 13, August 26, October 19, and the two following Saturdays, for cattle, sheep, and hogs. It is commodiously seated on the sea-shore, where the river Tawey discharges itself, and is by the Welch called Alber-Tan. It is a large, clean, and well-built town, having

having the best trade in the county, and has a great correspondence with Bristol and Worcester. It is 24 miles W. N. W. of Cowbridge, and 202 W. of London. It is governed by a portrieve, a chief, 12 aldermen, 2 chamberlains, and 60 or 70 common-councilmen. It has an old castle, two churches, and 400 houses, with broad, paved streets. Lon. 4. o. W. lat. 53. 38. N.

**** SWANSEY**, a town of New England, in New-Plymouth Colony; situated at the mouth of Providence river. Lat. 42. 5. lon. 71. 10.

**** SWATERAGH**, situated in the county of Londonderry, province of Ulster, above 96 miles from Dublin; fairs held 3 March, 17 May, July, and 3 December.

**** SWEDEN**, a large kingdom in the N. part of Europe, bounded N. by Danish Lapland, and the Ocean; S. by the Baltic Sea, and the gulph of Finland; and W. by Norway, the Sound, and the Categate: being about 800 miles long, from N. to S. and 350 broad, from E. to W. and extending from 10. to 30. lat. and from 56. to 70. lon. Its principal divisions are, 1st. Sweden Proper, divided into Upland, Sudermanland, Westmanland, Nerick, and Dalecarlia; 2d. Gothland, containing E. W. and S. Gothland, Smaeland, Oeland, and Gothland; Wermeland, Dahland, Bohlehn. Schonen, Halland, and Bleckingen; 3d. Nordland; 4th. Lapland, in 7 districts; 5th. Finland, and 6th. Swedish Pomerania, containing the isles of Rugen, and the division of Wismar; containing 104 cities and principal towns: the chief of which are, Stockholm, Gottenburg, Upsal, Stralsund in Pomerania, Abo, Norrköping, Falun, Wismar, and Bergen in the isle of Bergen; and 8250 villages. The population is estimated at 3000,000 of souls. The form of government is a monarchy, hereditary to males only; the sovereign power, though still very extensive, is not so absolute as before the revolution in 1772. The consent of the diet, consisting of the 4 orders of the state, viz. nobles, clergy, citizens, and peasants, being necessary to the imposing of taxes. The senate is divided into 2 departments, one of which is for the transaction of public affairs: the whole consists of 17 supreme counsellors. There are also a War-Office, Exchequer, Admiralty, Board of Trade, and Board of Mines; and with regard to the administration of the laws, the first department of the senate is supreme in the distribution of justice, the inspection of the mines, and the public accounts. There is also a Chancery, 4 supreme courts of Judica-

ture and appeal, beside inferior courts. The provinces are under governors, and the whole kingdom divided into 82 districts, each having its court of justice, where the judge is assisted by a jury of 12 peasants, from whence he appeals to the superior courts. Justice is speedily administered, with great impartiality, and at a moderate expence. The military force of Sweden consists of 50,421 men on the lists, capable of increase to 80,000, of which about 10,200 are cavalry; and their navy of about 60 ships, of which 27 are of the line, from 74 to 60 guns; and 15 frigates, from 44 to 24 guns; and 10,000 seamen enrolled, beside a corps of naval artillery of about 1400 men. There is also a naval and military school at Stockholm. The established religion is Lutheranism; but all other sects of Christians, and Jews are tolerated. The consistory-general under the king, has the direction of religious matters, and under this are nineteen inferior consistories. The clergy consist of an archbishop, 14 bishops, and 1387 ministers. Literature is in a flourishing state, there are three excellent universities at Upsal, Lund, and Abo; one at Griefswald in Pomerania; academies for the sciences at Stockholm, Gottenberg, and Upsal; and the country beside abounds with good schools. The soil of Sweden is, for the greater part, barren, but from the great encouragement given to agriculture, it is cultivated as far as possible, yet its produce in corn is by far inadequate to a supply. They have large forests of timber, of which the annual export is valued at 200,000l. They have also excellent mines of copper, of which they annually export above 16,000wt. and of iron upwards of 40,000 tons; beside large quantities of salt-petre, Allum, pitch, pot-ash, sulphur, vitriol, &c. The imports are corn, wine, spirits, salt, flax, silk, leather, and provisions; beside European and Indian luxuries; and upon the whole, the balance of trade is much in favour of Sweden, which is greatly promoted by excellent commercial establishments, particularly its East-India and Levant companies. The climate of Sweden is in the winter insupportably cold, and in the summer as much in the other extreme; yet the inhabitants are robust, healthy, and long-lived. Their colonial possessions are confined to the little island of St. Barthelomi, which was ceded in 1784 by France, in consideration of her having for ever a free port open to her in Sweden. It is very small, but of consequence from its situation. With regard to the history of Sweden, nothing in their chronology appears very remarkable, until the celebrated Margaret Walodimir

united this kingdom with that of Denmark and Norway; and by the treaty of Calmer that they should all continue in one sovereignty. After her death, the Swedes suffered much under their Danish rulers, and their nobility was nearly extirpated, when Gustavus Vasa, by his valour, rescued his country from its dependance on Denmark; and in return, the people conferred upon him and his descendants the sovereignty. The royal power was very limited, until Charles XII. rendered himself absolute; and after his death it was again very much confined, until the present king, in 1772, projected and accomplished a revolution; which, without shedding a drop of blood, gave him the enjoyment of every prerogative he could wish for.

SWERIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of a county of the same name, with a handsome castle, where the king resides. The cathedral is a superb structure; and in the lake near it there are 26 sorts of fish. It is 10 miles S. of Wismar, and 37 S. E. of Lubeck; subject to the duke of Mecklenburg. Lon. 11. 44. E. lat. 53. 44. N.

SWERNICK, a town of Turkey in Europe, seated on the river Drino, on the confines of Servia and Bosnia, 70 miles S. W. of Belgrade. Lon. 19. 32. E. lat. 44. 42. N.

SWINDON, a town of Wiltshire, England with a market on Mondays, and four fairs; on Monday before April 5; the second Monday after May 11; and the second Monday after September 11, for all sorts of cattle, hogs, and sheep; and on the second in October, for the same, and fat cattle. It is seated at the top of a hill, near a rich vale, and the houses are well built with stone. It is 28 miles N. of Salisbury, and 74 W. of London. Lon. 1. 45. W. lat. 51. 30. N.

**** SWINFORD, or SWINEFORD**, situated in the county Mayo, province of Conaught, 103 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 20 May, 2 July, 18 August and December.

SWITZ. See SCHITZ.

SWITZERLAND, or SWISSERLAND, a large country of Europe; bounded on the E. by the Tyrol; on the W. by the Franche Comte; on the N. by Suntgaw, the Black Forest, and a part of Suabia; and on the S. by Savoy, the Milanese, and the provinces of Bergamasco and Bressiano. It is about 225 miles in length, and 83 in breadth, and separated from the adjacent countries by high mountains, most of which are covered with snow. There a great number of lakes and rivers, and some very fertile plains, which plen-

tifully afford the necessaries of life. Switzerland is divided into 13 cantons, without comprehending their allies, viz. Lucern, Uri, Switz, Underwald, Zug, Friburg, and Soleure, which are Catholics. The Protestant cantons are Zurich, Bern, Basle, and Schaffhausen. Glaris and Apenzel contain both religions. All these cantons are so many republics; and it was the cantons of Switz, Uri, and Underwald, which begun to throw off the Austrian yoke in 1308. The mountains of Switzerland, commonly called the Alps, are a long chain of mountains, which begin at the Mediterranean Sea, and extend to the Adriatic; and if it were possible for a man to travel from one to the other, his journey would be about 500 miles. There are four passages over them to go into Italy from Switzerland; the first of which is beyond the lake of Geneva over Mount Cenis, which leads to Savoy; the second begins in the country of the Grisons, and crosses Mount St. Bernard, leading to the valley of Aost, which belongs to Piedmont; the third begins in the country of the Grisons, crosses Mount Simpel-berg, and leads to the duchy of Milan; the fourth crosses Mount St. Gotthard, and the bailiwicks of Italy, and terminates in the Milanese. The principal lakes are those of Constance, Geneva, Lucern, Zurich, and Neuf-Chatel. The most considerable rivers are the Rhine, the Rhone, the Aar, the Rues, and the Inn. The principal riches of Switzerland consist of excellent pastures, in which they breed and fatten their cattle. As they leave out their cattle night and day on the mountains, one would think they would be devoured by the wild beasts, and yet it is quite otherwise; for when the bees perceive a bear or a wolf at a distance, they form themselves into a circle, and are ready to receive the enemy with their horns. As for the goats and shamoy goats, they feed in flocks on the mountains, and in the woods, and they place centinels on all sides; and when any dangerous animal draws near, a signal is given, and they all get into a place of refuge, where the savage beasts dare not come. The inhabitants are all strong robust men for which reason they are generally chosen by several nations for the military service, and even the pope has his Swiss guards. The women are tolerably handsome, have many good qualities, and are in general very industrious. The peasants retain their old manner of dress, and are content to live upon milk, butter, and cheese; and there are some of the mountaineers who never have any bread. An account of the several cantons, and their dependencies, may be seen in their order.

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SWOLI. See **ZWOLI.**

**** SWORDS,** a borough, fair, and post town, in the county Dublin, province of Leinster, 7 miles from the metropolis; it sends two members to parliament, the electors are pot-wollopers; here is one of our round towers in a perfect state; it is 73 feet high, and 50 or 60 feet distant from the church, of a plain simple structure. Fairs held on 11 May, for horses and pedler's ware.

SYRACUSE, an ancient, strong, and famous city of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, with a bishop's see, and a fine large harbour, defended by a fortified castle. This city was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1693. Near this place, in 1718, there was a sea-fight between the Spaniards and English, in which the former were beaten, and obliged to leave Sicily; but they became masters of it again in 1735. It is very advantageously seated near the sea, 72 miles S. by W. of Messina, and 110 S. E. of Palermo. Lon. 15. 30. E. lat. 37. 5. N.

SYRIA, or SURISTAN, a province of Turkey in Asia, bounded on the N. by Diarbeck and Natolia; on the E. by Diarbeck and the deserts of Arabia; which also, together with Judra, bound it on the S. and on the W. by the Mediterranean Sea. The Turks divide it into three beglerbeglics; namely, those of Aleppo, Tripoli, and Damascus. It abounds in oil, corn, and several sorts of fruits, as well as pease, beans, and all kinds of pulse and garden-stuff; but it would produce much more than it does, if it was well cultivated, for there are the finest plains, and pastures in the world. The inhabitants have a trade in silks, camblets, and salt. Damascus, by the Turks called Scham, is the capital town.

SYRIAN, a large town of Asia, in the East Indies, in the kingdom of Pegu. seated near the sea. Lon. 96. 40. E. lat. 16. 50. N.

SZUCCA, a town of Polish Prussia; in the palatinate of Culm, seated on the river Vitula. Lon. 19. 11. E. lat. 53. 14. N.

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TAATA, a town of Upper Egypt, about a mile from the river Nile. It is the residence of a governor; and there are a great many curious remains of antiquity. It makes a handsome appearance to those that sail along the river, and is 200 miles S. of Cairo. Lon. 31. 25. E. lat. 26. 50. N.

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*** TABACHASAN,** a town of Asia, in Natolia, in the country of Bofoe, otherwise called the beglerbeglic of Marasch, among the mountains, seated on the river Adena, near its source, about 50 miles above the town of Adena.

*** TABAGO,** the most southerly of all the islands in America, is situated in 11. N. lat. 120 miles S. of Barbadoes, and about the same distance from the Spanish Main. It is about 32 miles in length, and 9 in breadth. It has a fruitful soil, well watered with numerous springs and capable of producing sugar and every thing else that is raised in the West Indies. It is also furnished with several bays and creeks, very commodious for all kinds of shipping. It was ceded to Great Britain in 1763, but returned to the French by the treaty of peace in 1783.

TABAGO, an island of America, in the S. Sea, on the bay of Panama. It is about 4 miles in length, and 3 in breadth, and is a mountainous place, abounding with fruit-trees. It belongs to the Spaniards. Lon. 80. 16. W. lat. 7. 50. S.

TABARCA, an island of Africa, on the coast of Barbary, belonging to the Genoese, who fish for coral here. It is 50 miles W. of Tunis. Lon. 9. 16. E. lat. 36. 50. N.

TABASCO, an island of N. America, in New Spain, and in the government of Tabasco. It is formed by a river of the same name, and by that of St. Peter and St. Paul, being about 30 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. It is near the bay of Campeachy, 10 miles from the sea, and 160 S. W. of Campeachy.

*** TABASCO,** a province or government of N. America, in New Spain, bounded on the N. by the bay of Campeachy; on the E. by Yucatan; on the S. by the province of Chiapa; and on the W. by that of Guaxaca. It is about 100 miles in length; and as much in breadth, and is very fertile in chocolate-nuts, in which its chief riches consist. The air is extremely moist, and there are showers every day for nine months in the year.

TABLE-MOUNTAIN, a mountain of Africa; it is the most western cape or promontory in that part of the world, and is near the Cape of Good Hope. The bay at the foot of it is called the Table-Bay.

TABOR, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, where the Hussites were fortified, and Zisca their chief. It is 45 miles S. of Prague. Lon. 14. 56. E. lat. 69. 13. N.

TABRISTAN, a province of Asia, in Persia, lying on the southern shore of the Caspian Sea, bounded by Astrabad on the E. and Ghilan on the W.

*** TACHA,**

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* **TACHA**, a town of Bohemia, on the confines of the Upper Palatinate, near the forest of Bohemia; seated on the river Mies. Lon. 13. 10. E. lat. 49. 56. N.

TADCASTER, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, England, with a market on Thursdays, but no fairs. It is noted for the great plenty of lime stone dug up near it; and there is a large stone bridge over the river Warf. It is nine miles S. W. of York, and 184 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 12. W. lat. 53. 52. N.

TADMOR. See **PALMYRA**.

* **TADOUSAC**, a settlement of North America, in Canada, with a harbour. It is seated on the river St. Lawrence, 200 miles from its mouth, at the place where it receives the river Sagueni. Lon. 68. 29. W. lat. 48. 6. N.

TAFALA, or **TAFALLA**, a town of Spain, in Navarre, with a castle; seated on the river Cidazo, in a country producing good wine, 18 miles S. of Pampeluna. Lon. 1. 36. W. lat. 42. 29. N.

* **TAFILET**, a kingdom of Africa, in Barbary, and in the dominions of the emperor of Morocco; bounded on the N. by the kingdoms of Fez and Tremecen; on the E. by the Beriberies; on the S. by the desert of Barbary; and on the W. by the kingdoms of Fez, Morocco, and Sus. It is divided into three provinces, Dras, Saro, and Tuet. It is a mountainous, sandy country, but produces a little wheat and barley by the sides of the rivers. The inhabitants live upon camels flesh and dates, and they breed horses to sell to foreigners. They have also ostriches and dromedaries, which last will travel 100 miles in a day. The Arabs live in tents, and the Beriberies, the ancient inhabitants, dwell in villages. Tafilet is the capital town, which is a trading place, with a castle, and seated on a river in a plain, 340 miles S. of Fez, and 275 S. E. of Morocco. Lon. 5. 45. W. lat. 28. 2. N.

* **TAGAOST**, a large town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Sus. A great many Jews live here, who carry on a considerable trade. It is seated in a fertile plain, 50 miles from the sea, and 37 S. of Tarudunt. Lon. 8. 5. W. lat. 29. 23. N.

* **TAGASTA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, and province of Constantina. It was formerly a considerable place, but is now reduced to a village. It is famous for being the birth-place of St. Augustine.

* **TAGE**, a large town of Asia, in Arabia the Happy, on the road from Mecca to the court of the king of Yeme-

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with a castle on a mountain that commands the town. Lon. 42. 5. E. lat. 21. 50. N.

* **TAGHMON**, a borough in the county Wexford, province of Leinster, above 70 miles from Dublin; it returns two members to parliament, patronage in the Hoare family. Fairs, 1 February, and 21 October.

* **TAGLIACCOZZO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the Farther Abruzzo.

* **TAGUMADERT**, a town of Africa, in the dominions of Morocco, and in the kingdom of Tafilet; seated on the river Dras, with a strong castle standing on a mountain. Lon. 6. 43. W. lat. 27. 10. N.

TAGUS, now called **TAJO**, a river of Spain, which has its source in New Castile, on the confines of the kingdom of Arragon. It runs through Old Castile, passes by Toledo, from whence it proceeds to Alcantara in Estremadura; when entering Portugal, it washes Santerein, where it forms a small bay, which serves for the harbour of Lisbon, and 10 miles still lower it falls into the Atlantic Ocean. This river is called Tejo, by the Portuguese, and was formerly famous for its golden sands.

* **TAHOORA**. See **OREHHOUA**.

* **TAHOOROWA**, one of the smallest of the Sandwich Islands, lying off the southwest part of Mowee, from which it is distant three leagues. It is destitute of wood, and the soil seems to be sandy and barren. Between this and Mowee lies Morotinne.

* **TAIF**, a town of Asia, in Arabia the Happy, in the territory of Hegiaz, which abounds in fruits. It is seated to the S. of Mount Gazuan.

* **TAJOH**, a town of Asia, in China, and in the province of Chiangsi, where there are magnificent temples, and two very high towers. Lon. 114. 41. E. lat. 27. 38. N.

TAINB, a sea-port town of Scotland, in the shire of Ross, seated on the Frith of Dornock, 12 miles N. of Cromarty.

* **TAIPIN**, a town of Asia, in China, in the province of Quangsi, and in that part that belongs to the king of Tonquin. Lon. 107. 15. E. lat. 22. 10. N.

TAIPING, a town of Asia, in China, and in the province of Nankin, seated on the river Kiang. Lon. 117. 31. E. lat. 32. 20. N.

TAILLEBURG, a town of France, in Guienné, and in the territory of Saintonge; seated on the river Charente, 50 miles S. E. of Rochelle. Lon. 0. 40. W. lat. 45. 46. N.

TAICHIN, a town of Asia, in China, with

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with a harbour, 260 miles S. E. of Nankin. Lon. 121. 16. E. lat. 29. 10. N.

* **TAITONG**, a strong city of Asia, in China, and in the province of Changli.

TALAMONE, a sea-port town of Tuscany, seated on the coast del Presidii, 15 miles N. of Orbitello. Lon. 11. 6. E. lat. 42. 30. N.

TALAVERRA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a fort; seated on the river Tajo, in a large valley abounding in corn, fruits, and excellent wine. It is 58 miles S. W. of Maadrid, and belongs to the archbishop of Toledo. Lon. 4. 1. W. lat. 39. 41. N.

* **TALEVERUBLA**, a town of Estremadura, in Spain, seated on the river Guadiana, 14 miles E. of Bajadoz. Lon. 6. 34. W. lat. 38. 34. N.

* **TALBOT-COUNTY**, a district of Maryland, lying on the W. of Kent.

** **TALLAGH**, a borough, post and fair town, in the county of Waterford, province of Munster, 104 miles from Dublin; fairs held 1 March, day after Trinity-sunday, 10 October, and 8 December. Here is a barrack, and near Tallagh are the ruins of Lisfinie castle; also a place of the same name in the county of Dublin, province of Leinster, 3 miles from the metropolis, where is the ancient residence of the archbishop of Dublin. Fairs held 1 Tuesday in March, 7 July, 16 September, and 9 November.

* **TALGARTH**, a village of Brecknockshire, in S. Wales, 10 miles E. N. E. of Brecknock, with six fairs, on March 12, May 31, July 10, September 23, November 3, and December 3, all for cattle, sheep, and horses.

TALLARD, a town of France in Dauphiny, and in the Gapennois; seated on the river Durance, 47 miles S. of Grenoble. Lon. 6. 20. E. lat. 44. 28. N.

TALLINGTON, a town adjoining to Dorchester. It has one church, and about 200 houses, with several streets which are broad, but badly paved, and some not at all.

TALMONT, a town of France in Guienne, and in the territory of Saintonge, with the title of a principality, and a small harbour; seated on a peninsula of the Gironde 20 miles S. E. of Saintes, and 260 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 50. W. lat. 45. 32. N.

* **TALSARN**, a village in Cardigan-shire, in S. Wales, with two fairs, on September 8, and November 7, for cattle, horses, and pedler's ware.

* **TALYBONT**, a village in Carnarvonshire, in N. Wales, with two fairs on May 12, and August 7, for cattle.

* **TAMALAMCA**, a town of Ame-

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rica, in Terra Firma, in the government of St. Martha; seated on the river Magdalena, and belongs to Spain. Lon. 71. 45. W. lat. 9. 6. N.

* **TAMAR**, a river of England, which runs from N. to S. and divides Cornwall from Devonshire.

* **TAMAR ISLANDS** are situated in Africa, on the coast of Guinea, near Sierra Leone, where there are all sorts of refreshments, as well as gold and elephants teeth.

* **TAMARA**, a town of Asia, in the island of Socotora, lying near the mouth of the Red Sea, with a harbour. It is seated on the N. coast of the island. Lon. 52. 25. E. lat. 11. 30. N.

* **TAMARACA**, a captainship of South-America, in Brasil; bounded on the N. by the captainship of Parayba; on the E. by the N. Sea; on the S. by Fernambuco; and on the W. by the Tapuays. There is an island of the same name, separated from Terra Firma by a narrow channel; and which is eight miles in length, and five in breadth. There is a good harbour, whose entrance is defended by a castle. Lon. 35. 0. W. lat. 7. 50. S.

** **TAMAROAS**, a large island of Florida, about 25 leagues above the Ohio.

TAME, a town in Oxfordshire, England, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, for all sorts of cattle, and on October 10, for hiring servants, and for horses and fat hogs. It is pleasantly seated on a river of the same name, which with its branches almost surround it, and over which there is a bridge. It consists of one large street, in the middle of which is the market-place; and there is a famous free-school and a small hospital. It is 12 miles E. of Oxford, and 45 W. by N. of London. Lon. 0. 55. W. lat. 51. 46. N.

* **TAMINGA**, a town of Asia, in China, and in the province of Pekin; seated in an agreeable country abounding in rivers and lakes. Lon. 114. 35. E. lat. 36. 56. N.

* **TAMISBROOK**, a town of Germany, in Thuringia, built by king Pepin, the father of Charlemagne. It belongs to the elector of Saxony, and is near the river Unstruth.

TAMWORTH, a town in Staffordshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on May 4, for cattle and sheep, on July 26, for cattle and wool, and on October 24, for all sorts of cattle. It is pleasantly seated on the river Tame, and on the borders of Warwickshire. It is a pretty good corporation, and sends two members to parliament. It is eight miles

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miles S. E. of Litchfield, and 107 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 38. W. lat. 52. 49. N.

TANAIS. See **DON.**

TANARD, a river of Lombardy, which rises in the confines of the county of Tenda, in the territory of Genoa, crosses Montferrat, passes by Quèiras, Alba Alti, and Alexandria, falling into the river Po, a little below Valenza.

TANASSERIM, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Siam, capital of a province of the same name, 220 miles S. W. of Siam. Lon. 98. 0. E. lat. 11. 50. N.

TANCOS, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, seated on the river Tajo, where the Z-z-ra falls into it, 60 miles N. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 8. 30. W. lat. 39. 26. N.

TANCROWALL, a town of Africa, in Negroland, seated on the river Gambia, where the English have a fort. It is divided into two parts, one of which is inhabited by Portuguese, and the other by Mundingoes. The former consists of large square houses, and the latter of round huts about 20 feet diameter, and eight high; the walls are of good binding clay, and the covering is like a bee-hive, made either with straw or palmetto leaves. It is pleasantly seated by the water-side, and is about a half a mile in length. It is about 30 miles E. of James Fort.

TANDA, a town of Asia, in the East Indies, in the kingdom of Bengal, seated on the east side of the river Ganges, 120 miles N. W. of Dacca. Lon. 87. 56. E. lat. 23. 35. N.

TANDAYE, an island of Asia, and one of the most easterly of the Philippines. It is separated from Manilla by a narrow strait; and is 125 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. On the N. coast there is a volcano, which throws out fire and flames. It belongs to Spain. Lon. 124. 56. E. lat. 12. 36. N.

TANDERAGEE, a post and fair town, in the county Armagh, province of Ulster, 61 miles from Dublin; it is well stocked with manufactures in the linen branch; the Newry Canal is brought within a mile of this place, and contributes greatly to its convenience. Fairs held 5 July and November.

TANGRY, a village in Hampshire, England, with one fair, on April 15, for sheep.

TANGERMUNDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and old Marche of Brandenburg. It is not a large place, but populous, and some of the electors have kept their court in an old castle here. It is seated on the river Tanger, where it falls into the Elb, 24 miles N. W. of Brandenburg, and 2

N. E. of Magdeburg. Lon. 13. 30. E. lat. 52. 46. N.

TANGIER, a sea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez. It was taken from the Moors by the Portuguese in 1641, and given as a dower to the princess of Portugal, who married Charles II. king of England; but he did not think it worth the expence of keeping, and therefore in 1683, he caused the works to be blown up, and withdrew the garrison. It is finely seated 130 miles N. of Fez. Lon. 5. 50. W. lat. 35. 49. N.

TANGUT, a kingdom of Asia, in Chinese Tartary; bounded on the E. by China, on the S. by the kingdom of Ava, on the W. by the dominions of the Great Mogul, and on the N. by those of the Great Khan of the Calmucks. It is divided into two parts, Tangut Proper, and Tibet; the last is the patrimony of Dalai Lama, the sovereign pontiff of the Tartars. He is looked upon as a God, being thought to know the secrets of the heart, and they come from all parts of India to pay him homage. He receives all their humiliations sitting upon an altar, in a very handsome pagoda, which stands on Mount Poutala. He salutes no body, not even princes; he only puts his hand on their heads, after which they believe their sins are forgiven. After this pontiff dies, they believe he appears again in a new body, and always makes himself known.

TANJAOR, a town of Asia in the East Indies, and on the coast of Coromandel. It is the capital of a province of the same name; bounded on the N. by Gingi; on the S. by Marava; on the E. by the sea; and on the W. by the kingdom of Madura; and is one of the best countries in the East Indies. The town is seated on a branch of the river Caveri; and the French, Danes, and Dutch, have factories here. Lon. 79. 7. E. lat. 10. 30. N.

TANNA, a considerable island in the South Sea, and one of the New Hebrides. Captain Cook lay here some time in his second voyage to the South Sea. The inhabitants are a brave people, and not inhospitable. Their arms are bows and arrows, slings, spears, and clubs. There is a volcano in the island, and the soil is very fertile in the tropical fruits and forest trees. The coast also abounds in fish. This island is situated in 19. 30. S. lat. and 169. 46. E. lon.

TANOR, a small kingdom of Asia, in the East Indies, and on the coast of Malabar; bounded by the dominions of the Samorin and the sea, and is about 20 miles square. It is a wholesome fertile country.

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* **TAGO**, the southernmost of the Friendly Islands, in the South Seas, is about 10 leagues in a circuit, and of a height sufficient to be seen 12 leagues. It has good anchorage on the north-west side; and, though the water is scarce and brackish near the shore, several springs are found inland, and a small stream of good water, which reaches the sea when the springs are copious. The south east side rises with great inequalities immediately from the sea, so that the plains and meadows, of which there are some of great extent, lie all on the north-west side; and being adorned with tufts of trees, intermixed with plantations, and intersected by paths leading to every part of the isle, they form a beautiful landscape. See **FRIENDLY ISLANDS**.

TAORMINA, a sea-port town of Sicily, in the Val di Demona; seated on a rock a small distance from the sea. It is 88 miles S. of Messina.

* **TAPACRI**, a province of S. America, in Peru, and in the diocese of Plata; 50 miles long, and 30 broad.

** **TAPANATEPEQUE**, a town of Guaxaca and audience of Mexico, in the province of the same name, seated at the foot of the mountains of Quelenos, at the bottom of a bay of the South Sea.

TAPTA, a river of Asia, in the peninsula on this side of the Ganges which runs W. through the kingdom of Cambaya, and falls into the sea, a little below Surat.

** **TAPUYAS**, or **TAIUYERS**, and **TAPINAMBOS**, the names of two tribes of American savages, in Brasil. When the French attempted to settle on the coast, they went stark naked, and neither men nor women could be brought to wear garments by any means. Their bodies were painted of several colours, especially black; and the hair of the men was cut pretty close on the top of the head, but behind they wore it long. They had holes in their under lips, in which they put a green stone. The women had long hair, but no holes in their lips; however, their ears were bored, and they put white bones in the holes. They were at first reported to be giants and men-eaters; but this is found to be false.

** **TARA**, an inconsiderable place, situated in the county of Down, province of Ulster.

** **TARAH** or **TARAH-BILL**, situated in the county of Meath, province of Leinster, 19 miles from Dublin. Here it is supposed there was antiently a magnificent royal palace, the residence of the kings of Ireland, where the triennial parliaments were held, in which all the nobility, gentry, and priests, &c. assembled,

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and here laws were enacted or repealed; and the general advantage of the nation was consulted. This place is otherwise called Teamor from Teagh-mor or the great house.

TARANTO, a sea-port town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra d'Otranto; a strong and populous place, with an archbishop's see, and the title of a principality. It is seated in a peninsula, and is defended by a strong castle, but the harbour is choaked up, which has hurt it very much. This town has given name to the spiders called Tarantulas, whose bite is not to be cured but by dancing. It is 40 miles S. E. of Bari, 55 N. W. of Otranto, and 145 E. by S. of Naples. Lon. 17. 29. E. lat. 40. 35. N.

TARAGALLA, a town of Africa, and one of the principal in the kingdom of Tafilet, seated on the river Dras, with a fortified castle, 275 miles S. W. of Tafilet. Lon. 6. 3. W. lat. 27. 40. N.

* **TARARE**, a town of France, in Lyonnois; seated on the river Tordive, in a valley, and at the foot of a mountain of the same name. Lon. 4. 43. E. lat. 45. 52. N.

TARASCON, an ancient, populous, and large town of France, in Provence, with a well-built castle, and a chapter composed of 15 canons; seated on the river Rhone, in a pleasant fertile country, over-against Beucaire, with which it communicates by a bridge of boats. It is 10 miles N. of Arles, and 375 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 45. E. lat. 43. 46. N.

TARONZA, a strongtown of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, and on the frontiers of Old Castile, with a bishop's see. It was taken from the Moors in 1110, and is seated partly on a rock, and partly in a fertile plain on the river Chiles, 140 miles N. E. of Toledo, and 127 N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 1. 26. W. lat. 42. 10. N.

** **TARBERT**, situated in the county Kerry, province of Munster, 124 miles from Dublin; it is a post, market and fair town. Fairs held Easter-monday, 22 June, 12 August, and 11 December.

TARBES, a populous town of France, in Gascony, capital of the county of Bigorre. It is a bishop's see, has a castle, and is seated on the river Adour, in a plain, 42 miles S. W. of Auch, and 112 S. by E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 9. E. lat. 43. 14. N.

TARENTESIA, a province of Savoy, with the title of a county; bounded on the N. W. by the duchy of Savoy, and Faucigny; and on the S. E. by the duchy of Aoste, and the county of Maurienne

town. It is a disagreeable barren country, full of dreadful mountains; Moutier is the capital.

* **TARGA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, seated on the sea-coast, with a castle built upon a rock. Near it is a very plentiful fishery, and is seated in a plain surrounded by mountains and thick forests full of monkeys. It is accounted a desert; but there are good wells and fine pastures. Lon. 4. 56. W. lat. 35. 20. N.

TARGOROD, a town of Turkey, in Europe, and in the province of Moldavia, 50 miles S. W. of Jazy. Lon. 26. 29. E. lat. 46. 49. N.

* **TARGOVISCO**, a considerable town of Turkey in Europe, and capital of Wallachia; seated on the river Luniza, 70 miles S. E. of Hermanstadt, and 188 N. E. of Belgrade. Lon. 25. 56. E. lat. 45. 45. N. See **TERGOVISCO**.

TARIFFA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, and in the diocese of Cadiz, with a castle. It is a poor place, with few inhabitants, and is seated on an eminence on the straits of Gibraltar. 17 miles W. S. W. of Gibraltar. Lon. 5. 40. W. lat. 36. 0. N.

TARKU, a town of Asia, in Persia, and capital of Daghestan; seated on the W. coast of the Caspian Sea, 52 miles S. E. of Terki, and 300 N. E. of Tauris. Lon. 47. 5. E. lat. 45. 50. N.

* **TARN**, a river of France, which has its source in Gevaudan, and falls into the Garonne below Montauban.

* **TARO**, or **BORGODI-VAL-DI-TARO**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, and capital of a territory of Val-di-Taro; seated on the river Taro; 20 miles S. of Borgo-Donina, and 25 S. W. of Parina. Lon. 10. 9. E. lat. 44. 40. N.

TARO, a river of Italy, which rises in the mountains of the confines of Genoa, and running N. E. crosses Parma, where it washes Campiano, and Borgo-di-val-di-Taro, and proceeds to discharge itself into the Po, below Cremona.

TARODANT, a town of Africa, in Morocco, and territory of Sus. seated near the Atlantic Ocean, 120 miles S. of Morocco. Lon. 8. 10. W. lat. 30. 0. N.

* **TARAGA**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on a hill, near the river Cervera. It is the chief place of a vigueria, and is 15 miles from Lerida.

TARRAGONA, an ancient and strong town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a harbour, a bishop's see, and an university. It was built by the Phœnicians, and was very powerful in the time of the Romans. There are many monuments of antiquity

here, namely, medals, inscriptions, and the ruins of Magnificent buildings. It is now surrounded with walls built by the Moors, and is also defended by regular works. It is neither so large, nor so populous as it was formerly; for though there is room for 2000 houses within the walls, there are not above 500, which are all built of large square stones. It carries on a great trade, and is seated on a hill in the Mediterranean Sea, in a country abounding in corn, wine, oil, and flax. It is 35 miles N. E. of Tortosa, and 220 E. by N. of Madrid. Lon. 1. 13. E. lat. 41. 5. N.

* **TARRING**, a village in Sussex, England, with two fairs, on April 5, and October 2, for pedler's ware.

TARSUS, now called **TERASSO**, an ancient town of Turkey in Asia, and in Caramania, which makes part of Natolia, with an archbishop's see. It was the capital of Cilicia, where St. Paul was born, but is now almost ruined. It is seated near the Mediterranean Sea. Lon. 35. 55. E. lat. 37. 10. N.

TARTARY, GREAT, a large extent of country, making the third part of Asia, being about 1500 miles in length from E. to W. and 1250 in breadth from N. to S. It is seated between 35 and 53 degrees of N. latitude. It was anciently called Scythia, whose last king was named Ungham, and was conquered by a rebel named Chingis Khan. He founded a new kingdom, which has since been called Tartary. European Tartary, as well as Tartary in Turkey, lies near the Black Sea, and Muscovy Tartary is near the Caspian Sea; Asiatic Tartary, of which we are now speaking, is watered by five large rivers, which serve to determine the situation of places; namely, the Oby, the Volga, or Wolga, the Jenisea, the Lena, and the Amur. It is a difficult matter to give a true division of this country; for different authors give a different description, and therefore we can only take notice that the Muscovites possess a large part of this country lying beyond the river Oby; and the Chinese possess that part of Great Tartary which is separated from China by a wall. This being premised, we may divide this country into three parts, which are Russian Tartary, Chinese Tartary, and Independent Tartary. Russian Tartary has no fixed bounds, but it may be near 1500 miles in length from E. to W. and 750 in breadth from N. to S. The modern maps divide it into Siberia, whose inhabitants are called Ostiacks, and are a savage, vagabond people, whose principal town is Narim. Tungusia is another part, which lies near the Janises, and

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Janisskoy is the capital town. **Jacutia**, or **Buratia**, lies near the rivers **Lena** and **Angara**, and the capital is **Jakutskoy**; the fourth part is called **Oekotia**, which lies near the eastern sea, the river **Amur** runs through it, and **Oekotskoy** is the capital town. There is another part lately discovered, called **Kamschatka**, which is contiguous to **Great Tartary**, and lies on a strait into which the river **Amur** falls. **Chinese Tartary** is separated from **China** by a great wall, and is about 750 miles in extent. It is divided into the eastern and western; and that part of it near the wall is without inhabitants. It was formerly supposed to be **Cathay**, whose capital was **Cambalu**, which is now well known to be **Pekin**. This is divided into several parts, which are all mentioned in their proper places. Independent **Tartary** comprehended all that part of it which belongs neither to **Russia** nor **China**; and is composed of several kingdoms, namely, **Turkestan**, **Great Bocharia**, **Little Bocharia**, the kingdom of the **Calmuks**, and **Tibet**, or **Thibet**, or **Boutan**, which is a large country, and part of **Tangut**. In general, the **Tartars** are a robust people, have good constitutions, and capable of undergoing hardships. They have broad faces, short chins, large whiskers, and noses even with their faces. They are dexterous in handling their sabres, and shooting with bows and arrows. The men have no other business than that of going to war, and the women take care of domestic affairs. They are pagans, and have a pontiff called **Dali Lama**, taken notice of in the article **TANGUT**, which see. As for the several lesser divisions of the **Tartars**, they are taken notice of in their order.

* **TARTAS**, a town of **France**, in **Gascony**, and in the territory of **Albert**; built in the form of an amphitheatre, and on the side of a hill, upon the river **Midonne**, which falls into the **Adour**, 12 miles N. E. of **Dax**. Lon. o. 48. W. lat. 43. 50. N.

TARUDANT. See **TARODANT**.

** **TASHINY**, situated in the county **Longford**, province of **Leinster**; fairs held 27 March, 28 May, 9 July, and 26 September.

TASSING, an island of **Denmark**, between those of **Finonia**, **Langland**, and **Arroe**. It is separated from the former by a narrow canal, and contains a few towns and villages.

TASSO, an island of the **Archipelago**, near **Romania**, at the entrance of the gulph of **Contessa**. It is about 35 miles in circumference, and the capital town is of the same name, which has a good harbour, and several castles. It was former-

ly famous for mines of gold and quarries of beautiful marble.

TATTA, a town of **Asia**, in the dominions of the **Great Mogul**, and capital of the province of **Sinda**, otherwise called **Tata**. It is a large, rich place, about three miles in length, and one and a half in breadth, and has a large caravanfary at the end, capable of lodging 500 men and horses. All goods and merchandizes imported or exported between **Tata** and **Laribundar**, are carried by camels, oxen, and horses. The adjacent country is almost level, and over-grown with shrubs and bushes, wherein the robbers lurk to attack travellers. It is about two miles from the river **Indus**, or **Sind**, from whence there are canals cut to bring water to the town. Sometimes, it does not rain here for two or three years together, which has caused so severe a plague, that 80,000 people have died of it in that city only. They have manufactures of silk and cotton, and they make chintz very fine and cheap; as also curious cabinets inlaid with ivory. The **Portuguese** had formerly a church here, which is now abandoned; and the **Gentoos** have a free toleration of their religion. Lon. 71. 5. E. lat. 24. 20. N.

TATTERSHALL, a town of **Lincolnshire**, **England**, with a market on **Fridays**, and two fairs, on **May 14**, and **September 25**, for horses, cattle, and cloth. It is seated on the river **Bane**, near the place where it falls into the **Witham**, and in a fenny country. It is but a small place, and was formerly of note for its castle. It is 20 miles S. E. of **Lincoln**, and 118 N. of **London**. Lon. o. 8. W. lat. 53. 6. N.

TAVASTUS, a town of **Sweden**, in **Finland**, and capital of the province of **Tavastland**, seated on the river which falls into the lake **Wana**, 52 miles N. W. of **Borgos**, and 62 N. E. of **Abo**. The province is bounded on the N. by **E. Bothnia**; on the E. by **Great Savolax**; on the S. by **Nyland**; and on the W. by **Proper Finland** and **East Bothnia**. The principal commodity is iron.

TAUBET, a river of **Germany**, in **Franconia**, which rises in the marquisate of **Anspach**, and running N. W. towards the confines of **Swabia**, passes by **Rotenburg**, **Mariendal**, and **Wertheim**, where it falls into the **Maine**.

* **TAUCHEL**, a town of **Poland**, in **Pomerella**, seated on the river **Verd**, 30 miles N. W. of **Culm**, and 55 S. W. of **Marienburg**. It has greatly suffered by fire and by the war. Lon. 18. 5. E. lat. 53. 38. N.

TAVERNA, a town of **Italy**, in the kingdom of **Naples**, and in the **Father Calabria**,

Calabria, seated on the river Coraca, 20 miles E. of Nicastro, and 70 N. E. of Reggio. Lon. 16. 44. E. lat. 39. 11. N.

TAVIRA, or **TAVILA**, a considerable town of Portugal, and capital of the province of Algarve, with a handsome castle, and one of the best harbours in the kingdom, defended by a fort. It is seated in a pleasant fertile country, at the mouth of the river Gilaon, between Cape Vincent and the strait of Gibraltar, 100 miles W. by N. of Cadiz. Lon. 7. 46. W. lat. 37. 18. N.

TAVISTOCK, a town of Devonshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and 5 fairs, on January 17, May 6, September 9, October 10, and December 11, all for cattle. It is seated on the river Tavey, or Tave, and was once a flourishing place, famous for its stately abbey, which is divided into tenements. It is still a large place, and well watered, there being a brook running through every street, and over the river is a stone bridge of five arches. It has two alms-houses, and sends two members to parliament. It is 32 miles W. by S. of Exeter, and 200 W. by S. of London. It also gives the title of marquis to the eldest son of the duke of Bedford. Lon. 4. 12. W. lat. 50. 35. N.

TAUNTON, a town of Somersetshire, England, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and two fairs, on July 17, for bullocks, and horses; and on July 7, for three days, the first for bullocks and horses, and the other two for pedler's ware, and sweet-meats. It is pleasantly seated on the river Tone, or Thone, among meadows; and the river is navigable for barges within 3 miles of the town, where there is a handsome bridge, and it had once a castle, now in ruins. It is a handsome, neat, well-built place, with spacious streets and two parish churches; and has several large woollen-manufactories. It is reckoned the best town in the county, and sends two members to parliament. It is 31 miles N. E. of Exeter, and 148 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 17. W. lat. 50. 59. N.

TAUNTON, a town of America, in Bristol county, New England; seated on the river Tilliquit, 4 miles S. W. from Bainham.

TAVORMINA. See **TAORMINA**.

TAUREAU, an isle of France, in Bretagne, lying at the mouth of the river Morlais. The river is defended by a castle. Lon. 3. 51. W. lat. 48. 40. N.

TAURIS, or **TEBRIS**, a town of Asia, in Persia, and capital of Aderbeizan. It was formerly the capital of

Persia, and is now the most considerable next to Isfahan; for it contains 15,000 houses, besides many separate shops, and about 200,000 inhabitants. It is about five miles in circumference, and carries on a prodigious trade in cotton, cloth, silks, gold and silver brocades, fine turbans, shagreen-leather. There are 300 caravansaries, and 250 mosques. Some travellers suppose it to be the ancient Ecabatana; but of this there is no certainty. It is seated in a delightful plain, surrounded with mountains, from whence a stream proceeds, which runs through the city. It is 95 miles S. E. of Nackhivan, and 320 N. W. of Isfahan. Lon. 47. 50. E. lat. 38. 18. N.

TAURUS, a great chain of mountains in Asia, which begin at the eastern part of Little Carmania, and extend very far into India. In different places they have different names.

TAY, a river of Scotland, rising in the Loch or Lake of Tay, in Braidalbin, and running E. through Athol. It afterwards turns S. E. dividing the shires of Perth and Fife from Angus, and then falls into the Frith of Tay.

TAYON, a town of Asia, and capital of the island of Formosa, lying in the Chinese Sea, with a harbour on the western side. Lon. 120. 30. E. lat. 23. 25. N.

TAYVAN, an ancient, large, and strong town of Asia, in China, and the province of Chanfi. The emperor formerly resided here; and it is agreeably seated among the mountains and hills. Lon. 111. 55. E. lat. 38. 5. N.

TAYBEELT, a province of Africa, in Biledulgerid, and in the middle of the Zara, or Desart; it contains three small towns, and has a great many palm-trees.

TEBESSA, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, and on the confines of the kingdom of Algiers. There are several remains of antiquity; however, it is but poorly built, and seated at the foot of a mountain, 125 miles from the sea. Lon. 8. 5. E. lat. 34. 51. N.

TEBZA, a strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and capital of a province of the same name. It carries on a good trade, and is seated on the side of one of the mountains of Atlas. Lon. 4. 55. W. lat. 32. 50. N.

TECK, a river of France, in Roussillon, which has its source in the Pyrenees, passes by Ceret, Bolo, and Ella, and a little after falls into the Mediterranean Sea.

TECKLENSBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, capital of a county

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county of the same name, with a castle built on a hill. It was bought by the king of Prussia in 1707, and is 12 miles S. W. of Osnaburg, and 25 N. E. of Munster. Lon. 8. 2. E. lat. 52. 20. N.

* **TECLUT**, or **TECHBIT**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Sus, seated in a fine plain, on the river Sus, and in a country abounding in dates and sugar-canes. Lon. 8. 25. E. lat. 29. 10. N.

* **TECOANTEPECA**, a considerable town of N. America, in the government of Guaxaea, on the coast of the South Sea, with a harbour and a fortified abbey. It contains several handsome churches and fine houses. Lon. 95. 15. W. lat. 15. 28. N.

* **TECORT**, an ancient and strong town of Africa, in the dominions of Morocco, and capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Biledulgerid. It is seated on a mountain, and the inhabitants are kind to strangers. Lon. 7. 55. E. lat. 29. 35. N.

* **TECULET**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Hea, with an old castle and a small harbour. It is seated on the side of a mountain, at the mouth of a river of the same name. Lon. 9. 5. W. lat. 30. 45. N.

* **TEDELEZ**, a strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, and in a province of the same name, on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, with a castle and a plentiful fishery, 50 miles N. E. of Algiers. Lon. 3. 5. E. lat. 37. 5. N.

** **TEECOUNT**, situated in the county Monaghan, province of Ulster; fairs held 2 Monday 0. ft. in January, Monday before Shrove Tuesday, 31 March, 24 June, and 28 September.

TEENEST, a large and considerable town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and capital of the province of Hea. It was taken by the Portuguese in 1517, but they were driven away soon after. The inhabitants are said to be hospitable. It is seated in a pleasant plain, upon a river which surrounds it. Lon. 8. 35. W. lat. 30. 30. N.

TEEST, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Sus, seated in a plain, abounding in corn, and where there is plenty of sheep, 17 miles from Mount Atlas, and 20 from Tarudant.

TEES, a river which rises on the confines of Cumberland, and running eastward divides the county of Durham from Yorkshire, and falls into the German Ocean below Stockton.

* **TEPRZARA**, an ancient, large, and strong town of Africa, in Barbary, and

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in the kingdom of Tremecen, 12 miles from the city of that name. There are a great many mines of iron in its territory.

TEFLIS, a handsome, strong, and considerable town of Persia, and capital of Georgia. The inhabitants are almost all Christians, being 20,000 in number; and are Georgians, Armenians, Papists, and a few Mahometans. It carries on a considerable trade in furs; and there are handsome bazars or market-houses, and caravansaries kept in good order. The Mahometans have no mosques here, for fear of offending the inhabitants; but they have a large castle, whose garrison are all Persians. It is seated on the river Kur, at the foot of a mountain, 105 miles N. W. of Gandia, and 125 W. of Terki, Lon. 45. 15. E. lat. 43. 20. N.

* **TEGAN**, a town of Asia, in China, and capital of the province of Huquang. In the territory of this place there are a sort of worms, which make white wax like that of bees. Lon. 112. 31. E. lat. 31. 0. N.

TEGAPATAN, a sea-port town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and near Cape Comorin, where the Dutch have a factory. It is 90 miles S. E. of Cochin, Lon. 75. 20. E. lat. 8. 0. N.

* **TEGAZA**, a town of Africa, and capital of a territory of that name, to the E. of the kingdom of Senegal, and in the desert of Saharn. It is remarkable for mountains of salt. Lon. 6. 30. W. lat. 21. 40. N.

* **TEGBUT**, a town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Sus; divided into three parts, which are a mile distant from each other, and may contain about 400 houses. It is seated on the river Sus, 25 miles from its mouth. Lon. 9. 5. W. lat. 29. 45. N.

* **TEGLIO**, a town of the Grisons, which gives name to the Valtelina. It is seated on a mountain near the river Adda, between Soudrio and Tirapno, eight miles from each.

** **TEGHMOLIN**, or **ST. MULLIN**, situated in the most southern point of the county Carlow, province of Leinster; it is famous for its large ruined abbey. It was the burial place of the Cavanaghs, the ancient kings of Leinster, and is still so of their descendants.

* **TEGORARIN**, a large country of Africa, in Biledulgerid, between Barbary and the Desert; bounded by Zeb on the E. and Segelmessia on the W. It is said to contain 50 towns, and about 150 villages. The inhabitants carry on a great trade to Barbary and Negroland, and are very civil to strangers.

* **TEGOVARIN**,

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* **TEGOVARIN**, a territory of Africa, in Barbary, and in Biledulgerid. It contains 50 castles and above 100 villages, and is the place where the caravans meet to travel over the great desert Sahara.

* **TEGTEZA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and the province of Hea; seated on the top of a mountain, and the inhabitants are said to be great thieves.

TEHAMA, a country of Arabia Felix, lying on the Red Sea; bounded on the N. by the territory of the sheriff of Mecca; on the E. by Schaulon; on the S. by the territory of Mocha; and on the W. by the Red Sea.

* **TEIGNMOUTH**, or **TINMOUTH**, a town in Devonshire, England, seated at the mouth of the river Teigne. This is the place where the Danes first landed, and where they committed several outrages. It has no market; but three fairs; on the third Tuesday in January, the last Thursday in February, and December 29, for woollen cloth. It is 12 miles S. of Exeter, and 187 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 29. W. lat. 50. 32. N.

TRISSK, a river of Hungary, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, on the confines of Transilvania and Red Russia. It runs towards the S. passing by Waraden, Tokay, and Segedin, falling into the Danube, near the Titul, some leagues above the mouth of the Save.

TELECIN. See **TREMECEN**.

TELEMONA, a town of Italy, on the coast of Tuscany, and in the Stato delli Presidii, with a small harbour, and a strong fort. It is seated at the mouth of the brook Ossa, at the extremity of a point of a craggy rock, 10 miles from Orbittello. Lon. 11. 21. E. lat. 42. 28. N.

** **TELEN-HEAD**, or **ST. FELEN'S-HEAD**, called also Cape Horn, a noted promontory in the county Donegal, and province of Ulster. Lat. 55. 0. N. lon. 8. 35. W.

TELGEIN, or **TELGA**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sunderland. It is a trading place, and is seated on the S. bank of the lake Meller, 12 miles S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 17. 24. E. lat. 59. 18. N.

TELLECHERRY, a sea-port town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the coast of Malabar, where there is an English factory; 30 miles N. of Calicut. Lon. 74. 20. E. lat. 11. 2. N.

TELTSB, a town of Germany, in Moravia, seated on the frontiers of Bohemia, at the source of the river Teya. Lon. 16. 0. E. lat. 49. 0. N.

* **TELISHAM**, a village in Suffolk,

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England, with one fair, on August 16, for sheep, lambs, and toys.

* **TEMENDEUST**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, seated on the Mediterranean Sea, 10 miles E. of Algiers. Lon. 2. 31. E. lat. 36. 49. N.

* **TEMECEN**, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez; bounded on the N. by the river Ommiraby; on the E. by that of Burregreg; on the S. by Mount Atlas; on the W. by the Straits of Gibraltar; being about 75 miles long, and 50 broad; and one of the most fertile countries in Barbary; but the inhabitants are proud and seditious.

TEMESWARR, a considerable, important, and very strong town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name. It formerly passed for impregnable; however, it was taken by prince Eugene in a dry season, by throwing in several thousand bombs in 1716. It is seated in a morass, which renders it inaccessible, unless they are in want of rain, 60 miles N. E. of Belgrade, and 150 S. E. of Buda. Lon. 22. 20. E. lat. 45. 37. N.

* **TEMIAN**, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland; bounded on the N. by the river Niger; on the E. by the kingdom of Wangria, the desert of Zeu, and the kingdom of Dauma; on the S. by the kingdom of Gabu; and on the W. by that of Biro. The inhabitants are quite unknown to the Europeans.

* **TEMMELET**, a small, but populous town, in the kingdom of Morocco, seated on a very high mountain, from whence proceeds a small river. The inhabitants are a kind of savages, and very poor.

** **TEMPLE-HOUSE**, situated in the county Sligo, province of Conaught; fairs, 24 May, 30 July, and 7 November.

** **TEMPLE-MARTIN**, situated in the county Kilkenny, province of Leinster; fairs held 29 September, 9 and 22 November.

** **TEMPLEMORE**, situated in the county Tipperary, province of Munster, 75 miles from Dublin. Within a mile of it is Lloyd's-borough, the seat of Mr. Carden. A mile and a half beyond Templemore, are the ruins of a castle. Fairs held 17 May, 28 June, 3 September, 21 October, and 7 December.

* **TEMPLE-PATRICK**, situated in the county Antrim, province of Ulster, 87 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 10 July, 3 Tuesday 0. 11. in October. There is also a place called Temple-patrick, situated in the county Down, province of Ulster, about one mile S. of Donaghadee, remarkable for a spring-weil of very limpid water.

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TEMPLE-TOWN, situated in the county Wicklow, province of Leinster; fairs held 2 Thursday o. st. May, 26 July, 19 September, and 8 November.

* **TEMPLIN**, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Brandenburg, in the territory of Uckermark, on the confines of the middle Marche, near the lake Dolgen.

** **TEMPO**, situated in the county Fermagh, province Ulster, 85 miles from Dublin; fairs held 29 January, 28 May, and 6 November.

TEMROCK, a sea-port town of Koban, or Circassian Tartary, in Asia, seated on the S. coast of the sea of Asoph, 90 miles E. of the straits of Kassa. Lon. 37. o. E. lat. 45. o. N.

* **TENACERIN**, or **TENASSERIN**, an ancient and populous town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and in the kingdom of Siam; capital of a province of the same name, and seated on the river Tenasserin, in a country abounding in all the necessaries of life. Lon. 98. o. E. lat. 11. 50. N. See **TANASSERIM**.

TENBURY, a town in Worcestershire, England, with a market on Tuesdays; and three fairs, on April 26, July 18, and September 26, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep. It is seated on the river Teme, which divides Worcestershire from Shropshire, 15 miles W. by N. of Worcester, and 128 N. W. by W. of London. Lon. 2. 13. W. lat. 52. 16. N.

TENBY, a sea-port town of Pembrokeshire, in S. Wales, with two markets, on Wednesdays, and Saturdays; and five fairs, on Whit-Tuesday, May 4, July 20, October 20, and December 4, for cattle, horses, and sheep. It is seated on the sea shore, where there is a commodious harbour, or road for ships. Its castle was demolished in the late civil wars, since which, this place is fallen to decay. It is 10 miles E. of Pembroke, and 208 W. of London. Lon. 5. 5. W. lat. 51. 42. N.

TENDA, a strong town of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of a county of the same name; seated on the river Borga, 20 miles S. W. of Coni, and 52 S. of Turin. Lon. 7. 45. E. lat. 44. 10. N.

TENEDOS, a celebrated island in the Archipelago, lying on the coast of Adeniz, a province of Natolia, to the S. E. of Lemnos, and 10 miles from the straits of Galipoli. It is 10 miles in length, and 10 in breadth, and its muscadine wine is the best in all the Levant. Nothing has rendered this island more famous in antiquity, than the siege of Troy, which might have been seen from hence; however, there are no remains of anti-

quity now. On the eastern side of the island is a pretty large town, seated at the foot of a mountain, with a fine harbour, commanded by a castle.

TENERIF, an island of Africa, and one of the Canaries, being the most considerable for riches, trade, and extent. It lies to the S. of the island of Salvages, to the W. of the Grand Canary, to the N. of the island of Gomera, and to the E. of that of Palma. It is about 45 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, and abounds in wine, different sorts of fruits, cattle, and game. One part of this island is surrounded by inaccessible mountains, and there is one in particular, called the Pike of Teneriff, which may be seen 100 miles off, in a clear day; it being one of the highest mountains in the world, and is in the form of a sugar-loaf; however, according to Dr. Halley's observations, it is no more than two miles and a quarter high. This island is subject to earthquakes; and in 1704, there happened one that destroyed several towns, and many thousand people. The laborious works in this island are chiefly performed by mules, horses being scarce, and reserved for the use of the officers. Oxen are also much employed here. Hawks and parrots are natives of the island, as also swallows, sea-gulls, partridges, canary-birds, and blackbirds. There are also lizards, locusts, and three or four sorts of dragon flies. The air and climate are remarkably healthful, and particularly adapted to afford relief in phthical complaints. By residing at different heights in the island, it is in the power of any one to procure such a temperature of air as may be best suited to his constitution. He may continue where it is mild and salubrious, or he may ascend till the cold becomes intolerable; but no person, it is said, can live comfortably within a mile of the perpendicular height of the Pike after the month of August. Laguna is the capital town. Lon. 16. 13. W. lat. 28. 30. N.

* **TENERIF**, a town of America, in Terra Firma, and in the government of St. Martha, seated on the river Magdalena, 100 miles from St. Martha. Lon. 74. 15. W. lat. 9. 47. N.

* **TENEZ**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tremesen, and capital of a province of the same name, with a strong fort; seated on the side of a mountain, four miles from the sea. Lon. 1. o. E. lat. 36. 20. N.

* **TENEZ**, a province of Africa; bounded on the E. by that of Algiers; on the W. by Tremecen, properly so called; on the S. by the mountains of Atlas; and on the N. by the Mediterranean

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nean sea. It abounds in corn and cattle, and the inhabitants value themselves upon their courage.

* **TENEZA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, very advantageously seated on a declivity of a part of Mount Atlas.

* **TENGCHU**, a town of Asia, in China, and in the province of Xantong, with a good harbour, where there is generally a fleet of Chinese ships. Lon. 116. 50. E. lat. 35. 20. N.

* **TENNESTADT**, a town of Germany, in Thuringia, near the rivers Seltenlein and Schambach; five miles from Erfort, and belongs to the elector of Saxony. It was taken by the Imperialists, and pillaged in 1632, and 1641.

TENDERDEN, a town of Kent, England, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on May 5, for cattle and pedler's ware. The steeple of the church is noted for being a handsome and lofty building, which before Goodwin sands appeared, was made use of as a beacon to direct seamen. It is 24 miles S. W. of Canterbury, and 60 E. by S. of London. Lon. 0. 35. E. lat. 51. 12. N.

* **TENZEGETZET**, a strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tremecen, seated on the top of a rock, at the foot of which runs the river Tefma. It is on the road from Fez to Tremecen.

* **TEOLACHA**, an ancient town of Africa, in Barbary, and in Bileulgerid; seated in a country abounding in dates, upon a river that proceeds from a hot spring.

** **TEQUAJO**, or **TIQUAS**, a province of Mexico in Spanish America.

TERRAMO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Abruzzo, with a bishop's see, and the title of a principality; seated at the confluence of the rivers Viciola and Tordino, 10 miles N. W. of Atri, and 25 N. E. of Aquila. Lon. 13. 39. E. lat. 42. 37. N.

* **TERRASSON**, a town of France, in Upper Perigord, and in the diocese of Sarlat, with a Benedictine abbey; seated on the river Vizere, over which there is a handsome bridge, 10 miles from Sarlat. Lon. 1. 19. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

* **TERCERA**, one of the Azores, or Western Islands. It is very fertile in wheat, and contains about 20,000 inhabitants. Lon. 27. 1. W. lat. 38. 45. N. See Azores.

** **TERRIL**, a small village on the side of Dundrum bay, county of Down, province of Ulster.

* **TERGA**, an ancient town of Africa in the kingdom of Morocco, seated on the river Ommirabi, 25 miles from Azamor, in a fertile country.

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TERGOWISKO, the capital town of Walachia, in European Turkey, 70 miles S. E. of Hermanstadt. Lon. 25. 56. E. lat. 45. 45. N.

TERKI, a town of Asia, in Circassia, where a prince resides who depends on the Russians, this being their frontier town against Persia. It is seated on a river of the same name, in a marshy place, a long mile from the Caspian Sea, and 125 E. of Teflis. Lon. 47. 50. E. lat. 43. 22. N.

TERMINI, a town of Italy, on the northern coast of Sicily, and in the Val-di-Demona, with a strong castle, built in the form of a citadel. It is famous for its mineral waters, and there is a fine aqueduct, with several handsome buildings. It is seated on the mouth of a river of the same name, in a territory abounding in corn, and good wine, 67 miles N. E. of Mazara, and 20 S. E. of Palermo. Lon. 13. 44. E. lat. 38. 5. N.

* **TERMOLI**, or **TERMINI**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitanata, near the confines of Abruzzo, with a bishop's see, and the title of a duchy; seated near the sea, 38 miles S. E. of Lanciano, and 70 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 20. E. lat. 41. 59. N.

* **TERMUYPEN**, a small but strong town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Flanders, to the N. E. of Sluys.

TERNATE, an island of Asia, in the E. Indian Sea, and the principal of the Moluccas. It abounds in cocoa-nuts, bananas, citrons, oranges, almonds, and other fruits proper to the climate. There are also a great number of birds of paradise. It is a mountainous country, and there are a great number of woods, which furnish much game. But it is of the greatest note for being a spice island, which produces cloves, and is in the possession of the Dutch. The inhabitants are Mahometans, and so very indolent, that they wonder any one should take so much pains to procure a livelihood. It lies a little to the W. of Gilolo, and 100 miles E. of Celebes. Lon. 129. 0. E. lat. 1. 0. N.

* **TERNEUSE**, a small but strong town of Dutch Flanders, between the two branches of the river Scheld, five miles from Axel, and seven from Sas de Ghent. Lon. 3. 45. E. lat. 51. 20. N.

TERNI, an ancient and considerable town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope, and duchy of Spoleto, with a bishop's see. The cathedral is a magnificent structure, and the place may contain about 12,000 inhabitants; however, it was much more considerable formerly than it is now. The famous cataract of the river Velino is a mile from this place, which

which is seated in an island formed by the river Nera, 15 miles S. by W. of Spoleto, and 40 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 40. E. lat. 42. 34. N.

* **TERNOVA**, an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, and in Bulgaria, with an archbishop's see. It is the residence of a sangiak, and was formerly the seat of the princes of Bulgaria. It is seated on a mountain near the river Jenera, 97 miles N. E. of Sophia, and 88 N. W. of Adrianople. Lon. 26. 2. E. lat. 43. 1. N.

* **TEROUANE**, a ruined town of France, in Artois, ceded to France by the Pyrenean treaty. Lon. 2. 38. W. lat. 50. 36. N.

TERRACINA, an ancient town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope, in the Campagna of Rome, and on the frontiers of Terra-di-Lavoro, with a bishop's see. It is greatly decayed on account of its unwholesome air, and seated near the sea, on the side of a mountain, in a very fertile country, 46 miles S. E. of Rome, and 55 N. W. of Naples. Lon. 13. 15. E. lat. 41. 24. N.

* **TERRA DEL ESPERITU SANTO**, the most western and largest island of the New Hebrides, in the South Seas, being 40 leagues in circuit. The land is exceedingly high and mountainous, and in many places the hills rise directly from the sea. Except the cliffs and beaches, every part is covered with wood, or laid out in plantations. Besides the bay of St. Philip and St. Jago, on the north side of it the isles, which lie along the south and east coast, form several good bays and harbours. Lon. 165. E. lat. 16. S.

* **TERRA DEL FUEGO**. Under this name are comprehended several islands at the southern extremity of America. They take their name from a volcano on the largest of them. They are all very barren and mountainous; but from what Mr. Forster says, in his voyage to the S. Sea, the climate would not appear to be so rigorous and tempestuous as it is represented in Anson's Voyage. Upon the lower grounds and islands, that were sheltered by the high mountains, Mr. Forster found several sorts of trees and plants, and a variety of birds. Among the trees was Winter's bark tree, and a species of arbutus, loaded with red fruit of the size of small cherries, which were very well tasted. In some places there is also plenty of celery. Among the birds was a species of duck, of the size of a goose, which ran along the sea with amazing velocity, heating the water with its wings and feet. It has a grey plumage, with a yellow bill and feet, and a few white quill-feathers. At

the Falkland Islands it is called a logger-head-duck; among the birds are also plenty of geese and falcons. The rocks of some of the islands are covered with large mussel-shells, the fish of which is well flavoured. The natives of this country are short in their persons, not exceeding five feet six inches at most, their heads large, their faces broad, their cheek bones very prominent, and their noses very flat. They have little brown eyes, without life; their hair is black and lank, hanging about their heads in disorder, and besmeared with train-oil. On the chin they have a few straggling short hairs instead of a beard, and from their nose there is a constant discharge of mucus into their ugly open mouth. The whole assemblage of their features forms the most loathsome picture of misery and wretchedness to which human nature can possibly be reduced. Those which Mr. Forster saw had no other cloathing than a small piece of seal-skin, which hung from their shoulders to the middle of the back, being fastened round the neck with a string. The rest of their body was perfectly naked, not the least regard being paid to what the Europeans would term indecency. Their natural colour seems to be an olive-brown, with a kind of gloss, resembling that of copper; but many of them disguise themselves with streaks of red paint, and sometimes, though seldom, with white. Their whole character is the strangest compound of stupidity, indifference, and inactivity. They have no other arms than bows and arrows, and their instruments for fishing are a kind of fish-gigs. They live chiefly on seals flesh, and like the fat oily part most. There is no appearance of any subordination among them, and their mode of life approaches nearer to that of brutes, than that of any other nation.

TERRA FIRMA, a country of America, lying between the island of Trinidad, and the isthmus of Panama. It comprehends New Andalusia, Venezuela, Rio-de-la-Hacha, St. Martha, Carthagena, Terra Firma, properly so called, Popayan, the new kingdom of Granada, Comana, and Castelladel-Oro; which see in their proper places.

TERRA FIRMA, Proper, generally known by the name of Darien; is bounded on the N. by the N. Sea; on the E. by the gulph of Darien; on the S. by Popayan, and the S. Sea; and on the W. by the S. Sea, and the province of Veragua. It lies in the form of a crescent, about the bay of Panama, and is about 300 miles in length, and 60 in breadth, from the N. Sea to the S. Sea. It is the isthmus

isthmus which joins N. and S. America, and the chief towns are Panama on the S. Sea, and Porto-Bello on the N. Sea. Notwithstanding the settlements of the Spaniards here, there are a great number of native Americans, who have preserved their independency. It is a mountainous country, and difficult to pass in the rainy season, on account of the torrents which fall from the mountains, which sometimes rise considerably in a night's time; and travellers are often obliged to get upon trees, to save themselves from being drowned. The men are of the colour of red copper, with black coarse hair, black eyes, and no beards. Both sexes paint their skins with several colours, and the men have a gold plate, which hangs from their noses over their mouths; but the women have a ring hanging in the same manner, which passes through the gristle of their noses. These they lay aside while they are eating. They all in general wear strings of teeth, shells, beads, or the like, hanging from the neck to the pit of the stomach. They have several animals proper to this part of America, and a few tigers, but no lions, as some have asserted; nor are there any in all America, except an animal so called, which is more like a wolf than a lion.

**** TERRA-DE-LUTRATON,** See **ESKIMAUX.**

**** TERRIL'S-PASS,** situated in the county Westmeath, province of Leinster, 40 miles from Dublin; here are the ruins of a castle. Fairs held 17 May, and December.

**** TERRA NUOVA,** an ancient town of Italy, on the eastern coast of the island of Sardinia, seated at the bottom of a gulph of the same name. Lon. 9. 35. E. lat. 41. 3. N.

TERRING, a town of Suffex, England, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on April 5, and October 2, for pedler's ware. It is seated on the Downs, not far from the sea, 24 miles E. of Chichester, and 53 S. W. of London. Lon. 0. 21. W. lat. 50 50. N.

TERROUEN, a town of the French Netherlands; in the province of Artois, seated on the river Lis, six miles S. of St. Omer's, and five W. of Aire. Lon. 2. 20. E. lat. 50. 39. N.

TERUEL, a considerable town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, on the frontiers of Valencia, with a bishop's see; seated in a large, pleasant, fertile, plain, watered with streams, planted with gardens, and fruit-trees, whose blossoms perfume the air; and where they enjoy almost a perpetual spring. It stands at the confluence of the rivers Gua-

dalquiver and Alhambra, 75 miles S. W. of Saragossa, and 112 E. of Madrid. Lon. 1. 0. W. lat. 40. 25. N.

**** TERRY-HOGAN,** situated in the county Down, province of Ulster.

TERVERRE, a town of the United Provinces, in Zealand and in the isle of Walcheren, with a pretty good harbour, and a fine arsenal, subject to the prince of Orange. It is seated on the N. E. coast of the island, four miles N. E. of Middleburg. Lon. 3. 42. E. lat. 51. 36. N.

TESCHIN, a town of Germany, in Silesia, and capital of a duchy of the same name; surrounded on all sides by a morass, and seated near the source of the river Vistula. At a little distance from it is an old castle, seated on an eminence, where the ancient dukes resided. Since 1709 there is a Protestant school, and church here; and the inhabitants carry on a trade in leather, woollen stuffs and Hungary wines. They make pretty good fire-arms, and brew excellent beer, which they call magnotz. It is 27 miles S. E. of Troppaw, and 65 S. W. of Cracow. Lon. 18. 17. E. lat. 49. 52. N.

*** TEGNEBELT,** a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Hea, near the source of the river Techubit. It is surrounded by a craggy rock, which renders it impregnable; and the inhabitants are said to be very civil to strangers.

TESINO, a large river of Italy, which has its source in the Alps, and on Mount Gothard, and runs through the country of the Grisons, and the lake Maggiore; then running S. E. through part of the Milanese, it washes Pavia, and a little after falls into the Po.

TESSEL, an island of N. Holland, at the entrance of the Zuyder Zee, with a strong citadel, seated on the S. coast, which serves to defend Amsterdam: it has also a large commodious harbour.

**** TESTIGOS,** islands of America, near the coast of New Andalusia, in Terra Firma.

*** TESTING,** a village of Merionethshire, in N. Wales, with seven fairs, on May 24, Friday after Trinity, July 2, August 12, September 26, October 19, and November 13, all for cattle.

TETBURY, a town of Gloucestershire, England, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on Ash-Wednesday, and July 22, for cattle, sheep, and horses. It is seated on the edge of the county next Wiltshire, and is a pretty good place, with a handsome market-house, and a considerable trade: the market is large for corn, cattle, cheese, malt, yarn, wool, and provisions. It is 25 miles E. N. E.

of Bristol, and 93 W. of London. Lon. 2. 8. W. lat. 51. 36. N.

TETICACO, a large lake of S. America, in Peru, and in the province of Callao, above 200 miles in circumference; it renders the towns that are seated on it extremely pleasant.

TETUAN, an ancient and pleasant town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Habata. It is pretty well built, and the inhabitants are about 15,000 in number, who call themselves Andalusians, and almost all speak Spanish; but they are great pirates. Some say there are 30,000 Moorish inhabitants, and 5000 Jews. The houses have no windows towards the streets, except little holes to look out at; for these are on the inside towards the courtyard, which is surrounded with galleries, and in the middle generally a fountain. They are two stories high, flat at the top, and the streets exceeding narrow. The dress of both sexes are much alike: but you can see nothing of the women in the streets, except their eyes and naked legs, which are never covered in this country. When they are at home, they visit each other from the tops of their houses. However, when they meet Europeans in the fields, they make no scruple of shewing their faces, when there is none of their countrymen near to observe them. They wear bracelets on their arms and legs, and large ear-rings in their ears. They have very fine eyes, and some of them beautiful skins; and their vest is open before, from the bosom to the waist. The shops in the city are very small, being without doors; and the master, when he has opened the shutters, jumps in, and sits cross legged on a counter; the goods being disposed in drawers round about him, and all the customers stand in the street. It is seated on the river Cus, three miles from the sea, and has a castle which commands the town. It is 108 miles N. by W. of Fez, and 28 S. E. of Tangier. Lon. 5. 26. W. lat. 35. 27. N.

* **TEURAEF**, an ancient town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Fez, seated on a mountain near the river Za. It was formerly one of the most important places in Africa.

* **TEUZAR**, an ancient and considerable town of Africa, in Barbary, and in Biledulgerid, divided into two parts by a river. It carries on a good trade, and is seated in a country abounding in dates.

TWENSBURY, a town in Gloucestershire, England, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and five fairs, on March 7, May 14, June 22,

September 4, and October 10, for tanned leather, and pedler's ware. It was formerly noted for its monastery, and is now a large handsome corporation, containing about 500 houses, with a magnificent church. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Severn and Avon, has a cotton manufactory, and sends two members to parliament. It is 10 miles N. of Gloucester, and 96 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 13. W. lat. 52. 0. N.

** **TWENSBURY**, a village of America, situated in Middlesex-county, Massachusetts-bay.

TEXEL, a town of the United Provinces, in N. Holland, seated at the mouth of the Zuyder-Zee, with a good harbour, and a strong fort. It is seated in an island, which is separated from the continent of Holland by a narrow channel, through which most of the ships pass that are bound to Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 51. E. lat. 53. 8. N.

TEYN, a town of Germany, in Bohemia, belonging to the archbishop of Prague, 52 miles S. W. of that city. Lon. 13. 40. E. lat. 49. 33. N.

TEZAR, an ancient and considerable town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Fez, and capital of the province of Cuzi. It is well inhabited and the Jews carry on a considerable trade here. It is seated on a small river, in a fertile plain, 45 miles E. of Fez; there is a mosque here larger than that of Fez, being half a mile in circumference. Lon. 4. 15. W. lat. 33. 40. N.

* **TEZCUCO**, a town of N. America, in New-Spain, seated on the lake of Mexico, 15 miles from the city of that name. It is an inconsiderable place, though the capital of a large government. Here it was that Cortez caused a canal to be dug, where he built 18 brigantines, with which he wanted to carry on the siege of Mexico. Lon. 100. 20. W. lat. 20. 5. N.

* **TEZELA**, a very ancient town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Tremecen, with a small castle, strong by situation. It is seated on a large plain, abounding in wheat and barley; 15 miles from Oran. Lon. 0. 25. E. lat. 35. 25. N.

TEZOTE, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Garet; seated at the point of a rock, 8 miles from Metila. Lon. 1. 55. W. lat. 44. 40. N.

* **THABOR**, a strong town of Germany, in Bohemia, on the great road from Budweis to Prague, and in the circle of Bechin; built by Ziska, a general of the Hussites, in 1419. It stands on a mountain of the same name, is surrounded

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with walls, and of difficult access. It is 25 miles N. E. of Budweis, and 46 S. E. of Prague. Lon. 15. 6. E. lat. 49. 23. N.

THAMES, a large navigable river of England, which rises in Cotswold-hills in Gloucestershire, and receives a great many smaller streams in its passage, before it falls into the British Channel. It is chiefly composed of the Thame and the Isis, which last is much the largest, and bears that name till they unite their streams. It becomes navigable at Lechlade, from whence it runs N. E. to Oxford, where it receives the Charwell: thence it runs S. E. of Abingdon, and so to Dorchester, where it receives the Thame: from thence it passes by Wallingford to Reading; after which it visits Marlow and Windsor, and continuing its course, washes Brentford and Richmond, and so to London; then it proceeds to the sea, taking in the river Medway, near the mouth of it. The Thame rises near Tring in Hertfordshire, crosses Buckinghamshire, and falls into the Isis at Dorchester.

THAMES, a river of America, in New England, rising in a lake N. of Massachusetts's county, runs south, and falls into the sea below New London.

THANDISTON, otherwise **FRANCE-ON**, a village in Suffolk, England, with one fair, on July 31, for sheep, and toys.

THANET, an island of the county of Kent, surrounded by the sea, except on the N. E. side, where it is bounded by the branches of the river Stour, now inconsiderable to what they were formerly. It contains several villages, and the seaport towns of Margate and Ramsgate. It has the title of an earldom.

THASO, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Jamboli, a province of Macedonia, at the entrance of the gulph of Contessa. It is 12 miles in length, and 8 in breadth, and abounds in all the necessaries of life. The fruits and wine are very delicate; and there are mines of gold and silver, besides quarries of very fine marble. The chief town is of the same name, and has a harbour frequented by merchants. Lon. 24. 32. E. lat. 40. 59. N.

THAVERTON, a village in Devonshire, England, with one fair, on Monday after July 7, for cattle.

THAXTED, a town of Essex, England, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on May 27, and August 10 for horses. It is a large mayor-town, 20 miles N. W. of Chelmsford, 41 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 31. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

THEBAID, a large country of Afri-

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ca, in Upper Egypt, reaching from Fium to the Red-Sea. It is the least fertile, and the thinnest of people of any province of Egypt, being full of deserts, and celebrated for the retreat of a great number of Christians, who lived here in a solitary manner. It is now inhabited by Arabs, great enemies to the Turks, and thieves by profession.

THEBES, the ancient name of a city of Upper Egypt in Africa, now called Luxor, and was celebrated for having 100 gates. In the war-time it had 20,000 chariots, and along the side of the river between Memphis and Thebes, were one hundred stables, each of which would contain two hundred horses. There a great magnificent remains of the ancient city, which some travellers have been so curious to describe.

THEBES, now called **THIVE**, an ancient and celebrated town of Greece, in Livadia, with a bishop's see. It is nothing now to what it was formerly, and yet it is 4 miles in circumference, but so full of ruins, that there are not above 4000 Turks and Christians in it. It is now famous for a fine sort of white clay, of which they make bowls for pipes after the Turkish fashion. They are never burnt, but dry naturally, and become as hard as a stone. There are two mosques in Thebes, and a great many Greek churches. It is seated between two small rivers, 20 miles N. W. of Athens, and 280 S. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 23. 40. E. lat. 38. 17. N.

THERMIA, an island of the Archipelago, and one of the Cyclades, to the S. of the island of Zia, and to the N. Serfanto, near the gulph of Engia, 12 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. The soil is good and well cultivated, and they have a great deal of silk. Partridges are in such plenty, that they may be almost had for nothing. The principal town is of the same name, and is the residence of a Greek bishop. Lon. 24. 59. E. lat. 37. 31. N.

THERMOPLÆ, an ancient pass, leading from Achaia to Theffaly, now in European Turkey. It is remarkable for the glorious stand made by Leonidas, a Lacedæmonian king, who, with 400 men, withstood a most formidable army of Xerxes; but the former, except one, were at last all cut to pieces.

THESSALY. See **JANNA**.

THETFORD, a town in Norfolk, England, with a market on Saturdays; and three fairs, on May 14, August 2, and September 25, for cheese, cattle, and toys. It is an ancient town, and was formerly very famous. It is seated on the river Ouse, over which there is a bridge. The Lent assizes for the county are kept here, and

and it sends two members to parliament. There is still a high mount, which has been walled round about, and fenced with a double rampart. It is governed by a mayor and recorder, 10 aldermen, and 20 common-council. It has three churches, and one quaker's meeting, with about 400 middling houses; the streets are indifferently wide, but dirty, and only one paved. It has a good free-school, and a town-hall. The river which here divides Suffolk from Norfolk, is navigable from Lynn-Regis, and there is a good deal of wool-combing carried on here. This was formerly a very large city, had upwards of 40 churches, and was the bishop's see; but was destroyed in the time of the Danes and Saxons, and there are no remains of its ancient monasteries. It is 30 miles S. S. E. of King's-Lynn, and 79 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 50. E. lat. 52. 28. N.

THIBET. See **TANGUT.**

* **THIBRACHE**, a territory of France, making a part of Picardy; bounded on the N. by Hainault and Cambresis; on the E. by Champagne; on the S. by Laonnois; and on the W. by Vernois.

* **THIERS**, a trading populous town of France, in Auvergne, and in Limagne, on the frontiers of Forez. It is seated at the side of a hill, near the river Durolle, 22 miles E. of Clermont, and 220 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 38. E. lat. 45. 51. N.

THIONVILLE, a very strong town of France, in Luxemburg, and capital of a bailiwick. It was ceded to France by the treaty of the Pyrennees, and is advantageously seated on the river Moselle, over which there is a bridge defended by a horn-work, 14 miles N. of Metz, and 195 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 15. E. lat. 49. 21. N.

* **THIRNSTEIN**, a town of Germany, in Lower Austria, seated near the river Danube, with a handsome castle.

THIRSK, or **THURSK**, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, England, with a market on Mondays; and five fairs, on Shrove-Monday, April 5, August 4 and 5, October 28 and 29, and December 14, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, and leather. It is a small place, formerly noted for its strong cattle, and it now sends two members to parliament. It is 20 miles N. W. of York, and 219 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 16. W. lat. 54. 15. N.

* **THOISSY**, a considerable town of France, in the principality of Dombes, with a handsome college; seated in a fertile country, near the river Saone and

Chalerone, 16 miles N. from Trevoux, and 200 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 46. 13. N.

* **THOMA, SAN**, an island of Africa, lying under the equator, and in 8 deg. of E. longitude. It was discovered in 1499, and belongs to the Portuguese. It is almost round, and is about 30 miles in diameter. The soil is fertile, and produces plenty of sugar-canes. On the same vine there are blossoms, green and ripe grapes, all the year round. It is a very unwholesome country, great numbers of the Portuguese dying, and few living to a great age. It consists chiefly of hills, intermixed with vallies, which are constantly filled with a thick stinking fog. However it agrees very well with the cattle, which are larger and finer here than on the Gold Coast of Guinea.

THOMAS, ST. a town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the coast of Coromandel, with an archbishop's see, and subject to the Portuguese. It is three miles S. of Fort St. George. Lon. 80. 34. E. lat. 13. 2. N.

THOMAS, ST. a town of S. America, in Guiana, seated on the river Oroonoko, and subject to Spain. It was attacked by Sir Walter Raleigh, when he went in search of a gold mine, for which he afterwards lost his head. Lon. 63. 30. E. lat. 7. 6. N.

THOMAS, ST. an island of N. America, to the E. of Porto Rico, with a harbour, a town, and a fort. It is 15 miles in circumference, and belongs to the Danes and Brandenburgers. Lon. 65. 26. W. lat. 18. 22. N.

** **THOMAS-STREET**, situated in the county Roscommon, province of Connaught, 69 miles from Dublin.

** **THOMASTOWN**, a borough, post, and fair town, situated in the county Kilkenny, province of Leinster, near 60 miles from Dublin; it is otherwise called in Irish, Bally-mac-Andan, i. e. the town of Anthony. Fairs held here 25 May; this place returns two members to parliament, patron lord Clifden; there is also a place of same name in the county Tipperary, province of Munster, near 82 miles from Dublin; where is the seat of lord Landaff, once esteemed the finest in the kingdom.

** **THOMOND**, an ancient district, containing the present county of Clare, province of Munster.

THONON, a handsome town of Savoy, and capital of Chablais. It contains a very handsome palace, and several convents of men and women. The inhabitants were formerly Protestants; but coming under the government of the duke of Savoy in 1598, that religion was extinguished.

extinguished. It is seated on the lake of Geneva, at the mouth of the river Drama, 16 miles N. of Geneva, and 13 S. W. of Lausanne. Lon. 6. 44. E. lat. 46. 19. N.

THORN, a town of Poland, in Regal Prussia, and in the palatinate of Culm. It was formerly an hanliatic town, and still enjoys a great many privileges; is large and well fortified; but part of the fortifications, and a great number of houses, were ruined by the Swedes in 1703. There happened a great tumult here in 1724, between the Roman Catholics and Protestants, on account of the students of the Jesuits; upon which the Poles sent judges here to try the magistrates for not suppressing the riot, who condemned two of the principal magistrates to be beheaded, and seven of the citizens; after which the Papists seized on the church of St. John. The Protestants have a handsome college here. It is seated on the river Vistula, over which there is a remarkable bridge, 76 miles S. of Dantzick, 15 S. of Culm, and 105 N. W. of Warsaw. Lon. 18. 42. E. lat. 53. 6. N.

* **THORN**, a village in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, England, to the S. of Richmond, with two fairs, on June 17, and October 17, for horses, and pedler's ware.

THORNBURY, a town of Gloucestershire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on Easter-Monday, August 15, and Monday before December 21, for cattle and hogs. It is seated near the river Severn, and is 24 miles S. W. of Gloucester, and 105 W. of London. Lon. 2. 31. W. lat. 51. 35. N.

* **THORNCOME**, a village in Devonshire, England, with one fair, on Easter-Tuesday, for all sorts of cattle and pedler's ware.

* **THORNEY**, in the Isle of Ely, a village of Cambridgeshire, England, with two fairs, on July 1, and September 21, for horses. It is 4 miles E. of Ely.

* **THORP**, a village in Surry, near Egham, England, with one fair, on June 9, for pedler's ware.

THOURAS, a considerable town of France, in Poitou, with the title of a duchy, and a handsome castle, seated on a hill of the river Thoue, 32 miles S. E. of Angiers, and 162 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 15. W. lat. 46. 59. N.

* **THRAPSTON**, a town of Northamptonshire, England, seated on the river Nen, over which there is a handsome bridge. It is but a small place, but it has a market on Tuesdays, and one fair, on August 5, for pedler's ware. It is 7

miles N. of Higham-Ferrers, and 64 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 36. W. lat. 52. 26. N.

** **THREE CASTLE-HEAD**, situated off the S. coast of the county Cork, province of Munster; so called from three square castles on it. It lies near Mizen-head, which is the extreme point of that county.

THREE-HILLS ISLAND, one of the Hebrides, in the South Sea, to the southward of Malicollo.

* **THREE-LORDS**, a place in Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, with two fairs on Holy-Thursday, and in November, for cattle, sheep, and pedler's ware.

** **THREE-MILE-WATER**, situated in Carrickfergus bay, county Down, province of Ulster.

** **THREE SISTERS**, three remarkable hills, so called by sailors, they are situated on the isthmus between Smerwick, and Ferritor's creek, in the county Kerry, province of Munster.

THUIN, a town of the Netherlands, in the bishoprick of Liege, seated on the river Sambre, 8 miles S. W. of Charleroy, and 15 S. E. of Mons. Lon. 4. 22. E. lat. 50. 21. N.

* **THULE SOUTHERN**, land discovered by Capt. Cook in 1775. It is high, and mountainous, and was entirely covered with snow in the beginning of February, which answers to August in the northern hemisphere. It lies in lon. 27. 40. W. and lat. 59. 34. S. which being a higher southern latitude than any land had been found in before, gave occasion for its name.

* **THUN**, a handsome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with a castle, where the avoyer resides. This is the place where they embark on the river Aar, for Bern, 10 miles from it. It is pretty large, and seated on a lake of the same name, partly in a small island, and partly on a hill. Lon. 7. 17. E. lat. 46. 38. N.

* **THURGAW**, a bailiwick of Switzerland, which lies along the river Thur, bounded on the E. and N. by the lake, town and bishoprick of Constance; on the S. by the territory of the abbot of St. Gall; and on the W. by the canton of Zurich. It is the largest bailiwick in Switzerland, as well as the most pleasant, rich, and fertile, being extremely populous. The sovereignty belongs to the 8 ancient cantons, who send a bailiff here in turn.

** **THURLES**, a post town situated in the county Tipperary, province of Munster, 70 miles from Dublin. It has a great market, the first Tuesday in each month, and gives title of earl to the lord

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mond family. It is situated on the river Suir, which divides the town nearly into two equal parts. Fairs, Easter-Monday, 21 August and December.

THURINGIA, a province of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with the title of a landgravate. It is bounded on the N. by the duchy of Brunswick, and the principality of Anhalt; on the E. by Misnia; on the S. by Franconia; and on the W. by Hesse. It is about 75 miles in length, and 75 in breadth; fertile, abounding in corn, fruits, and wood; and watered by several rivers. It belongs to the duke of Saxony, elector of Mentz, and several other petty sovereigns. Erford is the capital town.

* **THURSO**, a sea-port town of Scotland, in Caithness, seated on the sea-side, 15 miles S. W. of Dungsby-head. Lon. 3. 16. W. lat. 58. 36. N.

* **THWAIT**, a village in Suffolk, England, with two fairs, on June 30, and November 25, for cattle and toys.

* **TIANO**, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro, with a famous convent of nuns. Near it is a mineral spring, said to be excellent for the stone. It is 15 miles N. W. of Capua. Lon. 14. 8. E. lat. 41. 14. N.

TIBER, a great river in Italy, which rises in the Appenine mountains, and in the Florentino. It passes into the territory of the Church, washes Borgo, St. Sepulchro, Chitta-di-Castello, Orto, and Rome, 10 miles from which it falls into the Mediterranean Sea, between Ostia and Porto, **TIVERE**, is its modern name.

** **TIBEROON CAPE**, a rock at the most western point of Hispaniola in the W. Indies.

** **TICKLEMEQUICKLY HARBOUR**, a bay of Terra Firma Proper, on the isthmus of Darien.

** **TICONDERAGO**, a fort of America, built by the French in 1756; seated on the communication between the lakes George and Champlain.

TICKEL, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, England, with a market on Saturdays. It had a castle and fortifications, which were demolished in the civil wars, of which some ruins remain. It has a distinct liberty called the honor of Tickhill, which is part of the duchy of Lancaster. It is 5 miles S. of Doncaster, and 149 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 11. W. lat. 53. 27. N.

TIDSWELL, a town of Derbyshire, England, with a market on Mondays, and 3 fairs, on May 3, first Wednesday in September, and October 18, for cattle and sheep. Its situation is low, and is so

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called from a well that is said to ebb and flow. It is but an ordinary place, but it has a handsome church and a free-school. It is 22 miles N. W. of Derby, and 147 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 46. W. lat. 53. 12. N.

TIDOR, an island of Asia, in the Indian Sea, and one of the Moluccas, to the E. of the island of Gilolo, to the S. of Ternate, and to the N. of Motir. It is 17 miles in circumference, and the air is more wholesome than at Ternate. It produces cloves and flax. The Dutch are masters of the island, though it has a king of its own. The woods and the rocks that surround it, render it a place of defence. Lon. 126. 0. E. lat. 0. 50. N.

* **TIEL**, a strong town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Guelderland, in Lower Betan. The river Wahl washes it on one side, and on the other it is surrounded with morasses. It is 17 miles W. of Nimeguen, and 18 N. E. of Bois-le-duc. Lon. 5. 16. E. lat. 51. 56. N.

* **TIENCHIN**, a large and handsome town of Asia, in China, and in the province of Pekin, with a large fortress, and a harbour, where they carry on a great trade. It is seated on an arm of the sea called Chang.

* **TIGRA**, a kingdom of Africa, in Abissina, bounded on the N. by the kingdom of Sennar and of Balouse; on the E. by the Red Sea; on the S. by the kingdoms of Angor and Bagemdar, and on the W. by those of Sennar and Dambia.

TIGRIS, a river of Asia, which has its source near that of the Euphrates in the mountain Tchildir in Turkomania, afterwards it separates Diarbek from Erzerum, and Khulistan from Irac-Arabi, and uniting with the Euphrates at Gorno, it falls into the gulph of Buzarah, under the name of Schat-el-Arab. This river passes by Diarbekar, Gezira, Mouzul, Bagdad, Gorno, and Buzarah.

TITBURY, a fortress in the county of Essex, England, seated on the river Thames, opposite to Gravesend in Kent.

TILBURG, a town of the Dutch Netherlands, in the territory of Otterwick, which is remarkable for its manufactures of cloth and stuffs.

* **TILLEMONT**, or **TIRLEMONT**, a village of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, and in the quarter of Louvain. It was formerly one of the most considerable places in Brabant, but has been ruined by the wars. It is seated on the river Geet, over which there are several bridges, 12 miles S. E. of Louvain, and 25 S. E. of Brussels. Lon. 5. 3. E. lat. 50. 48. N.

** **TIMAHOE**, a village in the Queen's-county,

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county, province of Leinster; above 42 miles from Dublin. Within a mile of this place, are three old forts. At Timahoe are the ruins of a very old church, and a fine round tower. Fairs held 5 April, 2 July and 18 October.

TIMANA, a town of S. America, in Popayan, and capital of a territory of the same name, which abounds in fruits and pastures. It is seated on a small river, which falls into Cakeata, 130 miles from Popayan, and 150 from Santo-fede-Bogote. Lon. 73. 55. W. lat. 1. 35. N.

**** TIMOLEAGUR**, situated in the county Cork, province of Munster; 4 miles E. of Cloghnakilty. Fairs held 28 March, 5 July, 21 August, and 7 December.

**** TIMOLIN**, situated in the county Kildare, province Leinster; near 30 miles from Dublin. Near it are the ruins of an old castle and church. Fairs held Easter-Monday, and 28 June.

TIMOR, an island of Asia, in the E. Indian Sea, to the S. of the Moluccas, and to the E. of the island of Java, being 150 miles in length, and 37 in breadth. It abounds in Sandal-wood, wax, and honey; and the Dutch have a fort here. The inhabitants are pagans, and are little better than savages; and some pretend they had not the use of fire many years ago.

TINA, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Bosnia. It is seated on the river Tis, on the confines of Croatia and Dalmatia, 37 miles N. W. of Spalatro, and 30 N. E. of Sebenico. Lon. 17. 9. E. lat. 44. 28. N.

TINA, anciently **TINOS**, is an island of the Archipelago, and one of the Cyclades, to the S. of St. Andro, to the N. of Micone, and to the W. of Nicaria; 17 miles long, and 8 broad. The riches of this island consist in silk, of which they have 16,000 pounds every year; and the silk stockings they make of it are very good; but nothing can equal the gloves which are knit here for the ladies. The fortress of Tinos stands on a rock, and the adjacent town contains about 500 houses; the proveditor's palace is very poor, and the Jesuit's church is too little to contain their audience. There is a bishop's see of the Latin church, though the Greeks have 200 papas or priests. It belongs to the Venetians, who have no regular troops here, but they can raise above 5000 men. St. Nicolo is the principal town. Lon. 25. 24. E. lat. 37. 30. N.

TINEP, a river of England, which rises on the borders of Scotland, and is called North Tine. There is another which

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rises on the confines of Cumberland, and is called South Tine. These streams unite at Hexham; and continuing their course eastward, separate the counties of Durham and Northumberland, and by Newcastle, fall into the German ocean at Tinnmouth.

**** TINEHALV**, a post and fair town in the county of Wicklow, province of Leinster; 38 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 1 Wednesday in January, 7 February, 2 Wednesday o. st. in March, 8 May, last Wednesday in June, 7 August, and 7 November.

**** TINEHINCH** or **TINNEHINCH**, situated in the Queen's-county province of Leinster. Fairs held 29 October. Also a place in the county of Carlow, province of Leinster. Fairs held 1 May, and 20 September.

*** TINGFORSIS**, a people of Asia, in the empire of Russia, and in Siberia. They inhabit the banks of the river Janisea, to the E. of the Samoides, and to the S. of the N. Sea.

TINTAN, an island lying in the E. Indian Ocean, and one of the Marianas. It was visited by commodore Anson in his cruise towards Manilla, one of the Philippines. It is about 12 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, and the soil is every where dry and healthy; and being withal somewhat sandy, it is thereby the less disposed to rank and over-luxuriant vegetation. Hence the meadows, and the bottoms of the woods, are neater and smoother than is usual in these hot climates. The land rises in gentle slopes from the shore to the middle of the island, intermixed with vallies of an easy descent; and they are beautifully diversified with the mutual encroachments of the woods and lawns. The woods consist of tall and well spread trees, and the lawns are covered with clean uniform turf, producing fine turf, and variety of flowers. There are at least 10,000 cattle here, that are all milk white, except their ears, which are brown or black. There are also a vast number of fowls, which are easily caught, and the flesh of both are exceeding good, besides plenty of wild hogs, whose flesh is delicate food. In the woods are prodigious quantities of cocoa-nuts, with cabbages growing on the same tree, as also guavaes, limes, sweet and sour oranges, and a kind of fruit peculiar to these islands, called rhimay, and by the English bread-fruit, which the sailors prefer greatly to the ship's bread. It grows on all parts of the branches, is more long than round, being covered with a rough rind. It is about 7 or 8 inches long, and is fittest for use when full grown, but not quite ripe.

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There are also vegetables proper for the scurvy; such as water melon, dandelion, creeping purslain, mint, scurvy-grass, and sorrell. There are now no inhabitants, but there were 30,000, who were taken away by the Spaniards to other islands, and particularly Guam. There are many ruins of a particular kind, consisting of two rows of square pyramidal pillars, each pillar being about six feet from the next, and the distance between the rows is 12 feet; on the top of each there is a semi-globe, with a flat surface upwards, and they are composed of sand and stone cemented together. Add to these advantages, that the climate is extremely healthful, for the rains are not continual, but fall in frequent refreshing showers. There are no streams, but the water of the wells and springs is extremely good. The principal inconvenience arises from the number of muskitoes, and other kind of flies; and there are likewise insects called ticks, which fasten upon the limbs and bodies of men, and bury their heads under their skins; but the worst of all is, that the road is inconvenient, and in some seasons there is little security for a ship at anchor. Lon. 146. E. lat. 15. N.

**** TINKERS-ISLAND**, one of the Elizabeth islands, at the entrance of Buzzards-bay, N. America.

TINMOUTH, a sea-port town of Northumberland, seated at the mouth of the river Tine, 9 miles E. of Newcastle. It has a castle seated on a very high rock inaccessible on the sea-side, and well mounted with cannon. There is a bar across the mouth of the river, which is not above 7 feet deep at low water. There are dangerous rocks about it, called the Black Middins; but to guide the ships by night, there are light-houses set up, and maintained by the Trinity-house. Here ships take in their loading of coals, and other things which are brought from Newcastle. Lon. 1. 16. W. lat. 55. 6. N.

**** TINTERN**, situated in the county Wexford, province of Leinster; 85 miles from Dublin. Here is a seat of the Colclough family. Fairs held 24 March, 12 May, and 21 September.

*** TINZULIE**, a large and strong town of Africa, in Barbary, and in Biledulgerid, and province of Dras. It is seated on the river Dras, and has a strong fort. Lon. 5. 43. W. lat. 28. 15. N.

*** TINZEDA**, a town of Africa, in Barbary, in Biledulgerid, and province of Dras, seated on a river of the same name, fertile in dates, corn, and barley, and abounding in indigo. Lon. 6. 13. W. lat. 27. 30. N.

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**** TIPPERARY**, a county, in the province of Munster; bounded by the King's-county on the N. the Queen's-county, and Kilkenny on the E. Waterford on the S. and Galway, Clare and Limerick on the W. It is one of the finest counties in Ireland; but is occupied chiefly in feeding sheep, and rather thinly inhabited. It was a palatinate under the jurisdiction of the duke of Ormond, which was suppressed in the reign of king George I. after that nobleman's attainder. It is furnished with the greatest and best flocks of any county in the kingdom. It contains 599,500 Irish plantation acres, 147 parishes, 10 baronies, and 3 boroughs, and sends 8 members to parliament, and is about 57 miles long, and 35 broad. The river Suir runs through its whole length; its chief town is Clonmell.

TIPPERARY town, situated in the county Tipperary, province of Munster; near 87 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 5 April, July, 10 October, and December.

TIPRA, a kingdom of Asia, in the dominions of the king of Ava, lying under the tropic of Cancer. It is to the E. of the dominions of the Great Mogul; but we have very little knowledge either of the country or the inhabitants.

*** TIRANO**, a handsome and populous town of the country of the Grisons; near it is a magnificent church, to which they go in pilgrimage from all parts; and every year there is a well frequented fair. It is seated on the river Adda, 17 miles S. W. of Bormio. Lon. 9. 46. E. lat. 46. 12. N.

**** TIRAWLY**, a barony in the county of Mayo, province of Conaught.

**** TIRCONNEL**. See **TYRCONNEL**.

TIRLEMONT. See **TILLEMONT**.

*** TIRNAU**, a strong, handsome, and considerable town in Upper Hungary, in the county of Neitra, and on the frontiers of Posen. It is a large well fortified place, and seated on the river Tirna, 5 miles W. of Leopoldstadt, and 22 N. E. of Presburg. Lon. 17. 39. E. lat. 48. 24. N.

TIROL, a county of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and part of the hereditary dominions of that house. It is 150 miles in length, and 120 in breadth. There are a great many mountains in this country, and yet it produces as much corn and wine as the inhabitants have occasion for. They have rich mines of gold, silver, and copper, and it contains 28 cities and large towns, two bishoprics, 48 convents, 1237 churches, 355 castles, and 100,000 inhabitants. They never enter into foreign armies, and their militia

miliria consists of a body of somethouf and men; but they can raise 20,000 when occasion requires. They never change the fashion of their garments, and are an indutrious sort of people, but very obstinate. There is better hunting of shamoy-goats here than in any other country; but this diversion is somewhat dangerous, on account of the rocks which they take to. This country is divided into four parts, Tirol, properly so called, the bishopric of Trent, the bishopric of Brixen, and four of the provinces of Suabia, which are united to the Tirol. It is bounded on the N. by Bavaria; on the E. by Carinthia and the archbishopric of Saltzburg; on the S. by part of the territory of Venice, and Trentino; and on the W. by Swifferland and the country of the Grisons. Inspruck is the capital town.

* **TISBURY**, a town of America, situated on the S. side of Martha's Vineyard, New England.

* **TITAN**, or **CABAROS**, an island of France, on the coast of Provence, and the most eastern of the Hieres.

* **TITICATA**, an island of S. America, in Peru, and in the audience of Los Charcas. It lies in a lake of the same name, which is one of the largest in S. America.

* **TITMONING**, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Saltzburg, and on the confines of Bavaria, seated on the river Saltza. It was almost rendered desolate by the plague in 1310, and it was reduced to ashes by lightning in 1571; but it has since been rebuilt.

* **TIPTERY-PLACE**, a village in Essex, England, with one fair, on July 25, for horses and toys.

* **TITCHFIRE**, a village in Hampshire, England, six miles E. of Southampton, with four fairs, on Saturday fortnight before Lady-day, and May 14, for toys; on September 25, for hiring servants; and on Saturday fortnight before December 21, for toys.

TITUL, a strong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Bodrobg. It is a fortified place, and it is seated on the river Teisse near its confluence with the Danube, 20 miles E. of Peterwardin, and 20 N. W. of Belgrade. Lon. 20. 34. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

TIVERTON, a town of Devonshire, England, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on Tuesday fortnight after Whit-Sunday, and October 10, for cattle. It is seated on the river Ex, over which there is a handsome stone bridge; it is a corporation, and sends two members to parliament. It has suffered greatly by fire, having been almost burnt down

several times; particularly in June 1473, when 200 of the best houses were destroyed: however, it is now built in a more elegant taste, and they have a new church erected by subscription. It has been noted for its great woollen manufacture, and is 14 miles N. N. E. of Exeter, and 165 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 38. W. lat. 50. 3. N.

TIVIOT, or **CHIVIOT MOUNTAINS**, are high hills which lie on the borders of England and Scotland, where have been many sharp battles between the English and Scots.

* **TIVIOTDALE**, a county of Scotland; bounded on the E. by Mers, and part of Northumberland, on the W. by Liddisdale; on the N. by the shire of Selkirk; and on the S. by Northumberland. It derives its name from the river Tiviot that runs through it; and is fruitful in corn and pastures, and abounds in flocks of sheep. Jedburg is the principal town.

TIVOLI, an ancient and celebrated town of Italy, in the territory of the pope, and in the Campagna of Rome, with a bishop's see. There are several remains of antiquity, and a handsome palace built by the cardinal of Est; besides several more. It is well known on account of the river Teverone, on which there is a fine cascade. There are also a great number of fine gardens and handsome fountains. Near it also is a lake called Lago di Solfatara, in which there are 16 floating islands. It is seated on a mountain in a country abounding in excellent wine, fruits, corn, and all the necessaries of life. It is 17 miles N. E. of Rome, and 10 N. E. of Fiescati. Lon. 12. 43. E. lat. 41. 59. N.

* **TLACHO-BAN**, or **Cairn-ban**, that is the white Cairn, or temple of Vesta, situated near Newry, in the county of Down, province of Ulster; being 180 yards in circumference, and 10 in altitude. Another on the summit of Sliabh Croabh, on the top of which are 22 smaller Cairns from 5, 4, and 3 feet high. Also one at Waring's-town in same county, which was opened in 1614, discovering a dome, in the centre of which, under a tabernacle was placed a handsome urn of a brown colour, containing burnt bones.

* **TLASCALA**, a considerable town of S. America, in New Spain, and capital of a province of the same name, which makes part of the audience of Mexico. The inhabitants are the native Americans and Spaniards; but it is not so considerable now as it was formerly, though it is the residence of an alcade-major. It is seated on a river, partly on a mountain, and partly on a plain, 62 miles S.

S. E. of Mexico. Lon. 99. 1. W. lat. 19. 30. N.

TLASCALA, a province of N. America, in New Spain, which extends from the N. to the South Sea. It is bounded on the N. by the gulph of Mexico; on the S. by the province of Guaxaca, and by the South Sea; on the W. by the government of Mexico. In the western parts of this province is the mountain of Tlascala, 12 miles in circumference. It is well peopled and cultivated, except on the top, which is always covered with snow. There are also other mountains covered with trees, wherein are tygers and monkeys; but no lions, as some geographers fallily pretend. The principal town is of the same name.

** **TOA**, a river in the island Portorico, one of the Antibes.

TOBAGO. See **TABAGO**.

** **TÖBERCORRY**, or **TUBBERCORR**, situated in the county Sligo, province of Conaught; 103 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 22 May, 27 June, 4 October, and 29 November.

** **TOBER**, situated in the county Clare, province of Munster; fairs held 18 September.

TOBOLSKI, a considerable town of the Russian empire, and capital of Siberia. It is seated on a high hill, of vast extent; at the bottom of which the river Irtysh runs; and is inhabited by Mahometan Tartars, and Bochars, who drive a great trade on that river, and carry their goods to China. There is a large stone building here with high watch-towers, which may pass for fortifications; but the houses are low and mean. Here the river Tobol joins with the Irtysh, from whence the town has its name. The territory is well peopled with Russians and divers other nations. The rivers are well stocked with fish; and a sturgeon of 40 pounds may be bought for five stivers. There are great plenty of all sorts of wild beasts and game; such as elks, stags, deer, hares, pheasants, partridges, swans, wild geese, ducks, and storks. There is always a strong garrison by order of the government; and there are several thousand Tartars who serve on horseback upon occasions. The Tartars that live round this city for several miles are all Mahometans, but their musti is an Arabian. There are also a great number of Calanuck Tartars, who serve as slaves. The Russians commonly send their state prisoners hither. It is 800 miles E. of Moscow, and 1000 E. of Petersburg. Lon. 68. 18. E. lat. 58. 12. N.

TOCAT, a large and handsome town of Turkey in Asia, and in Naxolia, capi-

tal of a province of the same name. The houses are handsomely built, and for the most part two stories high. It makes a very odd appearance, and is in the form of an amphitheatre. There are two rugged perpendicular rocks of marble, with an old castle upon each. The streets are pretty well paved, which is an uncommon thing in these parts. There are so many streams, that each house has a fountain, and yet they were not able to extinguish a fire which happened here about 50 years ago. There are about 20,000 Turkish families, 4000 Armenian families, and 400 families of Greeks. There are 12 mosques with minarets, and a vast number of chapels. The Armenians have seven churches, and the Greeks only one. Besides the silk of this country, they manufacture eight or ten loads of that of Persia and make it into sewing silk. Their chief trade is in copper vessels, such as kettles, drinking cups, lanthorns, and candlesticks. They also prepare a great deal of yellow Turkey-leather. Tocat ought to be looked upon as the centre of trade in Naxolia; for their caravans come hither from several parts. Its territory abounds in fruit and excellent wine; and it is 180 miles W. of Erzerum, 238 N. of Aleppo, and 250 from Constantinople. Lon. 35. 55. E. lat. 39. 55. N.

* **TOCAYMA**, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, and in the new kingdom of Granada. It is seated on the river Pati, in a country abounding in fruits and sugar-canes. There are hot baths between two cold springs; and near it is a volcano, which vomits fire and flames, Lon. 73. 50. W. lat. 4. 3. N.

TOCKAY, a very strong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Zimplin, with a castle. The town itself is inconsiderable; but it is greatly noted for its excellent wine. There is but one vineyard that produces it, insomuch that it is scarce at Vienna itself; therefore we must not wonder, if there are other wines sold instead thereof. Some distance from it are large salt-works. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Bodrog and Teisse, 75 miles N. W. of Great Waradin, and 90 N. E. of Buda. Lon. 21. 25. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

* **TOKENBURG**, a county of Switzerland, depending on the abbey of St. Gal. It is in the figure of a leg, and lies among high mountains. It is fertile in corn and fruits, and is divided into the Upper and Lower.

* **TOCKINGTON**, a village in Gloucestershire, England, with two fairs, on May 9, and September 6, for cattle and pedler's ware.

TODI, an ancient town of Italy, in the Pope's territory, and in the diocese of Spoleto, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a hill, near the river Tiber, 22 miles S. of Perugia, and 50 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 32. E. lat. 42. 44. N.

**** TOE-HEAD**, a high promontory in the county Cork, province of Munster; standing a little to the W. of Cattlehaven.

TOLEDO, an ancient, handsome, and trading city of Spain, in New Castile, of which it was formerly the capital. It is advantageously seated on the river Tajo, which surrounds it on two sides; and on the land side it has an ancient wall built by a Gothic king, and flanked with 100 towers. It is seated on a mountain, which renders the streets uneven, and which are narrow; but the houses are fine, and there are a great number of superb structures, besides 17 public squares, where the markets are kept. The finest buildings are the royal castle, and the cathedral church; which last is the richest and most considerable in Spain. It is seated in the middle of the city, joining to a handsome street, with a fine square before it. Several of the gates are very large, and of bronze. There is also a superb steeple extremely high, from whence there is a very distant prospect. The Sagrario, or principal chapel, is a real treasury, in which are 15 large cabinets let into the wall, full of prodigious quantities of gold and silver vessels, and other works. There are two mitres of silver gilt, set all over with pearls and precious stones, with three collars of massy gold, enriched in like manner. There are two bracelets and an imperial crown of the Virgin Mary, consisting of large diamonds and other jewels. The weight of the gold in the crown is 15 pounds. The vessel which contains the consecrated water is of silver gilt, as high as a man, and so heavy that it requires 30 men to carry it; within it is another of pure gold enriched with jewels. But it would be endless to take notice of the rest of the riches. Here are 38 religious houses, most of which are worthy a traveller's notice, with many other sacred buildings, a great number of churches belonging to 27 parishes, and some hospitals. Without the town are the remains of an ancient amphitheatre, and other antiquities. It is an archbishop's see, has a famous university, and several manufactories of silk and wool. It is very pleasantly seated, 37 miles S. of Madrid, 180 N. of Granada, and 175 N. by E. of Seville. Lon. 3. 15. W. lat. 39. 50. N.

TOLÉN, a town of the Dutch Netherlands in Zealand, and in an island of the

same name, near Brabant, from which it is separated by a canal on which this place is seated, five miles N. W. of Bergen-op-Zoom. Lon. 4. 20. E. lat. 51. 30. N.

TOLENTINO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the pope, and in the Marche of Ancona, with a bishop's see. It is the place where the relics of St. Nicholas are kept, and is seated on the river Chiento, 8 miles S. E. of St. Severino and 88 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 11. E. lat. 43. 14. N.

*** TOLLER-DOWN**, a place in Dorsetshire, England, where there are held three fairs, on May 29 and 30; for bullocks, sheep, and horses on 29, but 30 is only for toys; on July 2, for sheep and lambs; and on September 11, for bullocks, sheep, and horses.

*** TOLLERTON**, a village in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, England, not far from York, with one fair, on August 26, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, and cheese.

TOLESBURG, a sea-port town of Livonia, seated on the gulph of Finland, 60 miles W. of Narva, and subject to Russia. Lon. 26. 4. E. lat. 59. 38. N.

TOLHUYS, a town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, and territory of Betuwe, seated on the Rhine, 8 miles E. of Nimeguen. Lon. 6. 0. E. lat. 51. 56. N.

**** TOLLYNADRELLY**, situated in the county of Galway, province of Connaught; fairs held 1 Wednesday after Trinity, and 21 November.

TOLMEZZO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and province of Friuli, 30 miles N. E. of Bulluno. Lon. 12. 50. E. lat. 46. 30. N.

TOLNIA, a town of Lower Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name, seated on the river Danube, in a country producing excellent wine, 8 miles S. W. of Colocza, and 45 S. of Buda. Lon. 19. 28. E. lat. 46. 33. N.

TOLOSA, a town of Spain, in the province of Biscay, and capital of Guipuscoa. It is not large, but is the capital of the province, and is inhabited by a great number of artists, who make sword blades in high esteem. It is seated in a pleasant valley, between two rivers, Araxis and Oria; over which there are two handsome bridges, and near them are several natural cascades. It is 37 miles S. W. of Bayonne, 47 S. E. of Bilbao, and 45 N. W. of Pampeluna. Lon. 2. 5. W. lat. 43. 10. N.

TOLU, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, and in the government of Carthagena; famous for the fine balsam of Tolu, brought into Europe from thence and

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and produced from a tree like a pine. It is seated on a bay of the N. Sea, 60 miles S. of Carthage. Lon. 75. 22. W. lat. 9. 30. N.

**** TOMACO**, a river of Popayan in Terra Firma; near the Indian town of the same name.

TOMAR, a handsome town of Portugal, in the province of Eilremadura, on the road from Coimbra to Lisbon. It is seated on the river Naboa, in a pleasant plain, at the foot of the mountains, where there is a castle belonging to the knights of Christ, 40 miles S. E. of Coimbra, and 65 N. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 7. 55. W. lat. 39. 30. N.

TOMBEC, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Erabant, eight miles S. of Louvain, and ten E. of Brussels. Lon. 4. 49. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

*** TOMBELAINE**, a small island, with a town of the same name, on the coast of Normandy, in France, lying on a small gulph between Avranches and St. Malo. This island, as well as that of St. Michael, in which there is a monastery, are every day joined to Terra Firma at low water.

TOMBUTO, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, bounded on the N. by the kingdom of Chinquella and Guber; on the E. by Cafena and Cano; on the S. by Ghana, Gago, and Ila; and on the W. by the kingdom of Cassin. The houses in this country are built like bells, with walls of hurdles plastered with clay, and covered with reeds. They are the same in the city or town of Tombuto, where there is one stately mosque built with stone, as also is the royal palace. There are a great number of cotton cloth; and hither the cloth and merchandizes are brought by caravans from Barbary. The better sort of women have their faces covered, their religion being Mahometanism. There are many rich merchants; and water is conveyed to the town by canals when the river Niger is overflowed. They have great plenty of corn, cattle, milk, and butter; but the salt is brought from Tegaza, 500 miles distant, and is excessively dear. The king has 300 horsemen, besides a great number of foot, who frequently take captives, and sell them to the merchants for slaves. They will not admit any Jews, nor suffer any to deal with them. Instead of money they make use of shells and small bits of gold. Both men and women are very fond of dancing, and expend a great part of the night in that exercise. It is seated near the river Niger. Lon. 0. 55. E. lat. 15. 25. N.

TOMEAMBA, a town of S. America, in Peru, in the province of Quito, where

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was a temple of the Sun, whose walls, as the Spaniards pretend, were covered with gold. It is 120 miles S. of Quito. Lon. 77. 50. W. lat. 2. 16. S.

**** TOMHAGGARD**, situated in the county Wexford, province of Leinster; fairs, 26 July.

*** TONDEREN**, or **TUNDEREN**, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a strong fort. It is seated on the river Widaw, in a fertile country, and on a bay of the German Ocean, 25 miles S. E. of Ripen, and 30 N. W. of Sleswick. Lon. 9. 40. E. lat. 54. 58. N.

*** TONGATABOO**, one of the Friendly Islands, about 20 leagues in circuit, somewhat oblong, broadest at the east end, and its greatest length from east to west. The south shore is straight, and consists of coral rocks, eight or ten feet high, terminating perpendicularly; while the whole north side is environed with shoals and islands, and the shore within them low and sandy. Here is also the best harbour, or anchoring-place, to be found among these islands. It is nearly all of an equal height, not exceeding 60 or 80 feet above the level of the sea. Hence it is wholly laid out in plantations, with roads or lanes for travelling, disposed in so judicious a manner, as to open an easy communication from one part to another. It has also the advantage of being the seat of government for all the other islands, and the ordinary residence of all the principal chiefs. Lon. 134. 55. E. lat. 21. 8. S.

*** TONGUSIANS**, a people who inhabit the eastern parts of Siberia, and are subject to the Russians. They are all pagans, and chiefly subsist by grazing, and hunting of fables, whose skins are very black. They live in huts, composed of wooden poles; and when they remove their dwellings, they take them down and set them up elsewhere. They are covered all over with hair and rubbish, and there is a hole to let out the smoke at the top. Their fire is made in the middle, and they sit all round it upon turfs. Both sexes are very strong and broad faced, and they all ride on horse-back, not excepting the girls. Both men and women dress alike in a sort of frock, with boots of skins on their legs, and their common drink is water.

TONGREZ, or **TONGREEST**, a town of Germany, in the bishoprick of Liege. It was anciently a very considerable place; but taken and dismantled by the French in 1678. It is seated on the river Je-kar, 12 miles S. W. of Maastricht, and 15 W. of Liege.

• TONNAY

* **TONNAY BOUTONNE**, a town of France, in Saintonge, seated on the river Boutonne. Lon. o. 34. W. lat. 45. 56. N.

* **TONNAY CHARENTE**, an ancient and considerable town of France, in Saintonge, and in the diocese of Saintes, with a castle, a Benedictine abbey, and the title of a principality. It is seated on the river Charente, 3 miles from Rochefort, and 253 S. W. of Paris. Lon. o. 46. W. lat. 45. 56. N.

* **TONNERE**, an ancient town of France, in Champagne, in the Sennois, and capital of a considerable county. It is famous for its good wines, and is seated on the river Armanzon, 27 miles S. of Troyes, and 102 E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 4. E. lat. 47. 51. N.

TONNINGEN, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, and capital of a territory of the same name. It formerly belonged to the duke of Holstein Gottorp; but being taken by the Danes, in 1707, they demolished the fortifications. It is seated in a peninsula formed by the river Eyder, where there is a commodious harbour, 25 miles S. W. of Sleswick, and 58 N. W. of Hamburg. Lon. 9. 10. E. lat. 54. 30. N.

TONQUIN, a kingdom of Asia, in the East-Indies, beyond the Ganges; bounded on the N. by the province of Yunnan in China; on the E. by the province of Canton and the bay of Tonquin; on the S. by Cochinchina; and on the W. by the kingdom of Laos. It is about 1200 miles in length, and 500 in breadth, and is one of the finest and most considerable kingdoms of the East, as well on account of the number of inhabitants, as the riches it contains, and the trade it carries on. The country is thick set with villages, and the natives in general are of a middling stature, and clean limbed, with a tawny complexion. Their faces are oval and flatish, and their noses and lips well proportioned. Their hair is black, long, lank, and coarse; and they let it hang down their shoulders. They dye their teeth black; being accounted a great ornament here. They are generally dexterous, nimble, active, and ingenious in mechanic arts. They weave a multitude of fine silks, and make curious lacker-works, which are transported to other countries. There is such a number of people, that many want employment; for they seldom go to work but when foreign ships arrive. The money and goods brought hither by the English and Dutch put them in action, for they have not money of their own sufficient to employ themselves; and therefore one third at least must be advanced before-hand by the

merchants; and the ships must stay here till the goods are finished, which is generally five or six months. They are so addicted to gaming, that when every thing else is lost, they will stake their wives and children. The garments of the Tonquinese are made either of silk or cotton; but the poor people and soldiers wear only cotton of a dark tawney colour. Their houses are small and low, and the walls either of mud or hurdles, daubed over with clay. They have only a ground-floor, with two or three partitions, and each room has a square hole to let in the light. They have stools, benches, and chairs to sit on; and on the side of a table is a little altar, with two incense pots thereon, which no house is without. The villages consist of 30 or 40 houses, surrounded with trees, and in some places there are banks to keep the water from overflowing their gardens, where they have oranges, betels, pumpkins, melons, and fallad herbs. In the rainy season they cannot pass from one house to another, without wading through the water. They sometimes have boats. In the capital called Cacho, there are about 20,000 houses, with mud walls, and covered with thatch; a few are built with brick, and roofed with pantiles. In each yard is a small arched building, like an oven, about six feet high, made of brick, which serves to secure their goods, in case of fire. The principal streets are very wide, and paved with small stones. The king of Tonquin has three palaces in it, such as they are; and near them are stables for his horses and elephants. The house of the English factory is seated at the N. end of the city, fronting the river, and is the best in the city. The people in general are courteous, and civil to strangers; but the great men are proud, haughty, and ambitious; the soldiers insolent, and the poor thievish. They buy all their wives, of which the great men have several; but the poor are stinted for want of money. In hard times the men will sell both their wives and children, to buy rice to maintain themselves. When a man dies, he is buried in his own ground, and if he was master of a family, they make a great feast. The first new moon in the year, that happens after the middle of January, is a great festival; when they rejoice for ten or twelve days together, and spend their time in all manner of sports. Their common drink is tea, but they make themselves merry with arrack. At their great entertainments, they give their vassals arrack, folded up in a betel leaf, daubed over with lime made into mortar. They have another great feast in May or June, when their harvest is got in. Their

religion is Paganism, and yet they own a Supreme Being; their idols have human shapes, but in very different forms. They have likewise some resembling elephants and horses, placed in small low temples built of timber. There are many priests belonging to them, who are not allowed the use of women, or strong drink; the language is spoken very much in the throat, and some of the words are pronounced through the teeth, and has a great resemblance with the Chinese. They have schools of learning, and their characters are the same, or like those of China; and like them they write with a hair pencil. They have several mechanic arts or trades, such as smiths, carpenters, sawyers, joiners, turners, weavers, tailors, potters, painters, money-changers, paper-makers, workers in lacer, and bell-founders. The commodities are gold, mink, silks, calicoes, drugs of many sorts, woods for dying, lacered wares, earthen wares, salt, anniseeds, and worm seeds. The lacered ware is not inferior to that of Japan, which is accounted the best in the world. With all these merchandizes, one would expect the people to be very rich; but they are in general very poor, the chief trade being carried on by the Chinese, English, and Dutch. The goods imported besides silver, are saltpetre, sulphur, English broad-cloth, pepper, spices, and great guns. This kingdom is an absolute monarchy, and has two kings; but one of them has no share in the government, for the prime minister is master of all the treasures and forces in the kingdom: so that the king is little more than a prisoner of state. The one is called Boya, and the other Choua, who has always a strong guard of soldiers about his palace, and many large stables for his horses and elephants. The horsemen are but few, and those armed with bows and long lances, or spears. There are always about 30,000 soldiers near his person, ready upon all occasions. With regard to his naval force, he has only a sort of flat-bottomed galleys, which are more for state than service. The soldiers go all naked, having only a cloth to cover what decency obliges them to hide; and some of them are employed in keeping watch and ward, there being a strong watch in every street. They have no courts of judicature; and therefore warrants are granted to apprehend malefactors, who are tried by single magistrates. They have various sorts, of punishments, which would take up too much room to describe. At their entertainments they have neither forks nor spoons, but two small sticks of the size of a tobacco-pipe. There are several eunuchs among them, chiefly about

the court; and they are ready to procure mistresses for strangers. They have a great number of common bawdy-houses, which are generally accounted hateful and scandalous.

TONSBERG, a sea-port town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, seated on the Scaggerac-Sea, 37 miles S. of Anslow, and 30 W. of Frederickstad; subject to Denmark. Lon. 10. 20. E. lat. 58. 50. N.

**** TOOBOUAI**, a small island in the South Seas, discovered by Capt. Cook, being, in any direction, not above five or six miles. Small as it appears, however, there are hills of a considerable elevation; at the foot of which is a narrow border of flat land, extending almost all round it, bordered with a white sand-beach. The hills are covered with herbage, except a few rocky cliffs, with patches of trees interspersed to their summits. This island, according to the information Capt. Cook received from some of the natives, who spoke the language of Otaheite, is plentifully stocked with hogs and fowls, and produces the several kinds of fruits and roots that are to be met with at the other islands in this neighbourhood. Lon. 210. 37. E. lat. 23. 25. S.

**** TOOMBS**, a range of rocks so called by the Irish; but by the Scotch **THE CLOCHAN**. They are situated in the bay of Carrickfergus, county Down, province of Ulster.

**** TOOME**, situated in the county Antrim, province of Ulster; fairs, 28 March, and 4 December.

**** TOOMAVARA**, situated in the county Tipperary, province of Munster; 60 miles from Dublin. Fairs, Whit-Monday, and 4 November.

**** TOOMGRANEY**, situated in the county Clare, province of Munster; fairs, Thursday after Trinity, and 10 October.

*** TOPCLIFF**, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, England, 24 miles N. of York, on the great northern road, with several good inns for the entertainment of travellers. It is three quarters of a mile in length, and seated on the river Swale, upon a considerable ascent. It has no market, but it has one fair, on July 19 and 18, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

**** TOPSFIELD**, a town of N. America, near the middle of Essex-county, Massachusetts-bay; midway between Reading and Rowley.

TOPINAMBOES. See **TAPUYES**.

TOPSHAM, a town of Devonshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, but no fairs. It is seated on the river Exmouth, miles S. E. of Exeter, and formerly the river

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river was navigable to that place; but in war time it was choaked up designedly, and now vessels are obliged to load and unload their goods at Topsham. Lon. 3. 26. W. lat. 50. 39. N.

* **TOR**, a town of Asia, in Arabia Petraea, seated on the Red Sea, with a good harbour defended by a castle. There is a handsome Greek convent, in whose garden are fountains of bitter water, which they pretend are those which Moses rendered sweet, by throwing in a piece of wood. Some think that this town is the ancient Elana. Lon. 33. 45. E. lat. 28. 27. N.

TORBAY, a fine bay of the English Channel, on the coast of Devonshire, a little to the E. of Dartmouth, formed by two capes, called Bury-Point and Bob's Nose. It was here the prince of Orange landed in November 1688, when he came over from Holland, by the invitation of many principal persons, to free them from arbitrary power.

TORBOLE, a town of Italy, in the bishoprick of Trent, 14 miles S. E. of the city of that name. Lon. 11. 39. E. lat. 45. 56. N.

TORCELLA. See **TORRELLA DE MONGRIS**.

TORCELLO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice. It is a small place, and thin of people, on account of the unwholesome air. It is seated in a small island, 7 miles N. of Venice. Lon. 12. 9. E. lat. 45. 32. N.

TORDESILLAS, a fortified town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, with a large and magnificent palace, where queen Joan, mother of Charles V. ended her melancholy days. It is seated in a country fertile in corn and wine, on the river Duero, over which there is a handsome bridge, 24 miles W. of Valladolid, and 75 S. E. of Leon. Lon. 4. 56. W. lat. 41. 48. N.

TORGAW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with a handsome castle. The stair-case is built in such a manner, that a person may ride up in a chaise from the bottom to the top. There is a very flourishing school here, and the inhabitants maintain themselves by brewing excellent beer, which they send to other places by means of the river Elb, on which it is seated. It is 27 miles N. E. of Leipzig, and 35 N. W. of Dresden. Lon. 13. 3. E. lat. 51. 34. N.

* **TORIGNA**, a town of France, in Normandy, with a magnificent castle, and an abbey; seated on a rivulet near St. Lo, 26 miles from Coutances. Lon. 0. 42. W. lat. 49. 0. N.

* **TORKERY**, a village in Lincolnshire, England, with one fair, on Whit-Monday, for merchandising goods.

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TORMES, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Avila, in Castile, crosses the kingdom of Leon, passes by Alva, Tormes, and Salamanca, and falls into the Douero, or Duero, below Mirande-de-Duro.

TORNA, or **TORNAW**, a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name, with a castle. It is a fortified place, and is seated on the river Sayo, upon an eminence, 22 miles W. of Cassovia; subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 20. 43. E. lat. 48. 50. N.

TORNEA, a town of Sweden, in Bothnia, and capital of a territory of the same name, with a good harbour. It is seated on the northern coast of a gulph of the same name, at the mouth of the river Tornea. It is a place of some trade, because all the Laplanders in those parts come and change their skins and other things, for what they want. It is 350 miles N. N. E. of Abo, and 420 N. N. E. of Stockholm. The houses are low, and the cold so severe, that sometimes people lose their fingers and toes. Lon. 24. 17. E. lat. 65. 51. N.

TORNEA LAPMARK, or **LAPLAND**, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N. and W. by Norwegian-Lapland; on the E. by Kinn Lapmark; and on the S. by the gulph of Bothnia, and Lula Lapmark. There are several copper and iron-mines in this province, with mills and forges on the river Tornea. The inhabitants exchange dried-fish; furs, and skins, for cloathing; and provisions, they having no corn of their own; but they chiefly live upon dried-fish, and the flesh of the rein-deer.

TORNEA, a river which rises in the mountains of Norway, crosses the Lake of Tornea, and Tornea Lapmark, and falls into a gulph of the same name, at the town of Tornea.

* **TORNOVA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, and in the province of Jana, with a bishop's see; seated at the foot of Mount Dragoniza, on the river Salempria, 10 miles N. W. of Larissa. Lon. 22. 36. E. lat. 39. 52. N.

TORO, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, and in that part called Tralos-Douro. It is remarkable for its handsome women, which they pretend have the air and shape of the ancient Romans; but they do not tell us how they come to that knowledge; however, it is not so considerable as it was formerly. It is seated on a hill at the end of a plain, and on the river Duero, in a country fertile in corn, and fruits, and whose vineyards yield excellent red wine. It is 37 miles N. by E. of Salamanca, and

and 100 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 5. W. lat. 41. 39. N.

* **TORRELLA DE MONGRIS**, a seaport town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated near the mouth of the river Ter, and on the Mediterranean Sea, at the foot of the Pyrennees, famous for a battle gained by the French over the Spaniards in 1694. It is 47 miles S. by E. of Perpignan, and 19 E. of Gironne. Lon. 3. 18. E. lat. 41. 55. N.

* **TORPERLEY**, a town in Cheshire, England, which is a great thoroughfare, nine miles E. of Chester. It has three fairs, on May 1, the Monday after August 24, and December 10, for cattle and pedler's ware.

TORRES, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, with a harbour on the Mediterranean Sea, 45 miles S. W. of Granada. Lon. 3. 56. W. lat. 36. 39. N.

TORRES NOVAS, a strong and considerable town of Portugal in Estremadura, with a castle, flanked with two towers. It is surrounded with walls, and seated in a fertile plain on the river Almonda, three miles N. of the Tajo, and 55 N. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 8. 8. W. lat. 39. 10. N.

* **TORRES VEDRAS**, a town of Portugal in Estremadura, with a handsome and well fortified castle; seated near the sea, 17 miles from Lisbon, in a country abounding in corn, fruits, and good wine.

TORREJO, a town of Spain, in the province of New-Castile, 15 miles S. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 21. W. lat. 40. 10. N.

TORRIGLIA, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, near the confines of the Tortonese, five miles W. of Monte-Bruno, and 10 N. of Genoa. Lon. 8. 44. E. lat. 44. 34. N.

TORRINGTON, a town of Devonshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on May 4, July 5, and October 10, for cattle. It is seated on the river Towridge, has a manufactory in stutts, and is governed by a mayor. There is a stone bridge of four arches over the river, and it is 11 miles S. by W. of Barnstaple, and 192 W. by S. of London. It gives title to a viscount. Lon. 4. 0. W. lat. 51. 4. N.

TORSIL, a town of Sweden, in Sudermania, or Sunderland. It is seated on the S. bank of the lake Meller, 43 miles W. of Stockholm. Lon. 17. 20. E. lat. 59. 20. N.

* **TORTOLA**, the island of, is one of the Virgin islands, near Porto Rico, it is the principal of the British Virgin islands, about 5 miles long, and 2 broad, but badly watered and deemed unhealthy;

it produces very fine cotton. Lon. 63. 35. lat. 18. 15.

** **TORTOISES**, river of, lies ten miles above a lake, formed by the river Mississippi, in Florida and Louisiana.

TORTONA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and capital of the Tortonese, with a bishop's see, and a good castle, seated on an eminence. It is fortified in the modern manner, and may be looked upon as a considerable frontier place. It was taken by the allies in 1744, but retaken by the Spaniards in 1745. It is seated on the river Scrivia, 28 miles S. E. of Casal, and 27 S. W. of Milan. Lon. 8. 58. E. lat. 45. 8. N.

TORTOSA, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, with a bishop's see, a small university, and a castle. It is a large place, and divided into two parts, the Old Town, and the New, both surrounded with a strong wall, and several modern fortifications. The castle is well fortified, it is in the fashion of a citadel, and stands between the two towns. The entrance into this place is over a large bridge of boats on the river Ebro, whose head is fortified. It is adorned with modern works, and embellished with a great number of churches and religious houses; among which the cathedral church, the royal college of Dominicans, and the convents of the Carmelites, are the most remarkable. It is seated in a country fertile in corn and fruits, and abounding with quarries and mines of silver, iron, alabaster, very fine jasper of divers colours, and stones with veins of gold. They have a great deal of silk and oil, and very fine potter's ware, which resembles porcelain. It is seated partly on a plain, and partly on a hill, 35 miles S. W. of Tarragona, and 180 E. of Madrid. Lon. 0. 35. E. lat. 40. 53. N.

TORTUGA, an island of America, pretty large and uninhabited. The E. end is full of bare rugged broken rocks, which stretch a little way out to sea; at the end is a large salt pond, where the salt begins to kern in April. There have been 20 sail of shipping here at a time for salt. At the W. end is a small harbour with fresh water; and it is full of low trees. There are a few goats on it; and the turtles or tortoises come upon the sandy bays to lay their eggs, from whence this island has its name. They are of divers colours, as blackish, dark brown, light brown, dark green, light green, yellow, and speckled. This island was formerly much frequented by the buccanniers. It lies near the coast of Terra Firma, 40 miles W. of the island of Margareta, and is about 30 miles in circumference.

circumference. Lon. 64. 50. W. lat. 11. 30. N.

TORTUGA, an island of America, near the N. coast of the island of Hispaniola, where the French buccaneers used to fortify themselves, being countenanced and supported by the government of France. It is about 80 miles in circumference, and has a very safe harbour, but difficult of access. Lon. 73. 10. W. lat. 20. 10. N.

TOSA, a sea-port town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia. It is a small place, but extremely strong, seated at the bottom of a bay, which makes a good harbour, and where vessels are sheltered from all winds except the S. W. It is built partly on a plain, and partly on a steep hill, which advances into the sea. On the top of the hill nearer the sea, is a strong citadel, with other works. It is 37 miles N. E. of Barcelona. Lon. 2. 54. E. lat. 41. 42. N.

TUSCANELLA, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope, and duchy of Castro, 35 miles N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 35. E. lat. 42. 29. N.

TOTNESS, a town of Devonshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, May 1, July 25, and October 28, for horses, sheep, and horned cattle. It is seated on the river Dart, on the descent of a hill, and was formerly fortified with a castle. It consists chiefly of one broad paved street, and sends two members to parliament. It is governed by a mayor, 18 aldermen, and a recorder; has one church, about 300 houses, is about a mile long, and has a manufactory of serges. It is 27 miles S. W. of Exeter, and 195 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 44. W. lat. 50. 24. N.

TOUL, a considerable town of France, in Lorraine, and capital of the Tulois, with a bishop's see. There are two Benedictine abbeys in the suburbs, and the cathedral is a very handsome structure. The bishop has a seminary here for students in divinity. It was formerly an imperial town of Germany, till taken by the French in 1552. It is seated on the river Moselle, in a plain, almost surrounded with mountains, 10 miles W. of Nancy, and 167 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 2. E. lat. 48. 40. N.

TOULON, an ancient, strong, rich, and populous town of France, in Provence, with a famous harbour and a bishop's see. It is one of the best places in Provence, and covered from the north winds; is the principal town for naval stores on the Mediterranean Sea, and fortified with strong walls, defended with battions. It has two moles, each of 700

paces in length, which almost surround the harbour, and leave but a narrow entrance for the ships. There are always men of war here, as well as other ships; and there is a very fine quay paved with bricks. Near the arsenal, on the side of the quay, are magazines full of naval stores. The cathedral church is remarkable for its high altar, and two fine chapels on each side, where there are several silver shrines set with precious stones. There are several other churches and convents, and a school for officers, where they are taught every thing that regards the land or sea service. The harbour is defended by several forts, and is one of the best in Europe. It is seated on the Mediterranean Sea, 40 miles S. E. of Aix, 30 S. E. of Marseilles, and 370 S. S. E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 2. E. lat. 43. 7. N.

TOULOUSE, a very ancient, and one of the principal cities of France, in Upper Languedoc, and capital of the whole province, with an archbishop's see, a famous university, a parliament, a mint, and an academy of belles lettres. It is seated on the river Garonne, which divides it into two unequal parts, which communicate by a large stone bridge. It is very large, but it is not peopled in proportion to its extent. The streets are very handsome, and the walls of the city, as well as the houses, are built with bricks. The metropolitan church stands in a large square, adorned with a fountain. It has several fine churches, and the choir is very magnificent. The large steeple contains one of the most famous bells in France. There are several other churches and convents, too numerous to mention in particular. The town-house, which they call the capital, is very magnificent. In the halls are the pictures of all the principal magistrates; and in one are the statues or busts of all the ancient counts of Toulouse, and other remarkable persons. In other rooms are the pictures of all the memorable events, in which this place had any concern. It is a place of some trade, and is seated at the end of the canal of Languedoc, 37 miles E. of Auch, 105 S. E. of Bourdeaux, and 350 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 27. E. lat. 43. 36. N.

TOULOUSE FORT, formerly called Port St. Peter, on the coast of Cape Breton, at the entrance of the Strait of Fronsfack.

TOULSHAM, a village in Norfolk, England, with one fair, on Easter-Tuesday, for petty chapmen.

TOURAINE, a province of France, bounded on the N. by Maine, on the E. by Orleans; on the S. by Berry; and on

on the W. by Anjou and Poitou. The river Loire runs through the middle. It is 58 miles in length, and 55 in breadth, and is watered by several rivers, very commodious for trade, and is, in general, so pleasant and fertile a country, that it is called the Garden of France. Tours is the capital town.

* **TOUR-DE-ROUSSILLON**, a town in Roussillon, seated on a hill near the river Tet, two miles below Perpignan.

* **TOUR-DU-PIN**, a town of France, in Dauphiny, 20 miles E. of Lyons, with the title of a barony. The tower from whence it took its name is now in ruins.

TOURNE, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, 13 miles N. E. of Namur. Lon. 5. o. E. lat. 50. 36. N.

* **TOUR-LA-VILLE**, a town of France in Normandy, and in the diocese of Coutances, separated from Cherbourg by a river.

* **TOURNAYSIS**, a country of the Netherlands, in French Flanders, lying about the river Scheld, on the borders of Hainault. Tournay and St. Amand are the principal places.

TOURNAY, a handsome and considerable town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders, and capital of the Tournaysis, with a bishop's see. It is defended by a strong castle, is a large trading place, with several fine manufactories, and particularly famous for good stockings. The cathedral church, and the abbey of St. Martin, are very magnificent. It was taken by the allies in 1709, but ceded to the house of Austria by the treaty of Utrecht; though the Dutch put in a garrison, as being one of the barrier towns. It was taken by the French in 1745, who demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the river Scheld, which divides it into two parts that are united by a bridge, 14 miles S. E. of Lille, 30 S. W. of Ghent, and 135 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 28. E. lat. 50. 33. N.

* **TOURNECOUPE**, a town of France in Gascony, and in Armagnac, as also in Lomagne.

TOURNON, a town of France, in the government of Languedoc, and in the Vivarais, with a castle on the top of a mountain, on the side of which the town is seated, near the river Rhone. The Jesuits have a famous college here, with a very handsome church, and a well furnished library. It is 40 miles W. of Grenoble, and 280 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 45. 6. N.

TOURNUS, an ancient town of France, in Burgundy, and in the Autunois, seated on the river Soane, in a pleasant country, fertile in corn and wine. Near it is a famous abbey, which has been se-

cularized and turned into a collegiate church. It is 13 miles S. of Chalon, and 202 S. by W of Paris. Lon. 5. o. E. lat. 46. 34. N.

TOURS, an ancient, large, handsome, rich, and considerable city of France, capital of Touraine, with an archbishop's see, a mint, and an illustrious chapter, of which the king is abbot. It is a long place, and advantageously seated between the rivers Cher and the Loire, and is particularly noted for a silk manufactory. The metropolitan church is one of the largest in the kingdom, and has two lofty towers, with a curious clock, and a library full of manuscripts. The castle of this place consists of several round towers; in the middle of which is the donjon, which serves for a prison. It stands at the end of the bridge over the Loire, supported by 19 arches. The mall is one of the longest in France, and is on the side of the new walls. It is 52 miles N. E. of Poitiers, 60 S. W. of Orleans, and 127 S. W. of Paris. Lon. o. 47. E. lat. 47. 24. N.

* **TOUSERRA**, a town of Africa, in Barbary, and capital of Biledulgerid; seated in a country abounding in dates, and depends on the kingdom of Tunis. Lon. 19. 55. E. lat. 32. 30. N.

* **TOWCESTER**, or **TOCESTER**, a town of Northamptonshire, England, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on May 12, and October 29, for all sorts of cattle and merchandize. It is seated in a valley on a small river, and was once very strongly fortified. It is but a small place at present, but has a handsome church, and is 32 miles S. E. of Coventry, and 60 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 15. W. lat. 52. 4. N.

** **TOWN-MICHEL**, situated in the county Cork, province of Munster; here are the ruins of the spacious abbey of Mourne, in a valley.

* **TOWYN**, a village in Merionethshire, in N. Wales, with one fair, on May 14, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

* **TOWNSHEND**, a village of America, at the N. extremity of Middlesex-county, Massachusetts's-bay.

TRACHENBERG, a town of Germany in Silesia, and on the borders of Poland; seated on the Barch, 12 miles N. E. of Wolow, and 26 N. of Breslaw. Lon. 17. 15. E. lat. 51. 30. N.

** **TRACTON-ABBEY**, situated in the county of Cork, province of Munster; two miles south of Carrigaline: now quite demolished, and a handsome seat made there. It gave title of baron to the late James Dennis, chief baron of the Exchequer in Ireland. Fairs held 5 August.

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TRAFALGAR, a cape or promontory of Spain, in Andalusia, seated at the entrance of the straits of Gibraltar, 30 miles S. E. of Cadiz. Lon. 6. 1. W. lat. 36. 11. N.

* **TRAJANIPOLI**, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Romania, with a Greek archbishop's see, though it is very small and thin of people. It is seated on the river Marica, 37 miles S. W. of Adrianople, and 112 N. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 26. 18. E. lat. 41. 15. N.

* **TRAJETTO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavori, built on the ruins of the ancient Minturna. There are the ruins of an amphitheatre, and an aqueduct, and it is seated near the mouth of the river Garigliano, on the Mediterranean Sea, 25 miles N. W. of Capua, and 20 S. W. of Venafro. Lon. 14. 4. E. lat. 41. 20. N.

TRAIANA, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, seated on a high mountain, at the source of the river Triana, 22 miles W. of Mount Gibel, and 70 S. W. of Messina. Lon. 14. 30. E. lat. 37. 46. N.

** **TRALEE**, a borough, post and fair town, in the county of Kerry, province of Munster; 144 miles from Dublin. It is the shire-town of the county Kerry, situated about a mile from the sea, near a bay of its own name, and sends two members to parliament; patronage in the Denny family. Fairs held 4 and 5 August, 9 and 10 October, 7 and 8 November. Lat. 52. 10. N. lon. 9. 40. W.

TRA-LOS-MONTES, a province of Portugal, beyond the mountains, with regard to the other provinces of this kingdom, whence it has its name. It is bounded on the N. by Galicia; on the W. by Entre-Douro-e-Minho and Beira; and on the S. by Beira, and a part of the kingdom of Leon. It is fertile in wine and oil, and abounds in cattle. The river Douro divides it into two parts, and Miranda is the capital town.

** **TRAMORE**, situated in the county Waterford, province of Munster. Fairs held 3 May, 25 July, 1 October and November.

TRANCHIN, a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name. It is a handsome place, and is seated on the river Waag, over which is a bridge of wood. The Jesuits church is a handsome structure, and the castle stands so high that it may be seen at the distance of near 30 miles. There are two warm baths within a mile of this place, and a great number of mineral springs in the country round about. It

is 50 miles N. E. of Presburg. Lon. 17. 50. E. lat. 49. 56. N.

* **TRANCHIN**, a country of Upper Hungary, between those of Presburg, Neytrach, Turose, Arva, Silesia, and Moravia. Tranchin and Leopoldstadt are the principal places.

* **TRANCON**, an ancient town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes, with the title of a duchy, and a handsome castle, which serves as well for ornament as defence. It is seated in a pleasant fertile country, 14 miles from Pinnel. Lon. 7. 0. E. lat. 40. 44. N.

TRANI, a populous town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Bari, with a strong castle, an archbishop's see, and an harbour. There are very handsome houses, and it is the usual residence of the governor of the province; however, it is very much decayed since the harbour has been choaked up with mud. It is seated on the gulph of Venice, 20 miles W. of Bari, and 125 N. by E. of Naples. Lon. 16. 36. E. lat. 41. 28. N.

TRANQUEBAR, a town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the coast of Coromandel, with a fort and a factory, belonging to the Danes, and where they carry on a good trade. It is seated at the mouth of the river Cavari, 140 miles S. of Fort St. George. Lon. 79. 57. E. lat. 10. 44. N.

TRANSILVANIA, a province of Europe annexed to Hungary, and bounded on the N. by Upper Hungary and Poland; on the E. by Moldavia and Walachia; on the S. by Walachia; and on the W. by Upper and Lower Hungary. It is surrounded on all parts by high mountains, which however are not barren. The inhabitants have as much corn and wine as they want themselves, and there are rich mines of gold, silver, lead, copper, quicksilver, and alum. It has undergone various revolutions, but it now belongs to the house of Austria. The inhabitants are of several sorts of religions, as Papists, Lutherans, Calvinists, Socinians, Photinians, Arians, Greeks, and Mahometans. It is about 162 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. The administration of affairs is conducted by 12 persons; namely, three Roman Catholics, three Lutherans, three Calvinists, and three Socinians. The militia is commanded by the governor, whose commission is the more important, as Transilvania is the bulwark of Christendom. It is divided into several small districts, called palatinates, and counties, and is inhabited by three different nations; namely, Saxons, Sicilians, and Hungarians. Hermannstadt is the capital town.

** **TRANSTOWN**,

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**** TRANSTOWN**, situated in the county of Cork, province of Munster. Fairs held 3 April and 25 September.

* **TRAON**, or **TRAW**, a strong and populous town of the republic of Venice, in Dalmatia, with a bishop's see, seated on the gulph of Venice, in a small island, joined to Terra Firma, by a long bridge of wood, and to the isle of Bua, with another of stone. It is not very large, but strong and populous, and is 15 miles E. of Spalatto, and 27 S. E. of Sebenico. Lon. 17. 52. E. lat. 44. 0. N.

TRAPANI, or **TRAPANO**, a town of Italy, in Sicily, seated on the W. side of it, in the Val-di-Mazara, with a harbour and a castle. It is seated in a small peninsula, and built in the form of a sickle; is a trading place, and the harbour defended by a fort. It is famous for its salt-works, and fisheries of tunnies and coral; it is 20 miles N. of Mazara, and 45 W. of Palermo. Lon. 12. 26. E. lat. 38. 10. N.

* **TRAPER**, a town of Asia in the East Indies, and on the coast of Malabar, in the kingdom of Concan, between Dama and Bazaini. It is seated on a river, and the inhabitants are very rich.

TRAPEZOND. See **TREBISOND**.

* **TRAPPE**, an abbey of France in Perche, and in the diocese of Seetz, in a large valley surrounded with mountains. The monks are famous for observing the rules of their order, and keeping perpetual silence.

TRARBACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Lower Rhine, and in the county of Spanheim, seated on the river Moselle. It is an important place on account of its fortress, which is seated on a mountain, and whose cannon commands the passage of the Moselle, and prevents vessels from entering the palatinate. It is 22 miles N. E. of Treves, or Triers, and 28 S. W. of Coblenz. Lon. 7. 7. E. lat. 49. 55. N.

* **TRAVANGOR**, a kingdom of Asia, in the East-Indies, in the peninsula, on this side the Ganges and on the coast of Malabar near Cape Comorin. It is bounded on the N. by the dominions of the Samorin; on the E. by the kingdom of Madura; and on the S. and W. by the sea.

TRAVE, a river of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holstein, which runs from E. to W. and passes by Sedgberg, Oldeslo, Lubeck, and falls into the Baltic Sea at Trave-mund.

TRAVMUND, a strong town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Holstein; seated at the mouth of the river Trave, on the Baltic

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Sea, and has a light-house for the guidance of ships, and belongs to the Lubeckers. It is 12 miles N. E. of Lubeck. Lon. 10. 55. E. lat. 54. 1. N.

TRAW. See **TRAON**.

* **TRAUNSTEIN**, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, seated on the river Traun; near it are springs of salt-water, and 3 miles from thence there are baths.

* **TRAUN**, a river of Germany, which rises in the archbishoprick of Salzburg, and passes into Austria; crosses a lake of the same name, and it receives the Bger, the Alm, and the Crems, after which it falls into the Danube between Lintz and Mathausen.

* **TRAUSSAN**, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Narbonne.

TRAYGUBRA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, near the confines of Catalonia, 30 miles S. of Tortosa. Lon. 0. 30. E. lat. 40. 26. N.

* **TREBES**, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Carcassonne.

* **TREBIA**, a river of Italy, in Lombardy, which rises in the territory of Genoa, washes Bobia in the Milanese, and afterwards falls into the Po a little above Placentia. The Romans, commanded by the consul Sempronius, after their defeat by Hannibal, were drowned by shoals in this river, which misfortune has rendered it famous.

TREBIGNI, or **TREBIGNA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Dalmatia, with a bishop's see. The inhabitants are partly Turks and partly Greeks, and there are some Papists. It is seated on the gulph of Venice, and on the river Trebentka, 14 miles N. of Ragusa, and 60 S. E. of Spalatto. Lon. 18. 11. E. lat. 43. 4. N.

* **TREBISSIAE**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria, seated on the river Tarento, about 5 miles E. of Cassano.

TREBISOND, a large, populous, and strong town of Turkey in Asia, and in the province of Jenich, with a Greek archbishop's see, a harbour, and a castle. It is seated at the foot of a very steep hill, and the walls are square and high, with battlements. They are built with the ruins of ancient structures, on which there are inscriptions but not legible. The town is large, but not populous; for there are more woods and gardens in it than houses, and these but one story high. The castle is seated on a flat rock, with ditches cut therein. The harbour is at the E. end of the town, and the mole built by the Genoese is almost destroyed. It stands on the

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the Black Sea, 104 miles N. W. of Erzerum, and 440 E. of Constantinople. Lon. 40. 25. E. lat. 40. 45. N.

* **TREBITZ**, a town of Germany, in Moravia, on the frontiers of Bohemia, and seated on the river Iglaw, where there is a manufactory of cloth like that of England. It is 21 miles S. E. of Iglaw, and 52 N. W. of Budwitz. Lon. 16. 12. E. lat. 49. 4. N.

** **TREBLE RIVER**, a town of Canada Proper, so called from the junction of three rivers about a quarter of a mile below the town, and fall into the river St. Lawrence. It was formerly the capital of the French government, and much resorted to by the Indian traders of several nations. It is about 50 miles S. from Quebec. Lat. 46. 51. lon. 75. 15.

* **TREBNITZ**, a town of Germany, in Silesia, in the duchy of Oelo, with a very large nunnery. Near it is a hill consisting of a soft clay, or stone, which they immediately form into vessels of all kinds; and, on being exposed to the air, become as hard as if they had been baked. It is 12 miles N. W. of Breslaw. Lon. 17. 15. E. lat. 51. 15. N.

** **TREBECASLE**, a village of Brecknockshire, in S. Wales, 10 miles W. of Brecknock, with 6 fairs; on April 5, May 2, August 14, October 14, November 13, and December 14, for sheep, cattle, hogs, and horses.

* **TREBRHW**, a village of Carnarvonshire, in N. Wales, with three fairs; on May 12, September 3, and November 3, for cattle.

TREBURT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Hesse, with a castle. It belongs to the elector of Mentz, and is seated near the river Verta, 22 miles W. of Saxe-Gotha. Lon. 10. 19. E. lat. 51. 8. N.

* **TREGANATHA**, a village in Cornwall, England, with two fairs; on May 6, and August 12, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

* **TREGANNON**, a town of Cardiganshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Thursdays, and a fair on March 5, for horses, hogs, stockings, and pedler's ware; seated on the river Twey, is a corporation, and has a handsome church. It is 15 miles S. E. of Aberystwith, and 171 W. by N. of London. Lon. 3. 56. W. lat. 52. 13. N.

* **TREGANTHA**, a village of Cornwall, England, with two fairs, on May 6, and Aug. 12, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

TREGONY, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays, and five fairs, on Shrove-Tuesday, May 3, July 25, Sep-

tember 2, and November 6, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is seated off a creek by Falmouth Haven, and is much decayed, though it sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, seven capital burgeses, and a justice of the quorum. It has no church, and only about 150 houses poorly built, and the streets are broad but not paved. It is 41 miles W. by S. of Plymouth, and 257 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 43. W. lat. 50. 16. N.

* **TREGUER**, a town of France, in Lower Bretagne, with a bishop's see, and a small harbour. They carry on a good trade in corn, flax, and paper; and it is seated on a peninsula on the sea, 60 miles N. E. of Brest, and 260 W. of Paris. Lon. 3. 14. W. lat. 48. 51. N.

TREILEBURG, a sea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen, seated on the Baltic Sea, 30 miles S. E. of Copenhagen. Lon. 13. 26. E. lat. 55. 26. N.

* **TREMESSEN**, a province of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Algiers; bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean Sea; on the E. by a province called Africa; on the S. by the desert of Sahara; and on the W. by the kingdom of Fez. It is above 370 miles in length, and 125 in breadth; is dry, barren and mountainous, except on the N. side, where there are plains abounding in corn, fruits, and pastures. The capital town is of the same name, surrounded with strong walls, and inhabited by poor Arabs, Moors, and Jews. Lon. 1. 29. W. lat. 34. 40. N.

* **TREMITI**, the name of three islands of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the gulph of Venice, 15 miles from the coast of the Capitanata. The three principal are called Caprara, St. Nicolo, and St. Domino.

* **TREMOUILLE**, a town of France, in Poitou, and in the diocese of Poitiers; seated on the river Bennaile, 32 miles from Poitiers. Lon. 1. 10. E. lat. 46. 29. N.

* **TREMP**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, and in the marquisate of Noguira, seated on the river Noguira Palleresa, and remarkable for a great number of the better sort of inhabitants.

TRENT, an antient, handsome, populous, and considerable city of Germany, in the Trentino, with a bishop's see, whose bishop is a sovereign, and a prince of the empire, under the protection of the house of Austria. It was formerly a free imperial city, and is famous for a council held here, which began in 1545, and ended in 1563. It is defended with some fortifications, and the bishop's palace is without

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without the city, which is surrounded with ramparts, and flanked with bastions. It is seated at the foot of the Alps, in a pleasant fertile valley on the river Adige, 67 miles N. W. of Venice, and 260 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 11. 27. E. lat. 46. 8. N.

TRENT, or TRENTINO, the bishopric of, a country in Germany, among the Alps, which divide Italy from Germany. It is bounded on the N. by the Tirol; on the E. by the Feltrino and Bellunese; on the S. by Vicentino, the Veronese, Bresciano, and the Lake de Garda; and on the W. by Bresciano and the Lake de Garda. Trent is the capital town.

TRENT, a large river in England, and the most considerable next the Thames. It rises near Norton, below Moon-Hill, in the Moorlands of Staffordshire, and runs S. E. by Newcastle-under-Line, from whence it passes through that country, and enters Derbyshire, where it runs N. E. passes by Burton, near Nottingham, and close by Newark quite through Nottinghamshire. Thence it continues its course almost north by Gainborough, on the confines of Lincolnshire; and, having joined the river Ouse and several other rivers, is called the Humber, and falls into the German Ocean below Hull.

TRENTON, a town of N. America, the principal one of Hunterdon-county, New Jersey, seated on the Delaware river, 27 miles from Philadelphia.

TREPORT, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the diocese of Rouen, with a harbour, and a Benedictine abbey.

TREPTOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania, where they have a manufacture of stockings and woollen stuffs. It is seated on the river Rega, near its mouth, on the Baltic Sea, 43 miles N. E. of Stettin. Lon. 15. 19. E. lat. 54. 10. N.

TRESEN, or TROSA, a sea-port town of Sweden, in Sudermania, or Sunder-land, seated on the Baltic Sea, 35 miles S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 17. 29. E. lat. 59. 0. N.

TREVES, or TRIERS, an ancient, large, populous, and celebrated city of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and capital of an archbishoprick of the same name, whose archbishop is an elector, and assumes the title of an arch-chancellor of the empire for the Gauls, and gives the first vote at the election of the emperor. It has an university, several remains of antiquity, and as many churches as any town in Germany; the most remarkable is the cathedral. It is built with such large stones, that some would foolishly have it to be the work of

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the devil. Treves has greatly suffered in the wars, and is now neither large nor populous, nor can it hold out against an enemy. It is seated on the river Moselle, over which there is a handsome bridge, between two mountains, in a fertile country abounding in wine. It is reckoned one of the most ancient cities in Germany, and is 20 miles N. E. of Luxemburg, 55 S. by E. of Cologne, and 450 W. N. W. of Vienna. Lon. 6. 41. E. lat. 49. 45. N.

TREVES, or TRIERES, the electorate of, a province of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, bounded on the N. by the electorate of Cologne; on the E. by Weteravia; on the S. by the palatinate of the Rhine and Lorrain; and on the W. by Luxemburg. It is about 100 miles in length, but the breadth is very different. It is full of mountains and forests: and its inhabitants have suffered greatly in the wars with France. However, near the rivers Rhine and Moselle, the soil is fruitful, abounding in corn and wine; and it is more populous thereabouts than in other parts.

* **TREVES**, a town of France, in Anjou, seated on the river Loire, with the title of a barony, and a castle.

* **TRETHIMROW**, a strong town of Poland, in Lower Volhinia, seated on the river Boristhenes, 45 miles below Kiow. King Stephen Batori gave this town to the Cossacks, to be their place of arms, and the seat of their councils of war; but afterwards the Polanders took it from them, and continue to be masters thereof.

TREVI, a town of Italy, in the Pope's territories, and in Umbria, 23 miles S. E. of Perugia. Lon. 11. 51. E. lat. 42. 54. N.

* **TREVICO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples and in the Farther Principato, with a bishop's see; it is 17 miles E. of Benevento.

* **TREVINO**, a strong town of Spain, in the province of Biscay, and in the district of Alava, with a citadel. It is seated on a hill near the river Aguda, 10 miles S. W. of Vittoria. Lon. 3. 4. W. lat. 42. 48. N.

TREVISO, or TREVIGIO, an ancient, handsome, large, and strong city of Italy, and capital of the Marca, or Marche of Trevisano, with an archbishop's see. It had formerly an university, which was transferred to Padua. It contains a great number of handsome buildings, being the residence of many noble families; is of pretty large extent, indifferently fortified, and seated on the river Sile, 20 miles N. W. of Venice, and 25 N. E. of Padua. Lon. 12. 25. E. lat. 45. 44. N.

TREVOUX,

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TREVoux, a city of France, and capital of the principality of Dombes, with a parliament. The parliament-house, the chamber of the treasury, the mint, and the governor's house, are the most remarkable buildings in this place. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the river Saône, 12 miles N. of Lyons, and 188 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 51. E. lat. 45. 57. N.

* **TREVENY**, a village in Cornwall, England, with one fair, on October 19, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

* **TREW**, a village in Cornwall, England, with two fairs, on Holy-Thurday, and July 25, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

* **TREYSA**, a town of Germany, in Hesse, and capital of the county of Ziegenheim, seated on a hill near the river Schwalm, 17 miles N. of Marburg, and 32 S. W. of Cassel. Lon. 9. 15. E. lat. 50. 50. N.

TRIZZO, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the river Adia, on the frontiers of Bergamasco. Lon. 9. 25. E. lat. 45. 45. N.

TRIANON, a house of France, in the part of Versailles, over-against the menagerie. It is a little pretty palace built in an excellent taste, and whose architecture and ornaments are very fine. The gardens are also very pleasant.

* **TRIBESERS**, an ancient town of Germany, in Pomerania, on the frontiers of the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a castle. It belongs to the king of Sweden, and is seated near the river Trebel, 25 miles from Rostock, and 23 from Griplwald. Lon. 13. 8. E. lat. 54. 1. N.

TRIERS. See **TREVS**.

TRIEST, a small, but strong and ancient town of Italy, in Istria, with a bishop's see, and a harbour on the gulph of Venice. It is beautifully situated on the side of a hill, about which the vineyards form a semicircle. Its extent is not very large, and the streets are narrow; but there is a large square, where they keep the annual fair. The harbour is spacious, but not good; because it is open to the west and south-west winds. The inhabitants have a good trade in salt, oil, almonds, iron, &c. brought from Lauback; and they cultivate vines, which yield good wines. They have a fair every year, in August, for 20 days, which is frequented by foreign merchants, who all complain the air is unhealthy. The cathedral and the Jesuits church are the two best buildings. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is seated on the side of a rock, on a bay of the same name, 8 miles N. of Cabo d'Istria, and 80 N. E. of Venice. Lon. 14. 4. E. lat. 45. 56. N.

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** **TRIESTE**, a small island of Yucatan in Mexico, W. of Portroyal.

** **TRILLIC**, situated in the county Tyrone, province of Ulster; 88 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 14 May, 4 September, 1 Tuesday in October, and 14 November.

** **TRIM**, a borough, post, and fair town in the county Meath, province of Leinster; above 22 miles from Dublin. It is the shire town of the county, and is noted for several parliaments having been held therein, and also for a large ancient castle now in ruins, said to have been the residence of king John. The assizes are held here for the county Meath. At Trim is a barrack for a troop of horse, and a charter-school for 40 children. This town is governed by a sovereign, recorder, and town-clerk, and returns two members to parliament; patron the earl of Mornington. Fairs held 27 March, 8 May, Wednesday after Trinity-Sunday, 1 October, 16 November.

TRING, a town of Hertfordshire, England, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on September 29, for hiring servants. It is a small place, 22 miles W. of Hertford, and 32 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 36. W. lat. 51. 46. N.

TRINIDAD, an island of America, in the N. Sea, separated from Andalusia, in Terra Firma, by a strait, about 3 miles over. The soil is fruitful, producing sugar, cotton, Indian corn, fine tobacco, and fruits; but the air is unhealthy. It was taken by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1595, and by the French in 1676, who plundered the island, extorted money from the inhabitants, and then left it. It is about 62 miles in length, and 45 in breadth; and was discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1498.

TRINIDAD, a town of N. America, in the province of Guatimala, and on the S. Sea. It is an open town, but very important, because there is no other harbour on this coast. A mile and an half from hence is a place which the Spaniards call one of the Mouths of Hell; because it is continually covered with a thick smoke, and emits flames from time to time; besides it has so strong a smell, that no one cares to come near it. It is 70 miles S. E. of Guatimala. Lon. 89. 30. W. lat. 12. 50. N.

* **TRINIDAD**, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, and in the new kingdom of Granada, seated on the river Magdalena, 58 miles from Santa Fe. Lon. 73. 45. W. lat. 4. 45. N.

** **TRINITY PORT**, a large bay of Martinico, one of the Caribbee Islands.

TRINO, a small fortified town of Italy,

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in Montserrat, subject to the king of Sardinia. It was taken by the French in 1704, who abandoned it in 1706. It is seated near the river Po, 3 miles N. W. of Casal, and 35 N. E. of Turin. Lon. 8. 30. E. lat. 45. 26. N.

TRINQUIMALE, a town of Asia in the East-Indies, and in the island of Ceylon; seated on a gulph of the same name, on the east side of the island, 100 miles N. E. of Candy. Lon. 81. 52. E. lat. 8. 45. N.

TRIPOLI, a considerable town of Africa, in Barbary, and capital of a republic of the same name, under the protection of the Grand Seignior, with a castle and a fort. It is pretty large, and the inhabitants are noted pirates. It was taken by Charles V. who settled the knights of Rhodes there; but they were driven away by the Turks in 1551. It was formerly very flourishing, and has now some trade in stuffs, saffron, corn, oil, wood, slates, ostrich feathers, and skins, but they make more of the Christian slaves which they take at sea; for they either set high ransoms upon them, or make them perform all sorts of work. It is seated on the coast of the Mediterranean, in a sandy soil, and surrounded by a wall, strengthened by other fortifications. It is 275 miles S. E. by S. of Tunis, and 570 E. S. E. of Algiers. Lon. 13. 10. E. lat. 32. 54. N.

TRIPOLI, a kingdom of Africa, in Barbary, bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean Sea; on the S. by the country of the Berberies; on the W. by the kingdom of Tunis, Biledulgerid, and a territory of the Gadamis; and on the E. by Egypt. It is about 925 miles along the sea-coast, but the breadth is various. Some parts of it are pretty fruitful; but that towards Egypt is a sandy desert. It had the title of a kingdom, but is now a republic, governed by a dey. He is not absolute; for a Turkish bashaw resides here, who receives his authority from the Grand Seignior, and has a power of controuling the dey, and levying taxes on the people. The dey is elected by the soldiers, who make no scruple of deposing him when they please.

TRIPOLI, an ancient and considerable town of Asia, in Syria, on the coast of the Mediterranean or Levant Sea. The inhabitants are near 60,000, consisting of Turks, Christians, and Jews. There is one very handsome mosque, and all the houses have fountains belonging to them. It is defended by a good citadel, with a garrison of Janisaries. Before it is a sand-bank, which increases so much, that some think it will choak up the harbour, which is two miles W. from the town, and

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is made by a round piece of land united to Terra Firma by an isthmus. On each side is a bulwark which have each 100 Janisaries, and great guns to defend the entrance. This town was anciently in Phœnicia, whose inhabitants were so famous for navigation in the early ages of the world. It is the residence of a bashaw, or sangiack, who also governs the territory about it, where there are great number of mulberry-trees, and other fruits, which enable them to carry on a silk manufactory in the town. It is 120 miles S. of Scanderoon, and 90 N. W. of Damascus. Lon. 36. 20. E. lat. 34. 50. N.

TRIQUIER, or TREQUIER. See TREQUIER.

* **TRIST**, an island of N. America, in New Spain, and on the south coast of the bay of Campeachy, to the W. of the island of Port Royal, from which it is separated by a very narrow channel. It is five miles in length, and almost as much in breadth, but not inhabited.

TRIVENTO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the county of Molese, with a bishop's see, seated on a hill near the river Trigno, or Trino, 15 miles N. of Bogano, and 62 E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 37. E. lat. 40. 50. N.

TROJA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitanata. It is well fortified and populous, and seated at the foot of the Appennines, on the river Chilaro, 32 miles N. E. of Benevento, and 32 S. W. of Manfredonia. Lon. 15. 15. E. lat. 41. 21. N.

TROIS RIVIERES, a town of N. America, in Canada, and capital of a government of the same name. The inhabitants are rich and live well, it having been the general mart of trade with the American savages, before their settlement at Montreal. It is 55 miles S. W. of Quebec, and seated on the river St. Lawrence. Lon. 71. 20. W. lat. 46. 35. N.

TROKI, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, watered by the river Niemen, and divided into four governments, named after four towns, Troki, Grodno, Kouno, and Lida. The Muscovites took and almost ruined this place in 1655. It is seated on inaccessible morasses, 12 miles W. of Wilna, and 75 N. E. of Grodno. Lon. 25. 13. E. lat. 54. 45. N. The palatinate is bounded on the N. by Vilna and Samogitia; on the E. by Vilna; on the S. by Novogrodeck; and on the W. by Podluchia and Prussia. These are all palatinates, except the last.

TRON, ST. or ST. TRAUEN, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, and

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and capital of Hasbaye, on the frontiers of Brabant, with a famous Benedictine abbey, 13 miles from Maestricht, and 20 S. E. of Louvaine. Lon. 5. 22. E. lat. 51. 48. N.

TROPEA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Further Calabria, with a bishop's see. It is a handsome small town, well built, and very populous, and seated near the sea, on the top of a rock, from whence there is a charming prospect. It was half ruined by an earthquake in 1638, and is 10 miles N. W. of Nicotera, and 45. N. by E. of Reggio. Lon. 16. 24. E. lat. 38. 42. N.

TROPES, ST. a sea-port town of France, in Provence, and in the diocese of Frejus, with a citadel. It is seated on the bay of Grimaud, on the Mediterranean Sea, 12 miles S. W. of Frejus, and 58 E. of Marseilles. Lon. 6. 44. E. lat. 43. 16. N.

**** TROPIC KEYS**, so called, from the number of Tropic birds which frequent them; are small islands of the E. coast of Porto Rico, one of the Antilles.

TROPRAW, a town of Germany, in Silesia, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with an ancient castle. It is a large, handsome, and strong town, and one of the principal in Silesia. The Prussians became masters of it in 1741, but it was restored to the queen of Hungary by treaty in 1742. It is seated in a pleasant plain on the rivers Oppa and Mohra, 40 miles N. by E. of Olmutz, and 72 S. E. of Breslaw. Lon. 17. 49. E. lat. 50. 1. N.

TROWBRIDGE, a town of Wiltshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on July 25, for milliners goods. It is seated on a hill, and is a town remarkable for clothiers. It is 23 miles S. W. of Marlborough, and 97 W. of London. Lon. 2. 6. W. lat. 51. 19. N.

TROYES, an ancient, large, rich, and considerable town of France, in Champagne. Strangers that enter this place, are surprised at the largeness of the streets and number of inhabitants, when compared with other towns. The cathedral is a magnificent gothic structure, and its front is adorned with figures in relievo. The front has three large gates, upon which is a square steeple, containing one of the greatest bells in France. There are other remarkable churches and convents, among which the church of Magdalen is noted for its very high steeple; the town-house is a handsome structure, and over the gate is the statue of Lewis XIV. in white marble, very well done. The walks about this place are very plea-

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sant, especially the Mall, which is on the ramparts of the town, between two rows of trees. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in linen and woollen-cloth, hardware, and mercery goods. It is a bishop's see, has several abbeys, a public library, a mint, and an ancient castle. It is surrounded by pretty strong walls, and is seated on the river Seine; on the side of which there are large beautiful meadows, abounding in all the necessaries of life, 30 miles E. N. E. of Sens, and 90 E. S. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 10. E. lat. 48. 13. N.

TROY, was an ancient and famous city of Asia, near the Archipelago, and at the foot of Mount Ida. It is well known for its ten years siege, the time of which is not certainly known; but some think it was 1300 years before the birth of Christ. There are so many of the ruins still remaining as to shew where it stood. Lon. 26. 30. E. lat. 39. 47. N.

TRUGILLO, a town of S. America, in the province of Terra Firma, and territory of Venezuela, 120 miles S. of the Lake of Maracaybo, and subject to Spain. Lon. 70. 40. W. lat. 9. 46. N.

TRURO, a town of Cornwall, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and four fairs, on Midlent-Wednesday, Wednesday, in Whitsun-week, November 19, and December 18, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, and a few hops. It is one of the chief towns in the county, and is seated on a branch of Falmouth Haven; which is here divided into two streams, and almost surrounds the place. It is large, handsome, and well inhabited, sends two members to parliament, and has the benefit of the coinage of tin. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen, has one church, and about 600 houses; the streets are paved. It is 79 miles W. by S. of Exeter, and 252 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 55. W. lat. 50. 16. N.

**** TRURO**, a village in Barnstable county, Plymouth Colony, New England, near the northern extremity of Cape-Cod harbour.

TRUXILLO, a considerable town of Spain, in Estremadura, taken from the Moors about the middle of the thirteenth century. It is seated among mountains, on the side of a hill, at whose top there is a strong citadel. It is near the river Almont, 117 miles S. E. of Madrid, and 65 S. W. of Toledo. Lon. 5. 23. W. lat. 39. 4. N.

TRUXILLO, a rich and trading town of S. America, in Peru, in the audience of Lima, and in the valley of Chimo, built by Francis Pizarro, in 1553. In its territory there are above 50,000 native Americans.

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Americans, who are tributary to Spain. It is seated in a country abounding in all things, on a small river near the South Sea, where there is a harbour, 300 miles from Lima. Lon. 78. 35. W. lat. 8. 1. S.

TRUXILLO, a town of N. America, in New Spain, and in the government of Honduras, seated on a gulph of the same name, with a good harbour. It is very strong by situation, being built between two rivers, and surrounded by thick groves. Lon. 85. 50. W. lat. 16. 20. N.

** **TRYADD**, situated in the county Londonderry, province of Ulster. Fairs held 5 July.

** **TRYON COUNTY**, in the district of Salisbury, the most western of all North Carolina, which has for its W. boundary the Tryon or White Ohe Mountains, and is the boundary on the S. to South Carolina.

* **TSCHUTZKI**, a country situated between the eastern extremity of Asia and the N. W. coast of America, being bounded by the Anadir on the S. The attention of the natives, like that of the wandering Koriacs, is confined chiefly to their deer, with which their country abounds. They are a well made, courageous, warlike race of people, and are formidable neighbours to the Koriacs of both nations, who often experience their depredations. The Russians have long endeavoured to bring them under their dominion; and, though they have lost a great number of men in their different expeditions to accomplish this purpose, they have never yet been able to effect it. Lon. 191. 19. E. lat. 66. 5. N.

* **TSIAMPA**, or **CIAMPA**, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N. by the desert of Cochinchina; on the S. E. by the sea; and on the W. by the kingdom of Cambodia. The inhabitants are ignorant, have little trade with their neighbours, and are all idolaters. They believe the transmigration of the soul, and have a particular veneration for horses and elephants. Some say they look upon Confucius as the greatest man in the world, and that they observe his doctrines.

** **TUAM**, a borough, post and fair town, in the province of Conaught, and county of Galway, with an archbishop's see; on which account some call it a city, but it is now reduced to a small village. It is 20 miles N. N. E. of Galway, and 25 W. S. W. of Roscommon. Lon. 8. 46. W. lat. 53. 33. N. Tuam gives title of viscount to the family of Wenman; returns two members to parliament; patronage in the Bingham family. Fairs held 4 July and 15 December.

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* **TUBAN**, a town of Asia, in the East-Indies, and one of the strongest in the island of Java, with a harbour, and a king of its own. It is seated on the N. coast of the island. Lon. 111. 51. E. lat. 6. 0. S.

** **TUBBERDONNY**, situated in the county Galway, province of Conaught, 102 miles from Dublin; near Tubberdonny are the ruins of the antient abbey of Kilmacdough. Fairs held 12 July and 20 September.

** **TUBBERHANY**, situated in the county Tipperary, province of Munster; Fairs held 2 October.

** **TUBBERMORE**, situated in the county London-Derry, above 90 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 17 January, 13 February, 28 March, 31 May, 5 July, and 20 October.

** **TUBBERMURRY**, situated in the county Limerick, province of Munster. Fairs held 4 April, 26 August, and 19 September.

** **TUBBERPADDER**, situated in the county Galway, province of Conaught. Fairs held 9 July, and 10 October.

** **TUBBERPOUND**, situated in the King's-county, province of Leinster, 51 miles from Dublin.

** **TUBBERSEANAVAN**, situated in the county Sligo, province of Conaught. Fairs held 17 May, 30 June, 18 September, and 31 October.

** **TUBBERBRACKIN**, situated in the county Galway, province of Conaught. Fairs held Whit-Monday, and 23 October.

* **TUBERI**, ST. an ancient town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Agde, with a bailiwick and a Benedictine abbey.

TUBINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and the second in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with an university, and a handsome strong castle, placed upon an eminence. Its fortifications consist in a simple curtain of walls, with a dry ditch. Besides the university, there is an illustrious school, designed for young princes and noblemen, but it is now shut up. There is still a large house called New Bau, where a certain number of students in law are lodged and boarded gratis. In the town-house is a very curious clock, which deserves the attention of travellers. It is seated on the river Neckar, in a country abounding in corn and wine, 20 miles S. W. of Stuttgart, and 50 E. of Strasburg. Lon. 9. 4. E. lat. 49. 30. N.

TUCUMAN, a province of S. America, in Paraguay, bounded on the N. by the provinces of Los-Chicas, and Chaco; on the E. by Chaco, and Rio-de-la-Plata;

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Plata; on the S. by the country of Chicuitos and Pampes; and on the W. by the bishopric of St. Jago. The air is hot, and the earth sandy; however, some places are fruitful enough, and the original natives have a good character. The Spaniards possess a great part of this country.

TUCUYO, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, in the government of Venezuela, and in a valley of the same name. A river runs through the middle of the valley, where the air is good, and the soil abounds in sugar-canes, cotton, and all the necessaries of life. Lon. 69. 2. W. lat. 7. 31. N.

TUDDINGTON, or **TODDINGTON**, a town of Bedfordshire, England, with a small market on Saturdays, almost disused. It has five fairs, on April 25, first Monday in June, September 4, November 2, and December 6, all for cattle. It is seated under the hills or downs, in a good soil, and is but a small place. It is five miles N. W. of Dunstable, and 35 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 32. W. lat. 52. 0. N.

TUDELA, a handsome and considerable town of Spain, in Navarre, and capital of a merindada, with a castle. It is inhabited by a great number of the nobility, and adorned with several handsome structures. But as it is seated on the confines of Navarre, Castile, and Aragon, a great many criminals take refuge here, to avoid punishment. It stands on the river Ebro, over which there is a handsome bridge, in a country that produces good wine, 45 miles N. W. of Saragossa, and 140 N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 1. 10. W. lat. 42. 9. N.

* **TUERA**, a town of the Russian empire, and capital of a duchy of the same name, in Muscovite Russia, with a strong castle, seated on a hill at the confluence of the rivers Wolga and Tuertze, 90 miles N. W. of Moscow. Lon. 35. 45. E. lat. 56. 44. N.

* **TUERA**, a duchy of the empire of Russia, bounded on the N. and W. by the duchy of Novogorod; on the E. by that of Rostow; on the S. by that of Moscow, and the province of Rzeva. It had its own dukes for a long while; but it was taken by the Russians in 1436, who united it to their dominions.

** **TULLAHANE**, situated in the county of Leitrim, province of Conaught. Fairs held, Whitsun-Monday, 4 August, and Thursday before 12 November.

** **TULLAMORE**, a market and post town in the King's-county, province of Leinster; 46 miles from Dublin; it is but a small place, yet gives title of baron to a branch of the family of Moore.

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The river Tullamore, divides the town into two nearly equal parts. Here is a barrack. Fairs held 10 May, July, and 21 October. There is also a place of the same name in the county of Antrim, province of Ulster. Fairs held 17 November; and another in the county of Down; province of Ulster, otherwise called Bryansford, situated above 2 miles N. W. of New Castle.

** **TULLANSTOWN**, situated in the county of Louth, province of Leinster, 39 miles from Dublin; otherwise called Tallan's-town.

TULLE, a considerable town of France, in the province of Guienne, and territory of Limosin, with a bishop's see. The cathedral church is famous for its steeple, which is very high and curious. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Cortese and Solan, partly on a mountain, and partly below it, in a country surrounded with mountains and precipices; and the inhabitants are accounted a turbulent sort of people. It is 37 miles S. E. of Limoges, and 62 S. W. of Clermont. Lon. 1. 42. W. lat. 45. 23. N.

** **TULLIGARRON**, situated in the county of Kerry, province of Munster, about 3 miles N. E. of Tralee.

TULIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, near the Wienar-wald, or Wood of Vienna, with a bishop's see. It is seated near the river Tulin, in a country abounding in corn and wine, 15 miles W. of Vienna. Lon. 16. 6. E. lat. 48. 14. N.

** **TULPEHOCKEN-TOWN**, a town in Lancaster-county, Pennsylvania, on a branch of the Schuylkill river, 6 miles W. of Middletown, 5 miles N. of Heidelberg, 6 N. E. of Lebanon, and 65 N. W. of Philadelphia.

** **TULLILEASH**, situated in the county of Cork, province of Munster. Fairs held 1 March, 29 April, June, and 24 October.

** **TULLIVIN**, situated in the county of Cavan, province of Ulster. Fairs held 7 March, 4 May, 5 July, 26 August, and 11 December.

** **TULLO**, situated in the county of Clare, province of Munster. 102 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 13 May, 4 September, and 1 October.

** **TULLOW**, a town in the county of Carlow, province of Leinster, 38 miles from Dublin, situated on the river Slaney; here is a small church, and a pretty market-house; over the river is a bridge of 6 arches, at the foot of which are the ruins of an Augustinian monastery; this place is remarkable for making the best garters: the castle is converted into a barrack.

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barrack. Fairs held 21 April, 10 July, 29 October, and 21 November. There is a place of the same name in the county of Limerick, province of Munster. Fairs held 27 and 28 April, 16 and 17 July, 13 September, and 5 November.

** TULLY, situated in the county of Kildare, province of Leinster. Fairs held 27 July, and 21 December.

** TULLYCABET, situated in the county of Monaghan, province of Ulster, 56 miles from Dublin.

** TULLYDONALD, situated in the county of Donegal, province of Ulster. Fairs held 2 February, 17 May, 21 June, 1 August, 3 November, and 2 December.

** TULLYVALLEN, situated in the county of Armagh, province of Ulster. Fairs held 7 May and 6 November.

** TULRAHAN, situated in the county of Mayo, province of Conaught. Fairs held 31 January, 15 May, 18 October and December.

TULSK, a borough and market town in the county of Roscommon, province of Conaught, 75 miles from Dublin; it sends two members to parliament, though it contains but about a dozen thatched cabins. Near this town are numbers of ruined edifices; castles and churches, forts and towers, lie in a promiscuous heap, levelled to the dust; the patronage of this borough is in the Caulfield family. Fairs held Easter-Monday, Friday before Whit-Sunday, 29 August, and 1 Monday o. 11. November.

* TUMEN, a town of Asia, in the Russian empire, and in Siberia, seated on the river Tura, 125 miles W. of Tobolski. Almost all the inhabitants are Tartars, and carry on a good trade.

TUNBRIDGE, a town in Kent, England, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs, on Ash-Wednesday, July 5, and October 29, for bullocks, horses, and toys. It is seated on a branch of the river Medway, over which there is a bridge, and is a large well built place. But it is most noted for its mineral springs, which are four or five miles S. of the town, but in the same parish. There are now many good buildings in it, and fine accommodations; especially at the time of drinking the waters, which is in June, July, and August. There are all the entertainments and diversions here, that are to be met with at Bath or Scarborough. They have also a chapel here, where divine service is performed twice-a-day. The town is 35 miles N. W. by N. of Rye, and 29 S. E. by S. of London. Lon. 0. 20. E. lat. 51. 14. N.

* TUNGCHANG, a handsome and fa-

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mous town of Asia, in China, seated in a country abounding in all the necessaries of life. Lon. 115. 45. E. lat. 37. 3. N.

* TUNGCHUEN, a town of Asia, in China, and capital of the province of Suchuen. Lon. 102. 25. E. lat. 27. 30. N.

TUNGUSIANS. See TANGUSIANS.

TUNJA, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, and in the kingdom of Granada, and capital of a province of the same name. It is seated on a high mountain, in a country where there are gold and emeralds, 30 miles S. W. of of Truxillo. Lon. 73. 5. W. lat. 5. 0. N.

TUNIS, a large and celebrated town of Africa, in Barbary, and capital of a kingdom of the same name. It is seated on the point of the Gulph of Goletta, about 10 miles from the place where the famous city of Carthage stood. It is in the form of a long square, and is five miles in circumference, with 10 large streets, five gates, and 35 mosques. The houses are all built with stone, though but one story high; but the walls are very lofty, and flanked with several strong towers. It has neither ditches nor bastions, but a good citadel built on an eminence, on the W. side of the city; Without the walls are two suburbs, which contain 1000 houses. Within the walls are 10,000 families, and above 3000 tradesmen's shops. The divan, or council of state, assembles in an old palace, and the dey is the chief of the republic, who resides there. The harbour of Tunis has a very narrow entrance, through a small canal. In the city they have no water, but what is kept in cisterns, except one well, kept for the bashaw's use. In 1728, the French came before this place with a large squadron, and threatened to bombard it, on account of some captures that had been made; but the inhabitants escaped, by promising never to molest the French any more. It is a place of great trade, and is 10 miles from the sea, 275 N. W. by N. of Tripoli, and 380. E. of Algiers. Lon. 10. 16. E. lat. 36. 42. N.

TUNIS, a kingdom of Africa; bounded on the N. E. by the Mediterranean Sea, and the kingdom of Tripoli; on the S. by several tribes of the Arabs; and on the W. by the kingdom of Algiers, and the country of Esab; being 300 miles in length, from E. to W. and 250 in breadth, from N. to S. This country was formerly a monarchy; but a difference arising between the father and son, one of which was for the protection of the Christians, and the other for that of

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the Turks, in 1574, the inhabitants shook off the yoke of both. From this time it became a republic, under the protection of the Turks, and pays a certain tribute to the bashaw that resides at Tunis. The air in general is healthy, but the soil in the eastern parts is but indifferent for want of water. Towards the middle, the mountains and vallies abound in fruits; but the western part is the most fertile, because it is watered with rivers. The environs of Tunis are very dry, upon which account corn is generally dear. The inroads of the Arabs oblige the inhabitants to sow their barley and rye in the suburbs, and to inclose their gardens with walls. However, there are plenty of citrons, lemons, oranges, dates, grapes, and other fruits. There are also olive-trees, roses, and odoriferous plants. In the woods and mountains there are lions, wild beaves, ostriches, monkeys, camelions, roe-bucks, hares, pheasants, partridges, and other sorts of birds and beasts. The most remarkable rivers are the Guadalcarbar, Magrida, Magerada, and Caps. The form of government is aristocratic, that is by a council whose president is the dey, not unlike the doge of Venice. The members of the divan or council are chosen by the dey, and he in his turn is elected by the divan, which is composed of soldiers, who have more than once taken off the dey's head. The bashaw is a Turk, residing at Tunis, whose business is to receive the tribute, and protect the republic; the common revenues are only 400,000 crowns a year, because the people are very poor; nor can they send above 40,000 men into the field; nor no more than 12 men of war of the line to sea, even upon the most extraordinary occasions. There are generally about 12,000 Christian slaves in this country, and the inhabitants carry on a great trade in linen and woollen-cloth. In the city of Tunis alone, there are above 3000 clothiers and weavers. They also have a trade in horses, olives, oil, soap, ostriches eggs, and feathers. The Mahometans of this city have nine colleges for students, and 86 petty schools. The principal religion is Mahometanism, but the inhabitants consist of Moors, Turks, Arabs, Jews, and Christian slaves. However, the Turks, though fewest in number, domineer over the Moors, and treat them little better than slaves.

TUNQUIN. See **TONQUIN.**

• **TUNYQUIN**, situated in the county Roscommon, province of Conaught, 77 miles from Dublin; it is pleasantly seated on a rivulet that divides it in the middle.

• **TURCKHEIM**, a town of France in

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Upper Alsace, near the river Colmar remarkable for a victory gained here by Turenne, over the Imperialists in 1675. It is about a mile N. W. of Colmar, Lon. 7. 26. E. lat. 48. 5. N.

TURCOMANIA, a province of Turkey in Asia, formerly called Armenia, at least the western part of it had that name. It is bounded on the N. by Georgia; on the E. by Erivan and Adirbeitzan; on the S. by Diarbeck; and on the N. by Natolia. This country is divided into four beglerbeglics, or general governments, which are those of Kars, Erzerum, Van, and Tchildir.

• **TURCOMANS**, a people of Asia, divided into two branches, one of which inhabit the western part of Turcomania, between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, having the Curds and Georgians on the E. They pass for the richest shepherds in the Turkish empire, and dwell in fields under tents, removing from one place to another, for the sake of pastures to feed their flocks, which are very numerous, consisting of camels, sheep, and goats. The other branch dwells near the Caspian Sea, and are all good horsemen, robbers, and of the Mahometan religion. The former pay a tribute to the Turks, and the latter to the Tartars.

TURENNE, a town of France, in Guienne, and in the territory of Limosin, with a castle; seated on the frontiers of Querci, 42 miles S. of Limoges. Lon. 1. 30. E. lat. 45. 9. N.

TURIN, and ancient, populous, strong, handsome, flourishing city of Italy, and capital of Piedmont, where the sovereign resides, with an archbishop's see, a strong city, and an university. It is seated on a vast plain, at the confluence of the rivers Doria and Po. It is one of the handsomest places in Italy, but the air is unhealthy in the autumn and winter, on account of the thick fogs. One half of this place is lately built, and the streets are straight and clean, being washed by an aqueduct. The two largest streets are the New-street, and that of the Po, which are enlightened in the winter time. The houses are handsome, and all built of the same height. The ducal palace consists of two magnificent structures joined together by a gallery, in which are several statues, all sorts of arms, the genealogy of the dukes of Savoy, a representation of the celestial signs, a royal library, and many other curiosities. Besides these two structures, there is a palace of the prince of Carignan, the hospital of St. John, the seminary of the Jesuits, the royal hospital, and the metropolitan church of St. John wherein they say is deposited the cloth in which

which is the print of the face of Jesus Christ. These are all superb structures. When the plague reigned at Marseilles in 1720, a great number of artificers withdrew to Turin; insomuch that there are now above 54,600 inhabitants, and 48 churches and convents. Turin is very well fortified, and extremely strong, as the French found by experience in 1706, who then besieged it a long while to no purpose. The citadel, which is flanked with five bastions, is without doubt a masterpiece of architecture. There are very fine walks on the ramparts, which require two hours to pass round them. There are also very fine gardens on the side of the river Po; and the house commonly called La Charite is remarkable, as there is room for 3000 poor people. The college of the academy is very large and well-built, and has a great number of ancient inscriptions. In the royal library there are 19,000 manuscripts, besides 30,000 printed books; when the last king died, a present of 7000 was made to the university. It is charmingly seated at the foot of a mountain, 60 miles N. E. of Genoa, 65 S. W. of Milan, and 280 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 7. 45. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

TURKEY, an empire situated partly in Europe, Asia, and Africa; extending from 36. to 49. N. lat. and from 15. to 36. E. lon. Its principal divisions are, in Europe, Servia, Bulgaria, Romelia, Macedonia, Albania, Janna, Livadia, the Morea, Bosnia, Candia, parts of Croatia, and Dalmatia; and their dependant countries, Bessarabia, Walachia, and Moldavia: in Asia, part of Arabia, Syria, the Holy Land, Natolia, Diarbeck, Irac, Turcomania, and Curdistan: in Africa, Egypt, and some inferior divisions; besides a degree of dependencies from the empire of Morocco and the Barbary powers. Its principal cities are Constantinople, Cairo, Aleppo, Adrianople, Sophia, Bucharest, Sillitria, Jafay, Solonica, Alexandria, and Belgrade. The population of the whole is estimated at above 45,000,000 of inhabitants: of which the European part contains about 9 millions, upon a square surface of about 181,400 miles; and the African and Asiatic dominions, near 41,000,000 of inhabitants, upon a square surface of 617,600 miles; the population of Egypt is estimated to be four times greater than any other part of the dominions, it is said to contain 1200 towns and 9000 villages, upon a square of less than 140,000 miles. The form of government is absolute monarchy, completely despotic: the life and property of the subject depending upon the sultan. The imperial dignity

is confined to males, descended from the house of Othman; but no particular regard is paid to primogeniture. The religious system of the Koran forms a kind of barrier to the emperor's will, and any flagrant stretch beyond its limits might cause an insurrection. The divan is the supreme council, of which there are ordinary meetings, formed by the principal state officers; and extraordinary ones, to which the members call persons of experience and knowledge of the law: at both of these the vizier presides, and the sultan is within hearing of their debates. The provinces are governed by bashaws, who are nearly arbitrary and supreme judges of their districts. The towns are furnished with courts of justice under the cadis, &c. The Koran, and its comments, with the code of Solymán II. form their laws. The parties may plead themselves; and appeals lie to the cadi, leskares, or superior judge, and from thence to the grand vizier, or prime minister, and president of the divan. The Greek subjects have their own courts of justice, as have also the Jews. The military force of Turkey consists of about 270,000 men on the lists, (but is capable of being raised to 400,000) of which, 165,000 are cavalry, and 106,000 foot. Their navy, previous to the late Russian war, consisted of 76 ships: of which, 32 were of the line, from 50 to 74 guns; and 44 frigates and galleys, from 10 guns upwards. Their navy was said to be capable of increase to 200 vessels, beside the quota of 10 each, from Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, upon any emergency. Their enrolled sailors are 50,000. The revenue is estimated at 53,00000 of florins, or about 6,000,000l. sterl. of which the naval and military expences are 3,125,000l. sterl. and in peace the general expences are in general considerably within the revenue, on about 5,010,000l. sterl. Public loans, as among other nations, are unknown amongst the Turks: the demands being made, and treasures seized from individuals according to the emergency affairs. The charma, or sultan's private treasury, is sometimes very considerably in advance to the public account. The established religion is Mahometanism, of the sect of Omar; of which the grand seignior is supreme, as successor to the caliphs; next him is the musti. The priests are called Imans; and their monks, who are very numerous, are called dervises. Toleration is given to all religions; and the Greeks and Armenians, of whom there are great numbers, as well as the Jews, have their own ecclesiastical dignities. With respect to literature, arts, and sciences, they are at the lowest ebb: many

many of their great officers of state can neither read nor write their own language; and the ignorance of the lower orders is excessive, even among the territories of the once celebrated Grecians, Arabians, and Egyptians, whose descendants are now under the Turkish yoke. The soil is in general excellent, and its produce must be immense, were it not for the neglect of agriculture. Egypt is beyond all the rest of the world in fertility, as are great parts of Asia Minor and Arabia Felix. The principal products are corn, wine, honey, wax, cotton, salt, tobacco, fruits, various drugs, horses, and cattle. They have scarcely any manufactures, except those of cotton, linen, and leather; but these various natural productions furnish materials for an extensive commerce, and the balance, upon the whole, is much in their favour. The French drive a valuable and extensive trade with them; but the balance of trade with them is much against England. Colonial possessions they have none. With respect to remarkable customs, the Turks are forbidden by their religion the use of wine; in place of which opium is used, of which the lower orders smoke and chew great quantities; coffee and sherbet are their favourite beverages. They are much addicted to women, and allow plurality of wives; but their debaucheries and frequent use of warm bath, renders them relaxed and effeminate. The foundation of this empire was laid by a powerful nation, descended from the ancient Scythians, (who so frequently ravaged the East) uniting with the Arabian followers of Mahomet, in 622. His successors were termed caliphs, till the victorious Osman, at the close of the 13th century, having made extensive conquests in Asia, established the empire of the Ottomans, and took the title of emperor, still, however, retaining that of Caliph. In 1453 Mahomet II. took Constantinople, where the seat of empire has been ever since established. A junction of the divan, or rather of the musli, vizier, and caimacan, is sufficient to dethrone an emperor; but he must be replaced by a male of the imperial family. Upon extinction of the Ottoman race, the Alenghizian branch, descended from the same origin, of which the chaim of the Tartars is chief, succeeds to the throne.

TURKS ISLANDS, very small islands in possession of the English, N. E. of St. Domingo about 35 leagues, and 60 S. E. from Crooked Island, where the Bennudans come and make a great quantity of salt. The ships which sail from St. Domingo frequently pass in sight of it.

TURK MOUNTAIN, situated near

Killarney-lake, in the county Kerry, province of Munster.

TURLAMORE, a situated in the county Clare, province of Munster, where races are held 8 June; and fairs 29 September, and 12 December.

TURLOGH, situated in the county Mayo, province of Conaught. Here is a round tower of a very great height, not above 9 or at most 10 feet in diameter on the inside. Fairs held 9 May, 13 June, 24 August, and 8 December.

TURLOUGHMORE, situated in the county Galway, province of Conaught. Fairs held 1 August, and 18 September.

TURNERS-HILL, a place in Suffex, England, with two fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, and October 16, for pedler's ware.

TURNHOUT, a town of the Netherlands in Campeina, built by Henry IV. duke of Brabant. The Spaniards were defeated near this place by prince Maurice of Nassau, in 1648. It is the chief place of a lordship, belonging to the house of Nassau. Lon. 5. 0. E. lat. 51. 22. N.

TURSAN, a small territory of France, in Gascony, between Landes, Lower Armagnac, Bearne, and Chalosse.

TURST, a town of Italy, in the Basilicata, seated on the river Sino, eight miles from the gulph of Tarento, with the title of a duchy. It is fifty miles S. W. of Bari. Lon. 16. 50. E. lat. 40. 35. N.

TUSCAN-PASS, a pass between the counties of Down, and Armagh, in the province of Ulster; otherwise called Tuskin's pass; fairs held Easter-Monday, and 8 November.

TUSCANY, a sovereign state of Italy, with the title of a grand duchy; bounded on the N. by Romagna, the Bolognese, and the Parmezan; on the S. by the Mediterranean Sea; on the E. by the duchy of Urbino, the Perugino, the Orvieto, the Patrimony of St. Peter, and the duchy of Castro; and on the W. by the sea, the territory of Lucca, and the territory of Genoa; being about 150 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. It is watered by several rivers, of which the Arno is the chief. There are several mountains, in which are found mines of divers sorts, such as iron, alum, and vitriol. They have also quarries of marble, alabaster, and porphyry, besides hot baths and mineral waters. Many parts of it are fruitful in corn and wine, and produce plenty of citrons, oranges, pomegranates, and other fruits. The inhabitants are lovers of peace, apply themselves to trade, and have established divers manu-

factories

factories, particularly of silks, stuffs, fine earthen ware, and gilt leather. They are much visited by foreigners, on account of their politeness, and because the Tuscan language is the purest in all Italy. This duchy is divided into three parts, namely the Florentino, the Pisano, and the Siennese, to which some add the islands. The last duke of Tuscany, of the house of Mediceis, died in 1737, without leaving any heirs male; after which, by virtue of the treaty of London, concluded in 1718, the emperor Charles VI. promised Tuscany, as a fief of the empire, to don Carlos, infant of Spain, as being the nearest male heir. But that prince, impatient to become master of it, obliged the Florentines, in 1732, to pay him homage, before the death of the grand duke, and without the consent of the emperor. A war being kindled in Italy, don Carlos became master of the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, and their possession was confirmed to him by the peace concluded in 1735. But he was obliged to renounce his right to Tuscany in favour of the late emperor of Germany, then duke of Lorraine; and which was ceded to him as an equivalent for that duchy, which he had given up to France. There is now kept a council of regency in Tuscany, who have the administration of affairs, and is composed of several members. The annual revenue of this country may be about 300,000 scudies, but the sovereign cannot send above 30,000 men into the field, and at sea he has no more than 30 gallies, which he is obliged to keep to defend this country against the Turkish pirates. The revenue rises from a tenth part of the yearly value of every house, the tenth part of all estates that are sold, the ground-rent of the houses in Leghorn and other places, eight per cent. out of women's fortunes, when they are married, and five shillings a head on all cattle that are sold; besides which, there is almost a general excise on all sorts of provisions.

** TUSCARORAS, a nation of Indians, situated near the Mohawk river, in the province of New York.

TUTBURY, a town in Staffordshire, England, with a market, on Tuesdays, and three fairs, on February 14, August 15, and December 1, for a few horned cattle. It is seated on the river Dove, among rich meadows, and near the forest of Needwood, 15 miles E. of Stafford, and 120 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 40. W. lat. 53. 0. N.

* TUTLINGEN, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the duchy of Wittenberg, near the river Danube.

TUTUCURIN, or TUTICORON, a populous town of Asia, in the E. Indies, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and over-against the island of Ceylon, where the Dutch have a factory. It is 60 miles N. E. of Cape Comorin. Lon. 76. 40. E. lat. 8. 15. N.

TUXFORD, a town of Nottinghamshire, England, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on September 23, for horses and hogs, and on May 12, for cattle, hogs, sheep, and millinery ware. It is seated in a clayey soil, and is a good thoroughfare, and a post-town. It is 13 miles N. by W. of Newark, and 118 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 50. W. lat. 53. 16. N.

TUV, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, and on the frontiers of Portugal, with a bishop's see. It is surrounded with strong walls, and good ramparts, and is well furnished with artillery, because it is a frontier town. It is seated on the top of a mountain, near the river Minho, in a pleasant, fertile, and well cultivated country, where there is nothing to be seen but gardens, orchards, vineyards, and corn-fields; 62 miles S. of Compostella, and 254 W. of Madrid. Lon. 8. 12. W. lat. 42. 4. N.

TWEED, a river of Scotland, which divides the shire of Mers and Tiviotdale from Northumberland in England, and falls into the German Ocean at Berwick.

TWEEDALE, a shire of Scotland; bounded on the N. by Lothian; on the E. by Mers and Tiviotdale; on the S. by Annandale, and on the W. by Clyddale. The principal town is Peebles.

TWERR. See TUERA.

** TWO-MILE-BRIDGE, situated in the county of Waterford, province of Munster; fairs held 25 July, and 18 October.

* TWYFORD, a village in Berkshire, England, four miles E. of Reading, with one fair, on July 15, for horses and other cattle.

** TYBRY, a small island at the mouth of Savannah river, in Georgia.

* TYCOKZIN, a town of Poland, in Podlachia, with a strong castle, and where they have a mint. It is seated on the river Narew, 22 miles N. W. of Bielsk. Lon. 23. 40. E. lat. 53. 0. N.

** TYCROGHAN-CASTLE, situated in the county of Meath, province of Leinster.

** TYNAGH, situated in the county Galway, province of Conaught; 78 miles from Dublin. Fairs held Ascension-day, 2 days; 31 August and 11 and 12 December.

** TYNAN, situated in the county of Armagh,

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Armagh, province of Ulster; above 68 miles from Dublin.

** TYONE, situated in the county of Tipperary, province of Munster. Fairs held 1 August, and 9 September.

** TYRAWLV, a barony, in the county of Mayo, province of Conaught; which gave title of baron to the family of O'Hara.

** TYRCONNEL, the ancient name of the county of Donegal, province of Ulster; it gave title of viscount to the family of Brownlow.

TYRE, a sea-port town of Turkey in Asia, and in Syria, as also in that part formerly called Phœnicia, once a place of exceeding great trade. It is also famous for a shell-fish, which dyes a fine purple, and was thence called the Tyrian dye. It is now nothing but a heap of venerable ruins; but has two harbours, that on the N. side exceedingly good, the other is choked up by the ruins of the city. The country about it is naturally good, being watered with pleasant springs, but is now neglected. It is 60 miles S. W. of Damascus. Lon. 35. 20. E. lat. 33. 0. N.

TYRNAW, a town of Upper Hungary, and in the palatinate of Trentschin. It is in a large place, well fortified, and 30 miles N. E. of Presburg; subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 17. 39. E. lat. 48. 23. N.

** TYRONE, a county in the province of Ulster; bounded on the N. by Londonderry, on the S. by the county of Monaghan, on the E. by Lough Neagh and part of Armagh, and the W. and S. W. by Donegal and part of Fermanagh. Its length from the Black-water foot, to the western part of the barony of Omagh, is 62 miles; from the southern part of the barony of Dungannon to Clogher, is 42 miles, containing 387,185 Irish plantation acres, and 4 baronies, 30 parishes and 4 boroughs; it sends 10 members to parliament; chief town Omagh. In this county is Lough Neagh, the largest lake in Ireland, overspreading near 100,000 acres of land; and though not diversified and adorned with islands and woods like Lough-Earne, yet it is much superior when considered as a sheet of water. It communicates its benefits to 5 several counties, viz. Armagh, Tyrone, Londonderry, Antrim and Down. This county formerly gave title of earl to the family of O'Neil, after whose attainder, the family of Power had the title: the heirs of that family being married into that of Beresford, they now enjoy the same. It is a large county, and though a great part of it be rough and mountainous, yet for richness of soil and good pasture, it is not inferior to many

VAD

counties in the kingdom. The bleached greens in it are principally situated in the neighbourhood of Dungannon, Cookstown and Stewartstown.

** TYRRELL, a maritime county, in the district of Edentor, N. Carolina.

TYSDET, a town of Denmark, in the province of N. Jutland, and territory of Alburg, with a citadel; seated on the gulph of Limford, 44 miles N. W. of Wiburg, and 46 W. of Alburg. Lon. 8. 25. E. lat. 56. 54. N.

* TZADURILLA, a town of Asia, in Proper Natolia, near the river Sangar, or Acfu, about 63 miles S. E. of Nice. Lon. 31. 8. E. lat. 39. 0. N.

* TZARITZA, a town of the Russian empire, in the kingdom of Astracan, seated on the river Volga, about 120 miles N. W. from Astracan. Lon. 45. 25. E. lat. 48. 0. N.

* TZERNOVIAR, or TZENOGAR, a town of the Russian empire, in the kingdom of Astracan; seated on a mountain near the river Volga, 80 miles above Astracan. Lon. 47. 15. E. lat. 47. 30. N.

V, U.

V A A S, a town of France, in the generality of Tours, and in the election of Fleche, with an Augustine abbey.

* VAAST, ST. a town of France, in Normandy, and diocese of Coutances, 5 miles from Harfleur, and 8 from Valognes.

VÆRES, a town of France, in Rouergue, with a bishop's see. It is little better than a village, though called a city, and seated at the confluence of two small rivers that fall into the Tarn, a little distance off. It is 30 miles S. E. of Rodez, and 32. E. of Alby. Lon. 2. 55. E. lat. 43. 57. N.

VACHA, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse-Cassel; seated on the confines of Franconia, 40 miles S. E. of Hesse-Cassel, and subject to the landgravate. Lon. 10. 12. E. lat. 50. 55. N.

** VACHE, or COWS ISLAND, a small one of the Antilles, about 3 leagues from St. Domingo.

VADA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, seated on the Tuscan Sea, 20 miles S. of Leghorn. Lon. 10. 20. E. lat. 43. 15. N.

VADO, a sea-port town of Italy, in Genoa, with a fort; three miles W. of Savona, and 24 S. W. of Genoa. Lon. 8. 8. E. lat. 44. 15. N.

* VADSTEIN,

* **VADSTEIN**, a town of Sweden, in E. Gothland, seated on the eastern bank of the Lake Veter, near the river Motalla, about 32 miles W. of Norkoping. The kings of Sweden had formerly a palace here, which is now in ruins. Lon. 15. 55. E. lat. 58. 12. N.

VAENA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated at the source of the river Castro, 23 miles S. E. of Cordova. Lon. 3. 50. W. lat. 37. 40. N.

VAIHINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg; seated on the river Neckar, 24 miles S. W. of Hailbron. Lon. 9. 3. E. lat. 48. 58. N.

* **VAISRAUX**, the isle of, a small island of N. America, on the N. coast of Louisiana, between the mouths of the Mississippi, and the Mobile, with a small harbour.

VAISON, a poor town of France, in Provence, and in the Comtat Venaissin, with a bishop's see, and subject to the Pope. It is seated on a mountain, on which there is a castle, near the river Oreze, and the ruins of ancient Vaison; which was one of the largest cities of the Gauls. It is 15 miles N. E. of Orange, and 22 N. E. of Avignon. Lon. 5. 6. E. lat. 44. 15. N.

VAL, a village of the Netherlands, 3 miles W. of Maestricht, where a battle was fought in July 1744, between the allied armies commanded by the duke of Cumberland, and the French headed by Marshal Saxe. The allies were obliged to retreat, but the French lost more men than they.

* **VAL-DI-DEMONA**, a province in Sicily. It means the Valley of Demons, because Mount Etna, or Mount Gibel, which is placed therein, throws out flames continually, which occasioned superstitious people, in the times of ignorance, to believe that it was a chimney of hell. This province contains 134 towns, and the inhabitants, according to a computation made not long ago, are 300,342 in number. The capital town is Messina.

* **VAL-DI-MAZARA**, a province in Sicily, and is so called from a town of the same name, which is the capital. It is bounded on the E. by the vallies of Demona and Noto; and on the other side surrounded by the sea. This province contains Palermo, the capital of the whole island.

* **VAL-DI-NOTO**, one of the three provinces of Sicily, so named from the capital town. It lies between Val-di-Mazara, Val-di-Demona, and the sea.

** **VALE OF ANGELS**, a name anciently given to the town of Bangor, in the county Down, province of Ulster.

* **VAL OMBROSA**, a celebrated monastery of Italy, in Tuscany, and in the Appenine mountains, 15 miles E. of Florence. It is the chief of a congregation of the Benedictine order. Lon. 11. 30. E. lat. 43. 46. N.

VALAIS, a territory of Switzerland: a pleasant valley extending from the source of the river Rhone to the lake of Geneva, about 90 miles in length, but the breadth is very unequal. It is bounded on the N. by the Alps, which separate it from the cantons of Bern and Uri; on the S. by the duchy of Milan, and the Val-di-Aost; on the E. by the mountains of Forch; and on the W. by Savoy and the republic of Geneva. The river Rhone runs all the length of this valley, dividing it into the Upper and Lower, and then crosses the lake of Geneva, running through part of France, and afterwards falls into the Mediterranean Sea. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics, and of a tawny complexion. They are subject to fevers and to a swelling in the throat, called bronchocoele. Those who speak German resemble the Swiss, and the rest are like the Savoyards. They are all naturally hardy, enterprising, grave, severe to enemies, and affable to strangers. The air is not very healthy on the sides of the Rhone, but much better near the mountains. The whole is subject to the extremes of heat and cold; and surrounded on all sides by very high mountains covered with snow and ice, which never melt. However, the soil is fertile in corn, wine, and all sorts of fruits; and that called muscadine wine is in very high esteem. There are also mineral waters, a great deal of game, and some mines. Upper Valais comprehends 30 parishes, and 7 communities, and Lower Valais 25 parishes, and 6 departments, called Baniers. There are good pastures on the lower part of the mountains in the summer-time; and their harvest continues from May to October, according to the different situation of the places.

VALDIVIA. See **BALDIVIA**.

VALCKENBURG, or **FAQUEMONT**, a town of the Dutch Netherlands, in the province of Limburg; eight miles E. of Maestricht. Lon. 5. 53. E. lat. 50. 52. N.

VALCKOWAR, a town of Hungary, in Sclavonia, seated on the river Walpo, near the place where it falls into the Danube between Essek and Peterwaradin, 70 miles N. W. of Belgrade; subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 19. 52. E. lat. 5. 35. N.

VALENCIA, a province of Spain, with the title of a kingdom; bounded on the E. and S. by the Mediterranean Sea; on

the N. by Catalonia and Arragon; and on the W. by New Castile and the kingdom of Murcia. It is about 162 miles in length, and 62 in breadth, and is the most populous and pleasant country in Spain; for here they enjoy always a perpetual spring. It is watered with a great number of streams, which render it fertile in all the necessaries of life, especially fruits and wine. There are very rugged mountains, in which are mines of gold, silver, and alum. The inhabitants are very civil, and much more gay than in other parts of Spain; and the women are more handsome.

VALENCIA, a town of Spain, and capital of the province of the same name, commonly called a kingdom. It is a large place, containing about 12,000 houses within the walls, besides those in the suburbs, and in the pleasure gardens round about it, which amount to much the same number. It is an archbishop's see, and has an university, founded in 1492. It was taken from the Moors in the 13th century, who were all obliged to leave it. The inhabitants are very civil, agreeable in conversation, and more addicted to gaiety than the other Spaniards. The women are the most beautiful in the kingdom, and also the most gallant. The city is very handsome, very agreeable, and adorned with very fine structures. The cathedral church has a steeple 130 feet high, and one side of the choir is incrusted with alabaster, and adorned with very fine paintings of scripture history. The high altar is covered with silver, and lighted with 14 silver lamps. The university consists of several colleges, and the Jesuits have one of their own. The palace of the viceroy, that of Ciuta, the monastery of St. Jerom, the exchange, and the arsenal, are all worthy of the notice of travellers. It is not very strong, though there are ballions along the walls, and likewise a certain number of brass cannon. It is a very populous place, and has several good manufactories of cloth and silk, carried on with great success and industry, for even the very children are employed in spinning silk. There are several remains of antiquity, and it is charmingly seated on the river Guadalquivir, over which there are 5 bridges. It is 53 miles from the sea, where there is a harbour 110 miles N. by E. of Murcia, 160 S. W. of Barcelona, and 160 E. S. E. of Madrid. It was taken by the earl of Peterborough in 1705, and lost again 2 years afterwards. Lon. 0. 10. E. lat. 39. 23. N.

VALENCE-D'ALCANTARA, or **VALENZA D'ALCANTARA**, a considerable and populous town of Spain, in Estremadura, on the frontiers of Portugal, with

an old castle. It is surrounded with walls after the antique manner, flanked with four or five small ballions, and a few towers; is very strong by situation, being built upon a rock, near the river Savar, 20 miles S. W. of Alcantara, and 40 N. of Badajoz. Lon. 6. 30. W. lat. 39. 26. N.

VALENCE, a considerable and populous city of France, in Dauphiny, and capital of the Valentinois, with a bishop's see, an university, and an abbey of the Augustine-canon. It is divided into the city and town, both which are seated on the banks of the Rhone. The town is watered with several springs, and is enclosed with double walls and ramparts. The city is built on a platform, and the streets are narrow and crooked. However there is one large street, which leads to the square, where the cathedral church stands. There are several other churches and religious houses. The colleges are inconsiderable; but there is a physic garden full of rare plants. It is 30 miles N. by E. of Vivieres, and 335 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 52. E. lat. 44. 56. N.

* **VALENCE**, a town of France, in Blaisois, and in the election of Blois, seated on the river Nahon, with a handsome castle. Lon. 1. 41. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

VALENCIA, New, a town of South America, in Terra Firma, seated near the W. end of the Lake Tocarigua, 57 miles S. W. of Porto Cavalle, or Cabela. Lon. 65. 30. W. lat. 9. 50. N.

VALENCIENNES, an ancient, strong, large, and considerable town of the French Netherlands, in Hainault, with a good citadel. It is divided into three parts, and has two manufactories, the one of woollen-stuffs, and the other of very fine linen. The fortifications are after the manner of Vauban, and very good. It was taken by the French in 1677, who afterwards built a strong citadel here. It is seated on the river Scheldt, which not only divides it into two parts, but almost runs round it, and makes it a kind of island; besides which there are very handsome sluices. It is 20 miles W. S. W. of Mons, 17 N. E. of Cambray, 45 S. by W. of Ghent, and 120 N. E. by N. of Paris. Lon. 3. 37. E. lat. 50. 21. N.

** **VALENTIA**, a large island which forms a fine harbour on the S. W. coast of the county Kerry, province of Munster, and is about 5 miles long. It belonged mostly to the family of Annelly, to whom it gives title of viscount. Lat. 51. 40. N. lon. 10. 30. W.

** **VALENTIA-HARBOUR**, situated in the county Kerry, province of Munster, now called **PORT MAGEE**.

* **VALENTINE**

* **VALENTINE**, a town of France, in the territory of Comminges, the passage, or usual road into Spain. It is 9 miles N. E. of St. Bertrand. Lon. 0. 57. E. lat. 43. 1. N.

VALENTINOIS, a territory of France, in Dauphiny, with the title of a duchy; bounded on the N. by Viennois; on the E. by Diois, and the bailiwick of Baronies; on the S. by Tricastinois; and on the W. by the river Rhone, which separates it from Languedoc. Valence is the capital town.

VALENZA, or **VALENTIA**, a strong town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, capital of the Lomeline, and subject to the king of Sardinia, to whom it was ceded in 1700, and confirmed by the treaty of Utrecht. It has been often taken and retaken in the wars of Italy, and is seated on a mountain near the river Po, on the frontiers of Montferrat, 12 miles E. of Casal, and 35 S. W. of Milan. Lon. 8. 56. E. lat. 44. 58. N.

* **VALENZO DO MINHO**, a fortified town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-de-Minho-e-Douro, on the frontiers of Galicia; seated on an eminence near the river Minho, 3 miles S. of Tuy. Lon. 8. 11. W. lat. 42. 2. N.

* **VALETTE**, a town of France, in Anjoumois, with the title of a duchy, 10 miles S. of Angouleme. Lon. 0. 15. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

VALETTA. See **MALTA**.

VALLADOLID, an ancient, large, and handsome city of Spain, in Old Castile, and capital of a principality of the same name, with a bishop's see, and an university. It is surrounded with strong walls, embellished with handsome buildings, large public squares, piazzas, and fountains. It is large and populous, containing 11,000 houses, with fine long and broad streets, and large high houses, adorned with balconies. The market place called El Campo, is 700 paces in circumference, surrounded with a great number of convents, and is the place where the fairs are kept. There is another square in the middle of the city, surrounded with handsome brick houses, having under them piazzas, where people may walk dry in all weathers. Within these piazzas merchants and tradesmen keep their shops; all the houses are of the same height, being 4 stories; and there are balconies at every window, of iron gilt. In the whole there are 70 monasteries and nunneries, the finest of which is that of the Dominicans, remarkable for its church, which is one of the most magnificent in the city. The kings resided a long while at this place, and the royal palace, which still remains, is of

very large extent, though but two stories high; within are fine paintings of various kinds, and at one of the corners a curious clock made in the same manner as that of Strasburg. Besides this there are several other places which a traveller ought to visit; not to mention those belonging to noblemen, nor the houses of rich citizens, which have all their particular beauties. There are other public squares, which we have not room to describe, and therefore we shall only take notice, that another of them is surrounded with 130 churches, chapels, convents, and hospitals; and that the town-house stands on one of the sides. The house of the inquisition is an odd sort of a structure, for there is no windows, but a few holes to let in the light. The environs of the city are a fine plain covered with gardens, orchards, vineyards, meadows, and fields. It is seated on the rivers Escurva and Pisuerga, near the Douro, 52 miles S. W. of Burgos, 80 S. E. of Leon, and 95 N. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 4. 25. W. lat. 41. 50. N.

* **VALLADOLID**, a considerable town of N. America, in New Spain, and capital of the governments of Mechoacan, with a bishop's see. It is seated near a great lake, 120 miles W. of Mexico. Lon. 102. 1. W. lat. 19. 54. N.

* **VALLADOLID**, a town of N. America, in New Spain, on the confines of the audience of Nicaragua, in the government of Honduras, with a bishop's see. Lon. 87. 20. W. lat. 13. 10. N.

* **VALLADOLID**, a town of N. America, in New Spain, and in the province of Yucatan, near the coast of the gulph of Honduras. Lon. 88. 20. W. lat. 19. 0. N.

* **VALLADOLID**, a town of S. America, in Peru, and in the audience of Quito, near the mountains called the Andes. Lon. 75. 5. W. lat. 6. 2. S.

* **VALLAGE**, a small territory of France, in Champagne, bounded on the N. by Chalonois and Portoise, on the E. by Barrai, on the S. by Bassigny, and on the W. by Proper Champagne. It is full of vallies, abounds in meadows, and Bar-sur-Aube is the capital town.

* **VALLEMONT**, a town of France, in Normandy, in the diocese of Rouen, with a castle, and a Benedictine abbey, 16 miles N. by W. of Caudebec. Lon. 1. 25. W. lat. 49. 46. N.

VALLENGIN, a town of Switzerland, and capital of a county of the same name, lying near the lake of Neuchatel, and is a little republic, under the protection of the king of Prussia. It is 25 miles N. W. of Bern. Lon. 6. 40. E. lat. 47. 0. N.

* **VALARIS**, a town of France, in Touraine, and in the election of Tours, where

where there are mineral waters. It is 4 miles N. W. of Tours. Lon. 0. 41. E. lat. 47. 24. N.

VALLERY, St. a town of France, in Picardy, and in the Vimeux, at the mouth of the river Somme, whose entrance is very dangerous. It is 10 miles from Abbeville, and 100 N. by W. of Paris. It carries on a very large trade. Lon. 1. 38. E. lat. 50. 11. N.

* **VALLERY-IN-CAUX, St.** a town of France, in Normandy, and in the territory of Caux, with a harbour, 15 miles from Dieppe, and 105 N. W. from Paris. Lon. 1. 47. E. lat. 45. 52.

* **VALLIER, St.** a town of France, in Dauphiny, and in the Graisivaudan, with a priory; 7 miles N. E. of Tournon. Lon. 5. 2. E. lat. 49. 10. N.

* **VALNA**, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on a high mountain, near the river Guadalquivir, on the borders of Cordova.

* **VALOGNE**, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the diocese of Coutances, seated on a brook, 8 miles from the sea, and 153 W. by N. of Paris. Lon. 1. 26. W. lat. 49. 30. N.

VALOIS, a territory of France, in the military government of the Isle of France, with the title of a duchy. It is bounded on the N. by Soissonois, on the E. by Champagne, on the S. by Brie and the Isle of France, and on the W. by Beauvoisis. It is a level country, abounding with corn and wood, and Cressy is the capital town.

VALONA, a town of Turkey in Europe, and Upper Albania, with a harbour and an archbishop's see. It was taken by the Venetians in 1690, who abandoned it after they had ruined the fortifications. It is seated on the sea-coast near the mountains of Chimara, 50 miles S. of Durazzo. Lon. 19. 23. E. lat. 41. 4. N.

VALPARISSA, a town of S. America, in Chili, with a well frequented harbour, defended by a strong fort. It is seated in a valley, on the coast of the S. Sea, and at the foot of a high mountain. Lon. 72. 14. W. lat. 33. 3. S.

* **VALRAS**, or **VAURAS**, a town of France, in the Comtat Venaissin, in the dependance of the pope, 12 miles E. of St. Paul Trois Châteaux.

* **VALROMÉY**, a small territory of France, in Bugey, of which it makes a third part. It was ceded to France by the treaty of Lyons in 1601.

* **VALS**, a town of France, in Lower Vivarais, seated on the river Ardesche, 31 miles from the Rhone, remarkable for the mineral springs near it. It is three miles N. of Aubusson. Lon. 4. 26. E. lat. 44. 48. N.

VALTELINE, a fine fruitful valley in the S. E. division of the country of the Grisons. It lies at the entrance of Italy, at the foot of the Alps, and is very considerable on account of its being the pass between Italy and Germany. It is divided into 5 bailiwicks, who have each their council and their chief, elected by the whole community. The inhabitants enjoy great privileges, and are all Roman Catholics.

* **VALVERDE**, a town of Spain, in Estremadura on the frontiers of Portugal, seated in a pleasant valley, 8 miles from Elvas, and 8 from Badajoz. Lon. 6. 39. W. lat. 38. 34. N.

VALDERDE, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, near the frontiers of Estremadura, 27 miles N. W. of Alcantara. Lon. 6. 19. W. lat. 39. 44. N.

VAN, a town of Turkey, in Asia, and in the province of Turcomania, near the frontiers of Persia. It is a populous place, and defended by a castle, seated on a mountain. It is likewise a beglerbeglic, under which there are nine sangiacates, or particular governments. The Turks always keep a numerous garrison in the castle. Lon. 44. 30. E. lat. 38. 30. N.

VAN, a large lake of Turkey in Asia, which some travellers say is eight days journey in circumference, and others four. However, it is certain that it receives several rivers and has no discharge, and that it abounds with excellent fish.

* **VANDALA**, the duchy of, a country of Ducal Pomerania, bounded on the N. by the Baltic Sea; on the S. by the desert of Waldow; on the W. by Callubia; and on the E. by the lordships of Buto and Louwenberch. It is about 35 miles in length, and as much in breadth. Stolpen is the capital town.

VANDALIA, the duchy of, a country in Germany, the Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Mecklenburg. It lies between the bishoprick and duchy of Schwerin, the lordships of Stocrock and Stargard, Regal Pomerania, and the marquisate of Brandenburg, being 75 miles in length, and 7 in breadth. It contains several small lakes, and the principal town is Guttrow.

* **VANDALS**, anciently a people of Germany, who dwelt along the Baltic Sea, between the rivers Vistula, Elbe, and Trave. There were several emigrations of these people into divers parts of Europe, where they performed great exploits, particularly they conquered the Romans in Spain, in the province now called Andalusia. Here they settled, but were driven away 31 years after by the Goths.

* **VANDEUVERE**

V A R

* **VANDŒUVRE**, a town of France, in Champagne, with a castle, seated on the river Barle, 15 miles from Troyes. Lon. 4. 30. E. lat. 48. 16. N.

* **VAN DYKES, JOST AND LITTLE**, two of the smaller Virgin islands, situated to the N. W. of Tortola. Lon. 63. 15. lat. 18. 25.

* **VAN DIMEN'S LAND**, a part of New Holland, situated in the South Seas, first discovered by Tasman, in 1642, visited by Capt. Furneaux in 1773, and afterwards by Capt. Cook. See **HOLLAND NEW**.

VANNES, a trading, populous, and ancient town of France, in Lower Brittany, with a bishop's see, and a harbour, seated advantageously for trade, on a canal by which it communicates with the sea, 3 miles distant. It is 20 miles E. of Blavet, and 255 W. by S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 41. W. lat. 47. 39. N.

* **VAR**, a river of France, in Provence, which has its source in the county of Nice, passes by Guillaume, Entrevaux, and Brock in Provence, falling into the Mediterranean Sea, three miles W. of Nice; but it does not divide France from Italy, as some pretend.

* **VARAMBON**, a town of France, in Bresse, seated on the river Ain, with the title of a marquise; 14 miles N. N. W. of Bourge, in Bresse. Lon. 5. 15. E. lat. 46. 23. N.

* **VAREN**, a town of France, in Rouergue, and in the election of Ville Franche.

* **VAREND, ST.** a town of France, in Poitou, and in the election of Thouars.

* **VARENDORPH**, a town of Gerinany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the bishopric of Munster, seated on the river Embs. It is well fortified, and is one of the keys of this bishopric.

* **VARENNES**, a town of France, in Bourbonnois, and in the election of Moulins, seated on an eminence near the river Allier, on the frontiers of Lower Auvergne, 14 miles S. S. E. of Moulins. Lon. 3. 31. E. lat. 46. 22. N.

VARNA, a considerable town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Bulgaria, and capital of the territory of Drobugia, with an archbishop's see, and a harbour, seated near the mouth of the river Varna, on the Black Sea, 22 miles N. of Mesember, 145 N. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 28. 28. E. lat. 42. 44. N.

* **VARS**, a town of France, in Saintonge, and in the election of St. John of Angely.

* **VARZEY**, a town of France, in the diocese of Auxerre, 32 miles from that city, with a castle and collegiate church.

V A U

VASSERBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle and duchy of Bavaria, and in the territory of Munich, with a castle. It is surrounded on all sides by high mountains, and the castle stands at the extremity of the town. It was strengthened by the Austrians in 1743, and is seated on the river Inn, which almost surrounds the town, 28 miles E. of Munich. Lon. 12. 15. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

VASSI, a town of France, in Champagne, and one of the principal of Val-lage, seated on the river Blaise, 10 miles N. W. of Joinville, and 115 E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 10. E. lat. 48. 27. N.

* **VATAN**, a town of France, in Berry, seated in a fine plain, eight miles from Issoudun, with a collegiate church. Lon. 1. 56. E. lat. 47. 2. N.

VATICAN. See **ROME**.

* **VAUCOLBURES**, an ancient town of France, in Champagne, and in Bassigni, containing a collegiate church, with a dean and 10 canons, a convent of the Annunciades, and a priory. It is seated on the side of a hill, at the foot of which is a fine meadow, watered by the river Menfe, which passes near the town; 10 miles W. of Toul, 22 S. W. of Nanci, and 150 E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 40. E. lat. 48. 36. N.

* **VAUCLEUSE**, the name of one of the finest springs in Europe, 8 miles from Avignon, and near the town of Ath. The village of this name is famous for the amours of Petrarch and the beautiful Laura.

* **VAUD**, a district of a territory of Switzerland, which makes part of the canton of Bern, and extends from the lake of Geneva to those of Yverdon and Merat. It is the most pleasant and fertile country in all Switzerland; its inhabitants are robust and good soldiers, but very indolent.

VAUDABLES, a town of France, in Auvergne, five miles from Issoire, and 240 from Paris.

VAUDEMONT, a town of France, in Lorraine, in a county of the same name, with a castle, and a collegiate church, seated in the most fertile country for corn in all Lorraine, 15 miles S. E. of Toul, and 18 S. W. of Nanci. Lon. 5. 57. E. lat. 43. 26. N.

VAUDOIS, the Valleys of, lie in Piedmont in Italy, N. of the marquise of Saluzzo, the chief town in which is Lucerne. The inhabitants are called Waldenses and Vaudois, from Peter Waldo, the name of a merchant at Lyons, who opposed the tenets of the church of Rome in 1160. Being banished from France he came here with his disciples, whose descendants have the same aversion for

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for popery; and upon that account have undergone very severe persecutions.

VAUDREVANGE, a town of France, in Lorraine, near the strong fortress of Sar Louis, built by the French. It is seated on the river Sare, 50 miles N. E. of Nanci; but is now almost ruined. Lon. 6. 36. E. lat. 49. 28. N.

VAUGES. See **VOSGES**.

* **VAUR**. See **LAFAUR**.

* **VAUSIES**, a town of France, in Poitou, and in the election of Poitiers.

* **VAUVERT**, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Nîmes.

UBEDA, a considerable and populous town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a strong castle, seated in a fertile country, abounding in corn, wine, oil, and fruits, especially figs. It is five miles N. E. of Baeza, and 158 S. E. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 13. W. lat. 37. 48. N.

UHRRLINGEN, a free and imperial city of Germany, in the province of Furttemberg. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in corn, which they send to Switzerland. They are partly Roman Catholics, and partly protestants; and not far from hence are very famous baths. It is seated on a high rock near the Lake of Constance, 12 miles N. of Constance, and 20 S. W. of Pfundersdorf. Lon. 9. 10. E. lat. 47. 50. N.

UBES, ST. or SETUBAL, a new town of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura, with a good harbour, defended by the fort of St Jago. It is built on the ruins of the ancient Setobriga, at the head of a bay, near the mouth of the river Zadaen. It has a fine fishery, and they have a very good trade, particularly in salt, for which it is noted. Most of the northern countries of Europe send ships hither to be laden with salt, which they either carry home, or send to their plantations in America. It is well fortified, being surrounded with walls, with 5 bastions, and 2 demi-bastions, on the land side, and 2 bastions on the side of the sea. It is seated at the end of a plain, 5 miles in length, extremely fertile in corn, wine, and fruit. The N. end is bounded by a row of mountains, loaded with fine forests of pines, and other trees; and within are quarries of jasper of several colours, of which they make pillars and images which take a very fine polish. It is 22 miles S. E. of Lisbon, and 50 W. of Évora. Lon. 8. 54. W. lat. 38. 22. N.

* **UBLBY**, a village in Somersetshire, England, 10 miles S. by W. of Bristol, with one fair, on October 4, for cattle, hogs, and cheese.

* **UBV, or PULO UBV**, an island of

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Asia, in the E. Indian Sea, at the entrance of the bay of Siam, 20 miles in circumference, and yielding good water, and plenty of wood. It is 10 miles from Pulo-Condor. Lon. 105. 56. E., lat. 8. 25. N.

UCKERMUND, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and in the duchy of Pomerania. It is seated well for trade, being built on a bay of the Baltic Sea, called the Great Haff, 25 miles N. W. of Stetin. Lon. 14. 12. E. lat. 53. 53. N.

* **UCKFIELD**, a village in Suffex, eight miles N. of Lewes, with one fair, on May 14, for cattle and pedler's ware.

UDENSKOI, a town of Russia, in Siberia, seated on the S. E. side of the Lake Balkul, on the road from Tobolskoi to China 1000 miles N. W. of Peking, and 1200 E. of Tobolskoi. Lon. 96. 30. E. lat. 53. 0. N.

* **UDEY, ST.** a village in Cornwall, with two fairs, on May 20, and September 14, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

UDINA, or UDENE, a handsome and considerable town of Italy, in the republic of Venice, and capital of Friuli, with a strong citadel. It is a fortress of importance, and the town contains about 16,000 inhabitants. It is seated on a fine large plain, near the rivers Tagliamento and Liefnzo, 10 miles N. of Aquileia, and 55 N. by E. of Venice. Lon. 13. 3. E. lat. 46. 9. N.

VECHT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Munster, pretty well fortified, and formerly had its own lords. It is 30 miles N. of Osnaburg. Lon. 8. 24. E. lat. 52. 54. N.

VECHT, a river of the United Provinces, and the eastern branch of the Rhine, separating from it in the ditches of Utrecht. It passes by Mafsa, Nieu-fluys, and falls into the Zuider-Zee.

* **VECHT**, a river of Germany, which has its source near Munster. It crosses the counties of Stenford and Bentheim, and entering Over-Iffel, passes by Haffelt and Swartfluys, soon after discharging itself into the Zuider-Zee, under the name of Swart-Water, that is Black-Water.

VEER, a town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, and in the Isle of Walcherin, with the title of a marquise, and a good harbour. It is a fortified place, and three miles N. E. of Middelburg. Lon. 3. 40. E. lat. 51. 35. N.

* **VEGLIA**, an island in the gulph of Venice, on the coast of Morlachia, and to the E. of Cherso, with a bishop's see, a good harbour, and a citadel. It is the most pleasant and populous island on this coast.

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coast, and abounds in wine and silk, and has some small horses in high esteem. The only town is of the same name, and is seated on the sea-side, on a hill commanded by two mountains, 17 miles N. W. of Arba, and 110 S. E. of Venice. Lon. 14. 56. E. lat. 45. 22. N.

* **VEILLANA**, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, and in the marquisate of Susa, seated on an eminence near the river Doria, 12 miles N. W. of Turin, and 12 N. of Pignerol. Lon. 7. 34. E. lat. 45 7. N.

** **VELVET'S-TOWN**, situated in the county of Cork, province of Munster, 113 miles from Dublin.

* **VEIROS**, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on the river Anhaloura, with a good castle, near Fronteira, 10 miles S. S. W. of Portalegra. Lon. 7. 34. W. lat. 38. 75. N.

VEIT, ST. a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and in Carinthia, with an old castle, and one church, seated at the confluence of the rivers Glan and Wunich, 8 miles N. of Clagenfurt, and 137 S. W. of Vienna. Lon. 14. 20. E. lat. 47. 1. N.

VEIT, or VITO, ST. a strong town of Italy, in Istria, with a castle belonging to the house of Austria, seated on a mountain, near the gulph of Venice, on the confines of Croatia, where there is a harbour, 37 miles S. E. of Capo-d'Istria. Lon. 14. 46. E. lat. 45. 40. N. See **FIUME**.

VELA, a cape of South America, on the coast of Terra Firma, 160 miles N. E. of St. Martha. Lon. 71. 25. W. lat. 12. 30. N.

VELAY, a territory of France, in the government of Languedoc, bounded on the N. by Forez, on the W. by Upper Auvergne, on the S. by Cavaudan, and on the E. by Vivarez. It is full of high mountains, covered with snow the greater part of the year, but abounds in cattle.

VELDENTZ, a town of Germany, in the palatinate, and circle of the Lower Rhine, with a strong castle, and is the chief place of a county of the same name, surrounded by the archbishopric of Triers, and belongs to the Elector Palatine. It is seated on the E. side of the river Moselle, 15 miles N. E. of Triers. Lon. 7. 3. E. lat. 49. 52. N.

VELLETRI, or VELETRI, an ancient and handsome town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome. It is a very pleasant place, lying on the great road to Naples, and is the residence of the bishop of Ostia, whose palace is magnificent. There are large squares adorned with fine fountains, and a battle was fought here in June 1744, between the Austri-

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ans and Spaniards. It is seated on an eminence, 12 miles from the sea, 8 S. E. of Albano, and 20 S. E. of Rome. Lon. 12. 56. E. lat. 41. 46. N.

VELEZ-DE-GOMARA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Eritf, with a harbour, and handsome cattle, where the governor resides. It is seated between two high mountains, in the coast of the Mediterranean Sea. Lon. 4. 4. 0. W. lat. 35. 10. N.

* **VELEZ-MALAGA**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, with a castle, seated in a large plain near the sea, 12 miles N. E. of Malaga, and 52 S. W. of Granada. Lon. 3. 24. W. lat. 35. 42. N.

VELEZ, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a strong castle, 45 miles N. E. of Toledo, and 50 S. E. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 22. W. lat. 40. 0. N.

VELIKA, a town of Hungary, in Sclavonia, seated on the river Bakawa, 10 miles E. of Cruetz, and 60 N. W. of of Pöllsaga, subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 16. 50. E. lat. 46. 18. N.

* **VENA, or MONTE-DELLA-VENA**, are mountains of Carniola, on the confines of Istria, to the S. of the Lake Czernic. They are part of the Julian, or Pannonic Alps of the ancients.

- **VENAFRO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavoro, with a bishop's see, and the title of a principality. It stands near the river Volturno, 27 miles W. of Capua, and 43 N. of Naples. Lon. 14. 19. E. lat. 41. 32. N.

VENAISSIN, a territory of France depending on the pope, and lying between Provence, Dauphiny, the rivers Durance and the Rhone. It is but of small extent, but pleasant and fertile; Capentras is the capital town.

VENANT, ST. a town of France, in the Netherlands, and in the province of Artois, on the frontiers of Flanders. It can be laid under water at any time, which is its chief defence, and is 27 miles S. E. of Dunkirk, and 22 N. W. of Arras. Lon. 2. 39. E. lat. 50. 38. N.

VENASQUE, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, in a valley of the same name, with a strong castle, where a garrison is generally kept. It is seated on the river Eßara, in a country producing good wine, and the river abounds in excellent trout. It is 35 miles E. of Balbastro. Lon. 0. 25. E. lat. 41. 58. N.

VENCE, an ancient town of France, in Provence, on the confines of Piedmont, with a bishop's see; eight miles from the sea, and 10 W. of Nice. Lon. 7. 13. E. lat. 43. 43. N.

VENDOME,

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VENDOME, a considerable town of France, in Orleanois, and in Beauce, capital of Vendomois, with a college, and a Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the river Loire, 30 miles N. E. of Tours, and 95 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 8. E. lat. 47. 50. N.

* **VENDOMOIS**, or the duchy of Vendome, a territory of France, in Orleanois, bounded on the N. by Dunois; on the E. by Blaisois; on the S. by Touraine, and on the W. by Maine. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, and produces all the necessaries of life.

* **VENERIE ROYALE**, a pleasure house of the king of Sardinia, three miles from Turin, between the rivers Po, Stura, and Doria. It is not quite finished, but there are fine walks in the garden, and the chapel is adorned with marble of all colours. Near it are the houses of private gentlemen, which form a street. Lon. 7. 42. E. lat. 45. 4. N.

VENEZUELA, a province of S. America, lying on a gulph of the same name, and about 50 miles in length. It is bounded on the N. by the N. Sea; on the S. by New-Granada; on the W. by the province of Rio de-Hacha; and on the E. by that of Cumana. Near the sea coasts are very high mountains, the tops of which are barren; but the lower parts in the valley are fertile, producing plenty of corn, rich pastures, sugar, tobacco, and fruits. There are also plantations of chocolate nuts, which are exceeding good, and gold is found in the sands of the rivers. They often have two crops of corn in a year, and it is as populous and full of towns as any province of America, belonging to the Spaniards, Maracaibo is the capital town.

VENEZUELA, a gulph or bay of S. America, in Terra Firma, which communicates with the Lake Maracaibo, by a narrow strait.

* **VENGONS**, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the diocese of Seez, as also in the election of Mortaigne.

VENICE, a city of Italy, and one of the most rich, celebrated, and considerable places in the world, and capital of a republic of the same name, in the Dogado, with a patriarchate and an university. It stands on 72 little islands of the sea, according to the common account. The houses are built upon piles, and properly speaking there is no street in the city, for the houses are all erected on the sides of canals. There is no passing through the city in a carriage, for which reason they make use of a sort of boats, called gondolas. Some of the canals have a double key, as in Holland, for those that walk on foot. This renders the situation very

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advantageous; because this city, being 4 or 5 miles from land, has no need of walls or ramparts. It is also favourable to the singular neatness which predominates throughout the whole place, and in the houses, and facilitates the carriage of all sorts of merchandizes and goods from one place to another. It also has its inconveniences, for they have no water but what is brought a great way off in casks; and the canals in the summer have an offensive smell. The sea-water is not very proper to extinguish fires, for which reason they have no other way of putting them out, but to blow up the houses with gunpowder, when they are in flames, as soon as they can. There are above 500 bridges over these canals, the most famous of which is that called the Rialto. It is built about the middle of the great canal, which divides Venice into two parts. It is of white marble, and has but one arch, in which its principal beauty consists; and is 90 feet from one extremity to the other. On this bridge are two rows of shops, which divide it into three streets, the largest of which is in the middle. The other bridge consists of one arch, and has no rails on each side. They have steps to go up them, which are all of a coarse sort of marble. There are in Venice 53 public squares, small and great; the principal of which is called St. Mark's Place, and is the greatest ornament to the city: St. Mark's church is at one end, and that of St. Germiniani at the other. The procuraties, which are a sort of marble structures, whose architecture is very handsome and regular, run along each side, having large piazzas under them. This square is 280 paces in length, and 110 in breadth. That part next the sea is the walk of the noble Venetians, and the place where several affairs are transacted. There are 150 palaces, the finest of which is that of the doge, fronting St. Mark's place. He lodges in the upper apartments, and those below are for the assemblies of the councils of State, with the body of the nobility, and magistrates. Besides these large buildings, there are 115 towers of surprizing height and structure; 64 marble statues, and 23 of bronze, all master pieces of workmanship. The arsenal of Venice is the finest and best furnished in Europe. It is seated on the sea-side, at the end of the city, from whence it is separated by a canal, and is about 3 miles in circumference. It is surrounded with very high walls, and several small towers, where there is a good guard. In these towers are bells, which the centinels ring on the least appearance of danger. In this arsenal there are arms for 100,000 men, as well

well horse as foot, besides 2000 cannons always ready for service, either by sea or land. There are near 2000 workmen constantly employed, whose chief is called Amiraglio, and they are paid regularly every Saturday. These workmen cost the republic 500,000 ducats every year. In this city are 70 churches, 39 monasteries, 28 nunneries, and 17 hospitals. The cathedral church is that of St. Mark, in which it is said is deposited the body of St. Mark the Evangelist. It is gloomy within, but its walls are of marble, and the pillars of the front encrusted with jasper and porphyry. There is also a library, in which are a number of Greek manuscripts, but none of them above 500 years old. The number of the inhabitants are above 160,000; and they have a flourishing trade in silk manufactories, bone lace, all sorts of glasses and mirrors, which make their principal employments. The sons are generally of the same business as the father. The handsome structure called Il Fontica-de-Tedeschi, containing 500 rooms, is that where the German merchants lay their commodities. There are two academies of painting, to which belong very skilful masters. It is 72 miles E. by N. of Mantua, 115 N. E. of Florence; 140 E. of Milan, 212 N. of Rome, and 300 N. by W. of Naples. Lon. 12. 10. E. lat 45. 26. N.

VENICE, the republic of, a country of Italy, extending from latitude 44. to 46. 20. N. and from longitude 9. 45. to 16. E. The principal divisions of which are the duchy of Venice, the districts of Padua, Rovigo, Veronese, Vicenza; Bergamo, Brescia, Cremona, Triol, and Istria; part of Dalmatia, the Marche of Trevisan, and the 72 Adriatic Isles: the principal of which are Corfu, Cephalonia, and Zante. The principal cities are Venice, Padua, Verona, Vicenza, Bergamo, and Cremona; and the population is estimated at 2,625,000 souls. The form of government is an aristocratic republic, with a limited, elective head, styled the doge, or duke; and in this doge and 6 supreme consuls, composed of senators, is placed the sovereign authority. The doge is chosen out of the first class of the nobility by the grand council, the mode of election is complicated, he continues for life, but his power is much limited. The provinces are governed by the podesta and general overseers, who have great power. With respect to the administration of justice, the college or signory is the cabinet for the direction of state affairs; the council of Ten, judge of state crimes, &c. beside which there is an inquisitorial tribunal of 3 senators chosen annually. The grand

council elects the magistrates, and the senate directs the public affairs, each province has its municipal jurisdiction under the podesta, and the government is in general well administered. The public force consists of 28,000 men, of which there are in pay but 4 regiments of cavalry, 5 of infantry, and 2 corps of artillery and engineers. The rest is formed of the citizens of the country, who are disciplined and formed into militia; in case of war the republic takes foreign troops into pay. The navy consists of about 60 vessels of war, of which 27 are of 50 guns and upwards, and the remainder frigates, xebecs, galleys &c. of inferior force. The annual revenue is estimated at about 1,175,000l. sterl. of which the military charges are about 200,000l. and the expences of government altogether, about 1,075,000l. leaving a surplus of 50,000l. The public debt was, in 1788, between 5 and 6,000,000l. upon which they paid an interest of 210,000 per annum. The established religion is Roman Catholic, and the Romish chancery derives but about 1000l. per ann. from this extensive country. There are 2 patriarchs chosen by the senate, 4 archbishops, 31 bishops, and several rich convents. Literature as well as the fine arts are on the decline in this country, once so much celebrated. The university of Padua is still in repute, and is so liberally constituted as to admit students of all religions. There are many good schools, and they possess valuable remains of antiquity, and the fine arts. The soil of the Venetian territories is generally good, and well cultivated. They produce plenty of corn, wine, oil, fruits, vegetables, hemp, flax, tobacco, and silk. They rear many cattle, have much wood, and several minerals, particularly borax. They have also several considerable, manufactories, of cloths, glass for mirrors, &c. excellent silks, gold and silver stuffs, artificial flowers, leather, soap, steel, particularly into arms. This, with their excellent wines, fruits, and some drugs, furnish abundant materials for commerce; of which they enjoy an extensive share, though in no comparison with what they enjoyed in former ages. They import stuffs, linen, hardware, and several European manufactures. They have no colonial possessions. The famous carnival is held in the city of Venice, and lasts from New-year's day till Ash-Wednesday, during which time every species of mirth and dissipation are practised, and the city is frequented by thousands of strangers from all parts of Europe. They date the origin of this republic from the beginning of the 5th century. It long continued democratic, the people occasionally

aily electing a superior magistrate under different titles; but about the middle of the 7th century doges or dukes were appointed, and an hereditary nobility gradually arose, who encroaching upon the rights of the people, at length formed a complete aristocracy, electing the doge out of their own body, which consists of about 2000. The spirited resistance of the Venetians against the league of Cambray, in 1509, formed for their destruction by the leading powers of Europe, forms the most important epocha in their history. They have declined much in their political importance since the discovery of the passage by the Cape of Good Hope, whereby the products of Asia (of which Venice was the great mart) are more cheaply and expeditiously obtained.

VENLO, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, and in the quarter of Ruwemond, formerly in alliance with the Hanatic towns, till taken by Charles V. in 1543. It was under the dominions of the Spaniards till 1702, when the Allies took it for the States General. The inhabitants are for the most part Roman Catholics, and it is seated on the river Maese, where there is a commodious harbour, and on the other side of it is Fort St. Michael, which serves for the defence of the town. It is 19 miles N. of Ruwemond, and 35 N. W. of Juliers. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 51. 20. N.

VENOSA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Basilicata, with a bishop's see; seated on a fertile plain at the foot of the Appennines, 13 miles N. W. of Acerenza, and 72 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 52. E. lat. 40. 54. N.

VENTA-DE-CRUZ, a town of South America, in Terra Firma, and on the isthmus of Darien. Here the Spaniards embark their merchandize, on the river Chagre, which they send from Panama to Porto Bello. Lon. 79. 0. W. lat. 9. 20. N.

VENTADOUR, a castle of France, in Limosin, with the title of a duke and peer, erected in 1459.

VENTIMIGLIA. See **VINTIMIGLIA**.

VENTRY-HARBOUR, situated in the county Kerry, province of Munster. It is divided from that of Dingle by a narrow isthmus; the western point is called Cahier Trant, where there is an old Danish intrenchment, and another at Rathanane, a ruined castle belonging to the knight of Kerry. The Irish have a tradition that this isthmus, was the last ground in Ireland, that was possessed by the Danes.

VARA, an ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, and on the confines of the kingdom of Murcia, with a bishop's see, and a harbour. It is seated on the sea-side, 43 miles N. E. of Almeria, and 32 S. W. of Carthagena. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 37. 15. N.

VERA-CRUZ, a sea-port town of N. America, in New-Spain, with a well frequented harbour, on the coast of the gulph of Mexico, whose entrance is defended by a fort. Here the Flotilla arrives annually from Spain, to receive the produce of gold and silver mines of Mexico. They hold a fair here annually for the rich merchandizes brought from China and the E. Indies, as well as those of Europe. It is surrounded with a wall of no great strength; and the air is so unhealthy here, that when the fair is over, there are few inhabitants besides Mulattoes and Blacks. There are such crowds of Spaniards from all parts of America, that they erect tents for them while the fair lasts. The usual garrison consists only of a troop of 60 horse, and 2 regiments foot. This place is famous on account of the landing of Ferdinando Cortez, with 570 Spaniards, in 1518, when he undertook the conquest of Mexico. It is 130 miles E. by S. of Mexico. Lon. 97. 25. W. lat. 19. 12. N.

VERAGUA, a province of N. America, in New-Spain; bounded on the E. by that of Costa-Ricca; on the W. by that of Panama; on the E. by the gulph of Panama, and on the S. by the S. Sea. It is about 125 miles in length, and 40 in breadth, and is a mountainous and barren country, though there is a good deal of gold and silver got from thence: Santa Fe is the capital. It was discovered by Christopher Columbus, in 1502.

*** VERA-PAZ**, a province of N. America, in New-Spain; bounded on the N. by Yucatan; on the E. by Honduras, and the province of Guatimala; on the S. by Soconusco, and on the W. by Chiapa. It is about 83 miles in length, and as much in breadth, and is full of dreadful mountains and thick forests; and yet there are many fertile valleys, which feed a great number of horses and mules. There are also many towns and villages of the native Americans. The capital town is of the same name, and has a bishop's see, but it is inconsiderable. It is 120 miles N. E. of Guatimala. Lon. 89. 0. W. lat. 15. 10. N.

*** VERRARIE**, an ancient town of the isle of France, and in the duchy of Valois, seated on the river Oise; there have been five councils held here. It is 10 miles N. E. of Senlis. Lon. 2. 51. E. lat. 49. 22. N.

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VERCELLI, an ancient, handsome, strong, and considerable town of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of a lordship of the same name, with a bishop's see. It was formerly a fortress of importance; but when the French became masters of it in 1704, they ruined most of the works. The town-house, and the governor's palace, and the hospital, are very handsome structures. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Sessia and Cerva, and is now defended by 14 regular bastions, a citadel, and a castle. It is 10 miles N. W. of Casal, and 40 N. E. of Turin. Lon. 8. 24. E. lat. 45. 31. N.

VERD-CAPE, a promontory on the W. coast of Africa, 45 miles N. W. of the mouth of the river Gambia. Lon. 17. 28. W. lat. 14. 45. N.

VERD, the islands of Cape de Verd, are seated on the Atlantic Ocean, about 400 miles W. of the cape of that name. They are between the 13th and 19th degree of N. latitude, and the principal are 10 in number, lying in a semicircle. Their names are St. Anthony, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, St. Nicholas, the isle of Sal, Bona Vista, Mayo, St. Jago, Fuego, and Brava, which see in their places.

VERDUN, an ancient, strong, and considerable town of France, in Lorraine, and capital of the Verdunois, with a bishop's see, the title of a principality, and a strong citadel. It was formerly a free and imperial city, divided into the Upper and Lower towns, and is a place of importance, for the defence of Champagne. The winds are so strong here, that they durst not raise the cathedral to a proportionable height; it is remarkable for its length, its two choirs, and its four steeples. There are several abbeys, collegiate, and parish churches; and the most curious structures besides, are the bishop's palace, the town-house, and the Jesuits college. The inhabitants are noted for the fine sweet-meats they make. It is seated on the river Maese, which runs through the middle, 42 miles S. W. of Luxemburg, and 150 E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 23. W. lat. 49. 9. N.

* **VERDUN**, a small town of France, in Burgundy, seated at the confluence of the rivers Deux and Soane. Lon. 4. 57. E. lat. 46. 52. N. There is another of the same name in Armagnac, seated on the river Garonne, 22 miles N. W. of Toulouse. Lon. 1. 20. E. lat. 43. 54. N.

* **VERFUIL**, a town of France in Upper Languedoc, and in the diocese of Toulouse.

VERMANDOIS, a territory of France, in Picardy; bounded on the N. by Cambresis; on the E. by Thierache; on the

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S. by Noyonnois; and on the W. by Santerre. It abounds in corn, and excellent flax; St. Quentin is the capital.

* **VERMANTON**, a town of France, in Burgundy, and in the Auxerrois, seated on the river Cure, 10 miles S. E. of Auxerre. Lon. 3. 49. E. lat. 47. 43. N.

* **VERMONT**, a free and independent state of N. America. The first inhabitants of this state were emigrants from New Hampshire and New York, and settled to the westward on lands then neither cultivated nor claimed by these two provinces. Here they soon grew numerous, and spread themselves to a vast extent, as may be seen from the following boundaries, which they themselves prescribed to Congress as the limits of their territory. Beginning at the north-west corner of the Massachusetts-state, which is the north-west corner of Williamstown, from thence they extend easterly on the north line of Massachusetts to the west bank of Connecticut river; thence up the river as it tends to the forty-fifth degree of north latitude; thence west in said latitude line to the center of the deepest channel of lake Champlain, west of Missisque bay; then southerly in the deepest channel of the said lake, as also the channels of South and East Bay, the head of the latter; then up the deepest channel of Poultney river to the west line of the towns of Poultney, Wells, Pautel, Rupert, Stangate, Arlington, Shaftesbury, Bennington, and Pownall, to the place of beginning. What may be the number of miles these extensive boundaries include, is not easy to say, as we know no maps of the back settlement, in which this infant but flourishing colony is settled, that can enable us to determine this matter with any precision. The inhabitants of New York and New Hampshire have long looked with a jealous eye on the rising greatness of the Vermontese, whose situation enables them to rival their eastern neighbours in the Indian trade. The New Hampshiremen and the New Yorkers had no hopes of oppressing the Vermontese while the colonies were in the hands of the mother-country; but as soon as the unhappy war commenced, they applied to congress, represented the Vermontese as a disaffected people, and accused them of having encroached on the limits of their provinces. The Vermontese, on their part, made remonstrances to congress, praying to be considered as an independent state, but as such, firmly attached to the general cause of American liberty; that they were willing to supply their quota of militia, and begged to be represented in congress

congress by delegates, to be elected by the freemen of Vermont. Congress, however, did not then think fit to comply with their demands, and decided in favour of the provinces of New Hampshire and New York, by considerably contracting the boundaries of Vermont. Soon after this refusal, the congress finding that Gen. Haldiman, governor of Canada, had attempted to profit by the dispute, and was forming a league with them, they thought proper to relax in their former severity, and transmitted a proposal to the Vermontere, stating that they were willing to admit their title to the rank of a free and independent state. This proposal was acceded to by a large majority in the provincial congress of Vermont, and the matter was finally adjusted in the month of April, 1782. The persons, manners, and customs, of the Vermontere, are nearly the same with those from which they emigrated; but their soil and climate is said to be much better.

VERNEUIL, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the diocese of Evreux, on the frontiers of Perche; seated on the river Aure, 22 miles S. W. of Evreux, and 65 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 59. E. lat. 48. 42. N. There is another town of the same name, in Bourbonnois, three miles from the river Allier, and fifteen from Moulins. Lon. 3. 25. E. lat. 46. 20. N.

VERNON, a handsome and populous town of France, in Normandy, and in the diocese of Evreux, with an ancient castle, and a fortress at the end of the bridge, over the Seine, on which this place is seated, 27 miles S. E. of Rouen, and 42 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 42. E. lat. 49. 6. N.

VEROLI, an ancient town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome, with a bishop's see. It is a small but populous place, seated on the river Cosa, at the foot of the Appenines, on the frontiers of the kingdom of Naples, 45 miles S. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 15. E. lat. 41. 28. N.

VERONA, a large, ancient, strong, and famous town of Italy, in the republic of Venice, and capital of the Veronese, with a bishop's see, three forts, and an academy. It is surrounded with thick walls, very deep ditches, and good ramparts. The streets are neither clean, nor straight; but there is a handsome place called the Piazza d'Armi, in which is a marble statue, representing the republic of Venice. The bishop and governor of the town have superb palaces; but not so magnificent as that of count Maffei. The town-house and the opera-house, are worthy of notice; but the most remarkable structure in this city, is the ancient

amphitheatre, built by the Romans, in which there are 44 rows of seats, or benches, of white marble, which will conveniently hold about 25,000 persons. In the cathedral is a magnificent tomb of pope Lucius III. It is seated on the river Adige, on which they transport merchandizes to Venice. This river divides it into two parts, which communicate by two handsome bridges built over it. It is 17 miles N. E. of Mantua, and 62 S. W. of Venice. Lon. 11. 24. E. lat. 45. 26. N.

* **VERONESE**, a territory of Italy, in the republic of Venice; bounded on the N. by the Trentino, on the E. by the Vicentino, and Paduano; on the S. by the Mantuano; and on the W. by the Bresciano. It is about 35 miles in length, and 27 in breadth, and is one of the most fertile countries in Italy, abounding in corn, wine, fruits, and cattle.

* **VERNOIS**, a considerable town of the Russian empire, in the duchy of Rezan, seated on a mountain, near a river of the same name, which a little lower falls into the Don. Lon. 42. 29. E. lat. 53. 15. N.

VERSAILLES, a town of France, in the isle of France, 10 miles W. S. W. of Paris. It was formerly a village, and of little note, till Lewis XIV. built a magnificent palace here, which is the usual residence of the kings of France. The buildings and the gardens are adorned with a vast number of statues, done by the greatest masters, and the water-works are all worthy of admiration. The great gallery is thought to be as curious a piece of workmanship of that kind, as any in the world; nor is the chapel less to be admired for its fine architecture and ornaments. The gardens, with the park, are five miles in circumference, and surrounded with walls. There are three fine avenues to Versailles, one of which is the common road to Paris, the other comes from Seaux, and the third from St. Cloud. Lon. 2. 12. E. lat. 48. 49. N.

* **VERSILLAC**, a town of France, in Berry, and in the election of Blanc.

* **VERTEUIL**, a town of France, in the diocese of Bourdeaux, with an Augustine abbey.

* **VERTUS**, a town of France, in Champagne, with two abbeys, seated on a plain at the foot of a mountain, on which there are vineyards, producing very good wines, 17 miles S. W. of Châlons, and 78 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 2. E. lat. 48. 53. N.

VERUR, or **VERRUA**, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, and in the county of Asti. It was besieged by the French in 1745, who did not carry it till after six months.

months, when it was reduced to a heap of ruins, because the commander had blown up all the fortifications. It was afterwards restored to the duke of Savoy. It is seated on a hill near the river Po, 20 miles W. of Casal, and 23 N. E. of Turin. Lon. 8. 2. E. lat. 45. 13. N.

* **VERYIC**, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, and in the chatellanie of Ypres. It was formerly pretty considerable, but it has been almost ruined by the wars.

* **VRVIERS**, a town of the Netherlands, in the bishopric of Liege, on the confines of the duchy of Limburg, seated on the river Weze.

* **VERVINS**, a town of France, in Upper Picardy, seated on the river Sere, 110 miles from Paris. Lon. 4. 0. E. lat. 49. 50. N.

* **VERZAT**, a town of France in Limosin, and in the diocese of Limoges, with the title of a county.

* **VESSELIZ**, a town of France, in Lorraine, and capital of the county of Vaudemont, seated on the river Brenon 15 miles S. W. of Nanci, and 162 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 10. E. lat. 48. 28. N.

* **VESLEY**, a town of France, in Soissonnois, in the government of the Isle of France, seated on the river Aisne, 10 miles from Soissons. Lon. 3. 30. E. lat. 49. 20. N.

* **VESOUL**, a town of France, in the Franche Comte, with a Jesuits college, and was formerly very considerable, till it was ruined by the wars. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Dougeon, 22 miles N. of Bezancon, and 200 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 8. E. lat. 47. 36. N.

* **VESPERIN**, or **WEISBRAIN**, a strong and populous town of Lower Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name, with a castle, and a bishop's see, whose bishop is chancellor to the queen of Hungary, and has a right to crown her. It is not a large place, but well fortified, and seated on the lake Balaton, at the mouth of the river Sarwisse, 50 miles S. W. of Strigonia, and 83 S. E. of Vienna. Lon. 17. 57. E. lat. 47. 14. N.

* **VESUVIUS**, a mountain of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavoro. At the time when this mountain throws out fire and flames, the inhabitants about it have nothing to fear, but when it is quiet, earthquakes ensue, which precede such an irruption of ashes, sulphur, and stones, that the fields suffer greatly thereby, for many miles round; at the bottom of this mountain is a vineyard, which produces excellent red and white wines; this latter is called Greek Wine, and the red Lachrymæ Christi.

It is six miles E. of Naples, which has been so affected with some of the terrible irruptions, that it has been dark at noon-day. Lon. 14. 29. E. lat. 40. 25. N.

* **VEVAY**, a handsome and considerable town of Switzerland, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name, in the canton of Berne, with an harbour on the lake of Geneva, on which it is seated, 37 miles S. W. of Berne. Lon. 7. 4. E. lat. 46. 28. N.

* **VEUDRE**, a town of France, in Bourbonnois, and in the election of Moulins, seated on the river Allier, 17 miles from that city.

* **VEXIN**, a territory of France, with the title of a county, divided into French Vexin, and Normand Vexin, which last is a very fruitful country. These two parts are separated from each other by the river Epte. The former is in the Isle of France.

* **VEYNES**, a town of France, in Dauphiny, and in the Gapemois.

* **VEZELAY**, a town of France, in Orlannois, duchy of Nivernois, and diocese of Autun, with a secular abbey. It is seated on the top of a mountain, near the river Cure, 20 miles S. of Auxerre, and 117 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 42. E. lat. 47. 26. N.

* **UFFCULME**, a village in Devonshire, five miles S. W. of Wellington, with three fairs, on Wednesday before Good-Friday, July 9, and August 12, for cattle.

* **UGENTO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see. It is a small place, but full of people, and is eight miles W. of Alessano, and 20 S. W. of Otranto.

* **UGOCZ**, a castle in Upper Hungary, with a small town, which is the chief place of a country of the same name, seated on a small river that falls into the Nieffe, 15 miles N. of Zatmar. Lon. 22. 34. E. lat. 48. 5. N.

* **UGOGNA**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and in the county of Anguiera, belonging to the house of Austria, seated on the river Tosa, 17 miles N. W. of Arona, and 45 N. W. of Milan. Lon. 8. 18. E. lat. 45. 52. N.

* **VIADANA**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, on the confines of the Cremonese, 8 miles N. of Parma, and 17 S. of Mantua. It is seated on the river Po, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 10. 35. E. lat. 44. 58. N.

* **VIANA**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Navarre, and capital of the principality

epitality of Vienna, seated near the river Ebro, three miles N. of Logrono, and 46 S. W. of Pampeluna. Lon. 2. 20. W. lat. 42. 32. N.

VIANA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Minho-e-Douro, seated at the mouth of the river Lima, 15 miles W. of Braga, and 36 N. of Oporto. It has a good harbour defended by a fort, and is a pretty considerable place. Lon. 8. 29. W. lat. 41. 39. N.

VIANDEN, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, and capital of a county of the same name. It is divided into two towns by the river Our; in the one is a castle built on an inaccessible mountain, where there always is a garrison. It is 22 miles N. of Luxemburg, and 22 N. W. of Triers. Lon. 6. 13. E. lat. 49. 55. N.

VIANE, or **VIANA**, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, seated on the river Leck, on the confines of the lordship of Utrecht, with a magnificent castle, 7 miles S. of Utrecht. It was taken by the French in 1672, who demolished the fortifications. Lon. 5. 8. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

* **VIATKA**, or **WIATKA**, a town of the Russian empire, and capital of a province of the same name, in Muscovite Tartary, with a bishop's see, and a fortified citle to defend it from the incursions of the Tartars. It is seated on a small river that falls into that called the Viatka, 100 miles N. of Casan. Lon. 54. 15. E. lat. 57. 25. N.

* **VIATKA**, a province of the Russian empire, in Muscovite Tartary, with the title of a duchy. It is bounded on the N. by Permia, on the E. by Sloetka, on the S. by the kingdom of Casan, and on the W. by the territory of the Cernisies, and by the forest of Zaranni. It takes its name from the river Viatka, which runs through it. The capital town is of the same name.

* **VIENNAIS**, a town of France, in Maine, and in the election of Chateaudu-Loir, seated on the river Brai, with with the title of a marquisate.

* **VIC**, a town of France, in Lorraine, and in the territory of Messina, seated on the river Seille, five miles below Marfal, and 197 E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 38. E. lat. 48. 47. N.

VIC, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a bishop's see. It was formerly much more considerable than it is at present; however, it still contains handsome buildings, and the cathedral church is adorned with a very fine portico, supported by a large pillar, and the market-place is very spacious. It is seated in a fertile plain, on a small river that falls

into the Tar, 30 miles N. E. of Barcelona, and 265 N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 13. E. lat. 41. 55. N.

VICIGRAD, or **VIZEGRAD**, a small but strong town of Lower Hungary, with a castle on the top of a rock, where the kings of Hungary formerly resided. It is seated on the S. side of the river Danube, eight miles S. E. of Gran, and 16 N. W. of Buda. It was in possession of the Turks in 1684, when the Austrians took it from them. Lon. 19. 7. E. lat. 47. 35. N.

VICENTINO, a territory of Italy, belonging to the Venetians, bounded on the N. by Trentino and Feltrino, on the E. by Trevisano and Paduano, on the S. by Paduano, and on the W. by the Veronese, being about 35 miles in length, and 27 in breadth. It is a very pleasant and fertile country, abounding in game, and is called the garden of Venice. The wine is excellent, and the butter and cheese very good; here are also great numbers of mulberry-trees, which serve to nourish silk-worms, and there are mines of silver and iron, and quarries of stone, almost as fine as marble. The inhabitants are said to be more revengeful than other Italians, and are about 160,000 in number.

* **VIC-EN-TARLADBS**, a town of France, in Auvergne, seated on the river Oure, and the chief place of the county of Tarlades, remarkable for its mineral waters.

VICENZA, a large, strong, and flourishing town of Italy, in the republic of Venice, and capital of Vicentino, with a bishop's see. It is without the walls, but is a large place adorned with several palaces, and has a fine square, surrounded with piazzas under the houses. There are also several other squares, and fine churches: it is in general an agreeable place. There is an academy, whose members meet in the Olympic theatre, a master-piece of workmanship by Palladio. It is seated between the rivers Bachiglione and Rerone, and two mountains, in a fertile plain abounding in all things. It is 13 miles N. W. of Padua, 31 W. of Venice, and 155 N. of Rome. Lon. 11. 43. E. lat. 45. 26. N.

* **VIC-ES-SENSAC**, a town of France, in Lower Armagnac, seated on the river Douze, which gives its name to the county of Fezensac.

* **VICHI**, a town of France, in Bourbonnois, seated on the river Allier, and famous for the mineral waters near it. It is 15 miles S. E. of Ganat, and 180 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 22. E. lat. 46. 0. N.

* **VICUO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom

dom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavuro, seated near the sea, with a bishop's see. It was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1694, for there were but forty houses left.

* **VIC-LE-COMTE**, a town of France, in Lower Auvergne, with a palace where formerly the counts of Auvergne resided, and about a mile from it are mineral springs. It is seated near the river Issoar, 15 miles S. E. of Clermont, and 230 S. of Paris. Lon. 3. 22. E. lat. 45. 36. N.

VICOVARO, a town of Italy, in the pope's territories, and in the province of Sabina, with the title of a principality, seated near the river Tiverna, 8 miles E. of Tivoli, and 40 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 8. E. lat. 42. 30. N.

* **VICTOIRE**, St. a town of France, in Guienne, and in Agenois.

* **VICTOR-EN-CAUX**, St. a town of France, in Normandy, and in the territory of Caux, with a Benedictine abbey.

VIDEN, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Bulgaria, with an archbishop's see. It is a fortified place, where a sangiac resides, has been often taken and retaken by the Turks and Imperialists, and is seated on the Danube, 88 miles N. E. of Nitza, and 150 S. E. of Belgrade. Lon. 24. 27. E. lat. 44. 12. N.

VIDOUBLY, a river of France, in Lower Languedoc, which runs to Sommiers and Lunel, and enters the Lake of Theau, near Aigues Mortes.

VIENNA, the capital city of the circle of Austria, in Germany, and of the whole German empire, where the emperor resides. The city itself is not very large, but the suburbs are so extensive, that in the whole it may contain about 600,000 inhabitants. Between the city and the suburbs, all round the walls, there is an empty space of about 600 paces in breadth, in which no one is allowed to build. The city contains no more than 1223 houses, all built of stone, with 29 churches, and 8 chapels. This is no wonder, when we consider that the public buildings, as well sacred as profane, take up about the sixth part of the city. Besides, the houses are almost as deep below the ground, as they are high above. Add to this, that they are generally 6 or 7 stories high, and that the middle story is always at the disposal of the archduchess, wherein she lodges her officers and domestics, when there is not room for them in the palace. This city has 6 gates well defended, and 12 walled bastions, with strong ravelines, which have twice resisted the force of the Turks, namely, in 1528, and 1683. There are 80 streets, and 18 large market

places. The emperor Charles VI. rebuilt the ancient archducal palace, wherein the emperors formerly resided: he also erected a handsome opera-house. Besides this palace there are others in different streets, the principal of which are those of Eugene, Lichtenstein, and Daun. In the suburbs there are a great number of houses of pleasure, with very handsome gardens. The cathedral is built with free stone, and is 114 yards long, and 48 broad, and the steeple is 417 feet high. In the room of a weathercock, there was a Turkish crescent, in memory of the siege in 1589; but after the second siege, in 1683, they changed it for a golden-cross, which three months after was thrown down by a storm. At present there is a black spread eagle, over which is a gilded cross. Joining to this church is the archbishop's palace, the front of which is very fine. The university has a head called a rector, who walks in processions immediately before the archduchess, unless he be a Jesuit. It had several thousand students, who when this city was besieged, mounted guard as they did in 1741. Besides this there is the academy of Lower Austria, founded a few years since, and the archducal library is much frequented by foreigners, as it contains above 100,000 printed books, and 10,000 manuscripts. Dioscorides in Greek, with very large letters, is one of the most ancient in Europe; it is now in a large hall of the new academy. The academy of painting is remarkable for the fine pictures it produces. There are also two remarkable columns, of which one is called the conception of the immaculate Virgin, and the other St. Trinity, which cost 300,000 florins. It is 65 feet high, in the form of a triangular pyramid, on the top of which are three figures of gilt bronze, representing the Trinity. The archducal treasury, and a cabinet of curiosities of the house of Austria, are as great rarities as any in the world. Leopoldstadt is one of the suburbs, and seated on an island, formed by the Danube; here the Jews dwelt formerly, but they were banished in 1670, and the synagogue turned into a church. That of Rossau is on the other side of the Danube, having a magnificent convent, several palaces, and very handsome gardens. Josephstadt was built by the emperor Joseph, where the fathers of the schools of piety have a very fine house, and where several noblemen have built houses of pleasure. Newstadt belongs to the Benedictines; and as the fathers of this convent are very humane to the inhabitants, there are now about 40,000 therein; many persons of distinction pass the

the summer here. The great suburb called Weyden, is seated to the E. and contains a handsome church, and several fine palaces. There are two or three others, which are adorned in lake manner. The inhabitants in general live in a splendid manner, and people of distinction have all sorts of wines at their tables, which they are very free with to strangers. There is a sort of harbour on the Danube, where there are magazines of naval stores, and ships are fitted out to serve on that river against the Turks. It is seated at the place where the river Vienna, or Wien, falls into the Danube, 30 miles W. of Presburg, 160 S. W. of Cracow, 350 N. N. E. of Rome, 520 S. E. by S. of Amsterdam, 565 E. of Paris, and 680 E. S. E. of London. It is an archbishop's see. Lon. 16. 28. E. lat. 48. 13. N.

VIENNE, a very ancient and considerable town of France, in Lower Dauphiny, and capital of Viennois, with an archbishop's see. The cathedral, though a Gothic building is very handsome, and there is a chapter of St. Peter, whose canons must prove their nobility. It is seated on the river Rhone, 15 miles S. of Lyons, and 265 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 55. E. lat. 45. 31. N.

* **VIENNE**, a river of France, which rises in Lower Limosin, passes into Marche and Poitou, and falls into the Loire at Cande.

* **VIENNOIS**, a territory of France, in Dauphiny; bounded on the N. by Bresse and Bugey, from which it is separated by the river Rhone; on the E. by Savoy; on the S. by Valentinois; and on the W. by the Rhone. Vienne is the capital town.

* **VIERARDEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the Marche of Brandenburg, seated on the river Vesse, at its confluence with the Oder.

* **VIERZON**, a town of France, in Berri, seated on the river Cher and Eure, in the most pleasant and fertile part of the province, 17 miles N. W. of Bourges, and 100 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 10. E. lat. 47. 12. N.

VIESTI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitanata, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on the gulph of Venice, in the place called the Spur of the Boot, and at the foot of Mount Garde. It is a poor small place, thin of people, and is 25 miles N. E. of Manfredonia, and 117 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 16. 40. E. lat. 45. 51. N.

* **VIGAN**, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Alais.

* **VIGROIS**, a town of France, in Li-

mosin, and in the election of Brives, seated near the river Vezere, with a Benedictine abbey.

VIGEVANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and capital of the Vigevanofca; with a bishop's see, and a strong castle, seated on a rock. It was formerly the residence of the dukes of Milan, and is seated near the river Teffin, 12 miles S. of Novara, and 25 S. W. of Milan. Lon. 8. 54. E. lat. 45. 22. N.

VIGNAMONT, a town of Germany, in the bishoprick of Liege, 2 miles N. of Huy. Lon. 5. 22. E. lat. 50. 34. N.

VIGO, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, with an old castle, a fort, and a good harbour. The town is surrounded with a single wall, that has four battions, but is incapable of holding a long siege. The harbour is remarkable for a sea-fight between Sir George Rook, commander of the English and Dutch fleets, and a squadron of French men of war, with 13 Spanish galleons under their convoy. Admiral Hopson broke through the boom laid across the mouth of the harbour, and the English took 4 galleons; and 5 men of war, and the Dutch 5 galleons, and one large man of war: 14 men of war and 4 galleons were destroyed, with a great quantity of plate and other rich effects. However, a great deal of silver was taken, though a great part of it was carried on shore, before the engagement, in October 1702. Besides, it must not be forgotten, that while this was doing, the duke of Ormond, with a body of land-forces, drove the Spaniards from the castles which defended the harbour. It is seated on the Atlantic Ocean, 8 miles S. W. of Redondella, 12 N. W. of Tuy, and 260 W. N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 6. 23. W. lat. 42. 14. N.

* **VIHERS**, a town of France, in Anjou. They trade greatly in cattle; seated on a lake, 20 miles S. of Angiers, and 162 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 29. W. lat. 47. 8. N.

* **VILAINE**, a river of France, which has its source in Maine, and falls into the sea, over-against the isle of May.

VILLA-BOMIM, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, 10 miles S. W. of Elvas. Lon. 7. 13. W. lat. 38. 37. N.

VILLAC, a handsome town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and duchy of Carinthia, belonging to the bishop of Bamberg. Its inhabitants carry on a great trade with the Venetians. Near it are the Baths of Troplitz, and it is seated at the confluence of the rivers Drave and Geil, surrounded with dreadful mountains, 12 miles S. W. of Clagenfurt,

and 88 N. E. of Brixen. Lon. 14. 3. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

* **VILLA-ARAGONENSE**, a town of Sardinia, 17 miles N. E. of Sassari. Lon. 8. 50. E. lat. 40. 56. N.

VILLA-DE-CONDE, a town of Portugal in the province of Entre-Douro-e-Minho, with a small harbour at the mouth of the river Ava, 10 miles E. of Barcelos, and 20 N. W. of Porto. Lon. 8. 23. W. lat. 41. 14. N.

* **VILLA-DE-MOSR**, a town of North America, in New-Spain, and in the government of Tabasco, seated on a river of the same name, 30 miles from the sea.

VILLA-DRL-REY, a town of Spain, in Extremadura, on the frontiers of Portugal, taken by the allies in 1706. It is seated on the river Guadiana, 17 miles N. W. of Badajoz, and 20 E. of Campo-Mayor. Lon. 7. 10. W. lat. 38. 43. N.

* **VILLA FLOR**, a handsome, but small town of Portugal, in the province of Tralos-Montes, between Mirandela and Torre-de-Moncorvo, defended by a castle.

VILLA-FRANCA, a sea-port town of Italy, in Piedmont, and in the county of Nice, with a harbour defended by a castle, and the fort Mont Alban. The king of Sardinia augmented the fortifications in 1744; but it was taken by an army of French and Spaniards the same year; though afterwards restored. His galleys were formerly in safety in this harbour. It is 3 miles E. of Nice, and 40 S. of Coni. Lon. 7. 25. E. lat. 43. 42. N.

VILLA FRANCA, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in the Veronese, with a silk manufactory; 10 miles S. of Verona. Lon. 11. 23. E. lat. 45. 36. N.

VILLA-FRANCA, a capital town of the island of St. Michael, one of the Azores or western islands, lying on the Atlantic Ocean, and subject to the Portuguese. Lon. 25. 35. W. lat. 37. 50. N.

VILLA-FRANCA, a town of Spain, in Extremadura, seated on the river Tormes, 54 miles S. E. of Salamanca. Lon. 4. 34. W. lat. 40. 26. N.

VILLA-FRANCA-DE-PANADES, a handsome town of Spain, in Catalonia, and capital of a Viguerie. It is a handsome place, surrounded with walls, and seated near the Mediterranean Sea, 22 miles N. E. of Tarragona, and 13 W. of Barcelona. Lon. 1. 55. E. lat. 41. 25. N.

* **VILLA-HERMOSA**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, near the river Millas, with the title of a duchy, 52 miles N. W. of Valencia. Lon. 0. 0. E. lat. 40. 6. N.

VILLA-NOVA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Douro-e-Minho,

seated on the river Douro, over-against Porto, on which it depends. It is but small, though defended by several forts. Lon. 8. 22. W. lat. 41. 8. N.

* **VILLA-NOVA-D'ASTI**, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Atti, 10 miles E. of Turin. Lon. 7. 59. E. lat. 45. 50. N.

* **VILLA-PANDA**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, with a well-furnished arsenal and a superb palace, belonging to the constable of Castile. It is seated in a pleasant plain, fertile in corn and wine, 26 miles from Toro. Lon. 5. 0. W. lat. 42. 5. N.

* **VILLARDONNEL**, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Carcassonne.

VILLA-REAL, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes, and capital of a Comarca, seated very pleasantly at the confluence of the rivers Corgo and Ribera, 15 miles N. E. of Lamego, and 45 S. E. of Braga. Lon. 7. 20. W. lat. 41. 9. N.

VILLA-REAL, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, 26 miles N. of Valencia. Lon. 0. 20. E. lat. 39. 46. N.

VILLA-RICA, a sea-port town of N. America, in Mexico, seated on the gulph of Mexico, 200 miles E. of the city of Mexico. Lon. 105. 36. W. lat. 20. 0. N.

* **VILLA-RICA**, a town of S. America, in Chili, seated on the Lake Malabaugen, 60 miles from Imperial, and 62 from the S. Sea. Lon. 72. 41. W. lat. 39. 15. S.

* **VILLA-VICIOSA**, a strong town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, with the title of a marquisate, an old strong castle, and a handsome palace, where the dukes of Braganza formerly resided; some call it Nilla-Vizosa. It is a pretty large place, fortified in the modern taste, and in the suburb is an ancient temple, originally built in honour of Proserpine, as appears from the inscriptions. The soil about this town is extremely fertile, and there are quarries of fine green marble. It sustained a famous siege against the Spaniards in 1667, which occasioned a battle in a neighbouring plain, the success of which placed the crown of Portugal on the head of the duke of Braganza. It is 16 miles S. W. of Elvas, and 83 S. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 7. 16. W. lat. 38. 36. N.

VILLA-VICIOSA, a sea-port town of Spain, in the province of Asturias, seated on the Bay of Biscay, 22 miles N. E. of Oviedo. Lon. 5. 24. W. lat. 43. 22. N.

* **VILLE-COMTAT**, a town of France, in

ⁱn Rouergue, and in the election of Rhodéz.

VILLE-COMTE, a town of France, in Auvergne, and in the election of Clermont, with a bailiwick.

VILLE-DAGNE, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Narbonne.

VILLE-DIEU, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the diocese of Coutances, with a commandery of Malta, 18 miles S. E. of Coutances, and 12 N. N. E. of Avranches. Lon. 1. 8. W. lat. 48. 52. N.

VILLE-FORT, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Uzès, with a castle.

VILLE-FRANCHE, a handsome town of France, and capital of Beaujolais, with an academy of Beaux Esprits. There is one large handsome street, which runs from one end to the other, and it is as broad as a square; in the middle of it is a handsome fountain, from whence may be seen the two gates of the town. It is surrounded with strong walls, and seated on the river Morgon, 12 miles S. E. of Beaujeu, and 233 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 41. E. lat. 45. 59. N.

VILLE-FRANCHE, a strong town of France, in Roussillon, seated at the foot of the Pyrenees, on the river Tet, on the other side of which Lewis XIV. built a castle, 22 miles N. E. of Puyserda, and 300 S. of Paris. In one of the mountains which surround this place, there is a curious cavern. Lon. 2. 25. E. lat. 42. 25. N.

VILLE-FRANCHE, a town of France, in the government of Guienne, and capital of the Lower Marche of Rouergue, and in the diocese of Rhodéz. It carries on a great trade in linen cloth, and is seated on the river Avirou, 18 miles W. of Rhodéz, and 260 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 30. E. lat. 44. 24. N.

VILLE-JUIVRE, a town of France, four miles S. of Paris, on the great road to Lyons.

VILLELOIN, a town of France, in the diocese of Tours, with a Benedictine abbey.

VILLEMUR, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, seated on the river Tarn, 13 miles from Toulouse. Lon. 1. 35. E. lat. 43. 50. N.

VILLERNA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Murcia, on the frontiers of New-Castile, with the title of a marquise. When the Allies were besieging this place in 1707, they heard the Spanish army was marched to Almanza, after which the siege was raised, and the battle of Almanza was fought, when most of the English were killed or taken prison-

ers. It is 55 miles N. W. of Murcia, and 175 S. E. of Madrid. Lon. 0. 49. W. lat. 38. 40. N.

VILLENAUXE, a town of France, in Champagne, and in the election of Troyes.

VILLERS COTERETS, a town of France, in the isle of France, with a handsome castle, built by the dukes of Valois, to whom it belongs. It has an abbey of the Premonstrance, and is 11 miles S. W. of Soissons, 10 S. E. of Compeigne. Lon. 3. 12. E. lat. 49. 14. N.

VILLIALA, a town of Veragua in Mexico, and audience of Guatemala.

VILLINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in the province of Brisgaw, seated on the Black Forest between the sources of the rivers Danube and Neckar. It is a considerable passage towards the Black Sea, in the time of war, and is of consequence, upon that account. It is 28 miles E. by S. of Friburg, and 12 W. of Rotweil. Lon. 3. 37. E. lat. 48. 8. N.

VILVORDE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, and in the quarter of Brussels, seated on the canal that goes from this place to Antwerp, and on the river Senne, 7 miles N. E. of Brussels. Lon. 4. 31. E. lat. 50. 56. N.

VIMIEU, a canton of France, in Picardy, and in Ponthieu, between the rivers Bresle and Somme. St. Vallery is the principal town.

VIMOUNERS, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the diocese of Lisieux, seated on the river Vie.

VINCA, a town of France, in Roussillon, and in the viguerie of Conflent.

VINCENT CAPE, a promontory of Portugal, which lies more to the S. W. than any of the rest, and is 25 miles W. of Lagos. Lon. 9. 0. W. lat. 37. 2. N.

VINCENT SAN, a considerable town in the island of Madeira. See MADEIRA.

VINCENT ST. an island of America, and one of the Caribbees, to the S. of Santa Lucia. It is 20 miles in length, and near as much in breadth, being almost of a round figure. It is the most populous of those which the ancient inhabitants yet possess. The duke of Montague sent a colony hither in 1722, to people this island, but they were driven back by the French. It was ceded to the English by the treaty of 1763. Lon. 61. 20. W. lat. 13. 50. N.

VINCENT ST. DE LA PAZ, a town of Popayan in Spanish America, about 25 miles E. of San Sebastian.

VINCENT,

VINCENT, ST. a strong town of Spain, in Old Castile, and in the county of Rioja, with a castle. It is seated on a hill near the river Ebro, 138 miles N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 42. 30. N.

VINCENT, ST. a maritime province of S. America, in Brasil; bounded on the N. by the republic of St. Paul, and the captainship of Rio Janeiro; on the E. by the same captainship, and the sea; and on the W. by the province of Guayacoe; subject to Portugal. The capital town is of the same name, and has a good harbour on the Atlantic Ocean. Lon. 46. 30. W. lat. 24. 15. S.

VINTIMIGLIA, an ancient town of Italy, in the republic of Genoa, with a bishop's see, a small harbour, and a strong castle, which is all its defence. It has been often taken and retaken in the wars of Italy, and is seated on the Mediterranean Sea, at the mouth of the rivers Biberia and Rotta, 8 miles N. E. of Monaco, and 70 S. W. of Genoa. Lon. 7. 43. E. lat. 43. 53. N.

VIRE, a town of France, in Lower Normandy, and in the bailiwick of Caen, with several woollen manufactories. It is seated on the river Vire, 30 miles S. E. of Coutances, and 150 W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 45. W. lat. 48. 48. N.

VIRGIN ISLANDS, are in the American Ocean, but very small, and reckoned part of the Caribbees. They are 12 or 13 in number, and lie to the E. of St. John de Porto Rico. They are very high, and are not worth inhabiting.

VIRGINIA, one of the Thirteen and Independent States of North America. It is bounded on the S. by Carolina; on the N. by Maryland; on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean and part of Maryland; but on the W. the bounds are not settled. The entrance into Virginia for shipping, is by the mouth of Chesapeake-bay, which runs up into the land above 200 miles; likewise all ships must pass through it that are bound to Maryland. The principal rivers are James, York, Rappahannock, and Potomack, all which are full of convenient and safe harbours. There are also many small rivers, some of which are capable of receiving the largest merchant ships. The soil of Virginia is various, and seems fitted for the production of vegetables, and trees of all sorts. The lands towards the mouth of the rivers are generally low, and fit for rice, hemp, and Indian corn, though they are at present well stocked with many sorts of trees from 30 to 70 feet high. The land higher up the rivers is generally level, and well watered with springs; but there are here and there some small hills. That near

the sea is generally sandy, and without stones, for which reason they seldom shoe their horses. The richest lands lie near the branches of the rivers, and abound with various sorts of timber, surprisngly large. The names of the trees are not taken notice of, because, properly speaking, they all differ, in some respect or other, from those in Europe. At the heads of the rivers there are mountains, valleys, hills, and plains, with different trees; and indeed not many years ago, the whole country seemed to be one continued wood, with plantations here and there, where the roots of the trees had been grubbed up. But it is to be supposed, that as the country grows more populous, most of the trees will be cut down, and it will be well if they don't run into the other extreme, and leave the country destitute of wood. There are also great varieties of earth for medicine, scowering, making all sorts of earthen ware, and pipes; and there is also maple for manuring the land. There are others for painting, such as red and yellow ochre; and in the upper parts are mines of antimony, talc, coal, with quarries of slate and stone for building, as also pebble-stones. However, the coal is at present of no use, for plenty of wood for firing grows at every man's door. In process of time there is great reason to believe, that there will be mines of various kinds found in the mountains, which at present the inhabitants do not think it worth while to look after. There are a great variety of fruits, some of which grow there naturally, and some have been transplanted there from England, particularly peaches, which grow almost every where upon standard trees, and yet are exceeding good. There are very few towns in Virginia, or even villages, for the planters have houses scattered every where up and down the country, where they cultivate tobacco, which is the principal commodity. James-town was formerly the principal, but of late Williamsburg, where there is a college. It consists of one long broad street, with a few houses at some distance from each other. In general it is an hospitable country, and they are so ready to entertain each other, and strangers, that a man may travel through it without any expence. There are now no original Americans, improperly called Indians, in the eastern parts of Virginia, because they rather chuse to live by themselves, and follow their own customs. With regard to their complexion, stature, and manner of living, they resemble the other Americans. However, they have a language of their own, and indeed there is such

such a vast variety of different tongues, in different parts of America, that it is very hard to give any tolerable reason for this variation. However, this is not peculiar to them, for in Africa, where the negroes nearly resemble each other, their language is various, insomuch that those who understand any one, may travel 20 or 30 miles, and meet with those who have not a word made use of in the same sense. The original natives here are of a red copper colour, with coarse black hair, black eyes, and without beards, as they are in all other parts of America; and of this I am the more certain, because I have made it my business to enquire into, and examine these particulars upon the spot. Most authors tell us that they have beards, and that they pluck them out by the roots; but this is a mere fiction, which I can affirm upon my own knowledge.

**** VIRGINIA**, situated in the county of Cavan, province of Ulster; it is a poor and fair town, distant from Dublin, above 40 miles, on one side of which is a pretty large lake, called Lough Ramor. Fairs held 9 July and 21 November.

VIRTON, a small town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Luxemburg, on the frontiers of Lorraine, 22 miles W. of Luxemburg, and 10 N.E. of Montmedy. Lon. 5. 41. E. lat. 49. 36. N.

VISAPORE, a town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and capital of a kingdom of the same name, by some called Decan. It is one of the largest cities in these parts, being 12 miles in circumference, and surrounded by very high walls, and a large ditch. The king's palace is in the middle of the town, from which it is separated by a double ditch, and is 3 miles in circumference. There are besides, five large suburbs, in which most of the merchants live. This kingdom was conquered by the Great Mogul in 1685, and has been tributary to him ever since. The extent of this kingdom is uncertain, but it is said the king can bring 100,000 men into the field: there are great number of precious stones found here, and the women are the most dissolute of any in these parts. It is seated on the river Mandua or Mindoux, 100 miles E. of Dabul, and 100 N. E. of Goa. Lon. 74. 25. E. lat. 16. 50. N.

VISÉ, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the bishopric of Liege, and formerly fortified. It is seated on the eastern shore of the river Maese, seven miles N. of Liege. Lon. 5. 40. E. lat. 50. 44. N.

*** VISSOGROD**, a town of Great Poland, and in the palatinate of Mazovia,

seated on the river Vistula, with a castle.

VISTULA, or **WEISSEL**, the largest river of Proper Poland. It rises in Mount Crapach, on the confines of Silesia and Upper Hungary, crosses Little Poland, a part of Masovia, of Great Poland, and of Prussia, and falls by three mouths into the Baltic Sea below Dantzick. The Bug is the most considerable river that falls into this, which passes by Cracow, Sandomir, Czerkisko, Warsaw, Plockzo, Dobrezin, Whadislau, Thorn, Cuium, Marienburg, Elbing, and Dantzick.

VITERBO, an ancient, large, and handsome town of Italy, in the Patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see. It contains about 15,000 inhabitants, 16 parish-churches, a great number of handsome palaces and fountains, and near it is a spring, so hot that it will not only boil an egg, but flesh that is put therein. It is seated at the foot of a mountain in a country watered by several streams, and is the best place in the pope's territories. It is 20 miles S. E. of Orvieto, and 35 N. by W. of Rome. Lon. 12. 26. E. lat. 42. 25. N.

*** VITRA**, a town of France, in Brittany, which carries on a great trade in linen cloth, knit-stockings, and gloves; seated on the river Vilaine, 20 miles N. E. of Rennes, and 52 S. E. of St. Malo. Lon. 1. 13. W. lat. 48. 14. N.

VITRI-LE-FRANÇOIS, a considerable town of France, and one of the principal in Champagne, and in Perthis. It is well built, though the houses are only of wood, and there is a very fine square, in which the parish church stands. It is populous, and the inhabitants carry on a great trade. It is seated on the river Marne, over which there is a bridge, 15 miles S. E. of Chalons. 25 W. of Bar-le-duc, and 100 E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 38. E. lat. 48. 44. N.

*** VITTEAUX**, a town of France, in Burgundy; seated on the river Braine, among the mountains, where there are quarries of marble, 27 miles W. of Dijon, and 12 S. E. of Semur. Lon. 4. 27. E. lat. 57. 20. N.

VITTORIA, a considerable town of Spain, in Biscay, and capital of the province of Alava. It is surrounded with double walls, and in the principal square are the town-house, two convents, several well-built houses, and the middle is adorned with a fine fountain. The large streets are bordered with fine trees, which are a good defence against the heat of the sun. There are very rich merchants here, who carry on a great trade in hardware, which they send to different parts of the kingdom. They

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They also deal in wool and wines, and particularly in sword blades, which they make in large quantities. It is seated at the end of a pleasant plain, fertile in corn and grapes; 32 miles S. E. of Bilbao, 40 S. W. of Tolosa, and 155 N. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 56. W. lat. 42. 55. N.

* **VIVERAIS**, a small province of France, in the government of Languedoc; bounded on the N. by Lyonnais; on the E. by the river Rhone, which separates it from Dauphiny; on the S. by the diocese of Uzes; and on the W. by Velay and Gevaudan. It is about 65 miles in length, and 40 in breadth, and is divided into the Upper and Lower. Viviers is the capital.

* **VIVERO**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, seated at the foot of a steep mountain, near the small river Landrova, whose mouth forms a good and large harbour in the ocean. 30 miles N. W. of Mondonedo. Lon. 7. 34. W. lat. 43. 50. N.

VIVIERS, an ancient town of France, in Lower Languedoc, and capital of Viverais, with a bishop's see. It is a little dirty place, seated among the mountains, on the top of which is the cathedral church. It stands on the river Rhone, 20 miles N. of Orange, and 70 N. E. of Montpellier. Lon. 4. 46. E. lat. 44. 29. N.

* **VIVONE**, a town of France, in Poitou, and in the election of Poitiers, seated on the river Clain, with a castle.

* **VIVY**, a town of France, in Anjou, and in the election of Saumur.

* **VIZA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Romania, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, at the source of the river Glicinero.

* **UKERNUNDE**, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, seated on the river Grosse-haff, at the mouth of the Uker, with a fortified castle. Lon. 14. 12. E. lat. 53. 51. N.

UKRAINE, a large country of Europe; bounded on the N. by Poland and Muscovy; on the S. by Little Tartary, and the country of the Oczakow-Tartars; and on the W. by Moldavia. This country is crossed by the river Nieper or Boristhenes, which divides it into two parts. It is inhabited by the refuse of several nations, who came from the neighbourhood of the Black Sea, among whom are Poles, Russians, Hungarians, Turks, and Tartars, who, however, pretend to be Christians. These vagabonds first inhabited the small islands of the Black Sea; and when they went to ravage the neighbouring countries, left their wives, children, and valuable ef-

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fects there; but multiplying apace, they enlarged their bounds, inasmuch that at present they can bring an army of 40,000 men into the field, who are called Cossacks. They are noted for their cruelties; and there is no sort of crime they are not ready to commit, however, these Cossacks are distinguished into two sorts, the Zapovarians, and the Donskians, which last have always been tributary to the Russian empire. There are several other rivers besides the Nieper, and it would be an exceedingly plentiful country if well cultivated; but it is often infested with swarms of locusts, which devour every thing that is green where they alight, and leave the fields and trees quite naked of grass and leaves.

ULADISLAW. See **INOWLADISLAW**.

* **ULCAMI**, or **ULCUMA**, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, between those of Ardres and Benin, where the traders get a great number of slaves.

ULIERBECK, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, 11 miles S. E. of Mechlin, or Malines, and two E. of Louvain. Lon. 4. 52. E. lat. 50. 53. N.

* **ULIETEA**, one of the Society Isles, in the S. Sea. Lat. 16. 45. S. Lon. 151. 26. W.

ULM, a free and imperial fortified city of Germany, in the circle of Suebia, and the chief of that order in the circle, where the archives thereof are deposited. There is a good college in this city; and in the cathedral church, which is a handsome structure, there are 63 copper vessels full of water, ready for the extinguishing of fire, and no less than 400 steps to the top of the steeple. It is one of the largest and best places in Germany; and the town-house is a very handsome edifice. It is seated on the Danube, where it receives the river Iller; and the inhabitants are protestants. There is a handsome bridge over the Danube, which greatly favours the trade of the inhabitants in linen, fustians, hardware, and wool. The duke of Bavaria became master of it in 1702, by a stratagem; but after the battle of Hochster, in 1704, the Bavarians surrendered it by capitulation; but the fortifications had suffered greatly. It is 36 miles W. of Augsburg, 47 S. E. of Stutgard, 63 N. of Munich, and 275 W. of Vienna. Lon. 10. 12. E. lat. 48. 25. N.

ULMEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the archbishopric of Mentz, on the frontiers of the duchy of Deux-ponts, 30 miles N. E. of Triers. Lon. 7. 8. E. lat. 50. 7. N.

* **ULPHO**, a village in Cumberland, England, with two fairs, on Monday before

before Easter, and June 5, for cloth and yarn.

**** ULSTER**, the most northerly province in Ireland; it is bounded by the Deucalionian sea, on the N.; on the W. by the Atlantic ocean; on the E. by St. George's channel, and the Irish sea; and on the S. and S. W. by the province of Leinster and Conaught. Its greatest length is 68 miles, and in breadth from Malinbeg to the point at the entrance of Strangford-Bay, is 93 miles: the circumference including the windings and turnings, about 460 miles, and the area or superficial content 2,836,837 Irish plantation acres. Ulster abounds in lakes and rivers, which supply it with a great variety of fine fish, besides what it has from the sea, by which a great part of it is bounded; the southern parts are rich, fertile, well cultivated and inclosed; but the greater part of the northern is open and mountainous; the farm-houses here are the neatest and best built in the kingdom; this province also includes within itself the whole, or by far the greater part of the linen manufactory, the best branch of trade in the kingdom. It contains the counties of Donegal, Londonderry, Antrim, Tyrone, Fermanagh, Cavan, Armagh, Monaghan and Down, 55 baronies, 365 parishes, 58 market towns, 29 boroughs, 1 archbishopric, and 5 bishoprics; and gives title of earl to his royal highness prince Frederic, son to his present majesty George III.

**** ULSTER**, a county in New-York, on the borders of Pennsylvania.

ULTZERY, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and duchy of Lunenburg. It had a famous convent, which was secularised in 1531, and the benefices were chiefly applied to pious uses. It is seated on the river Ilmenau, 22 miles S. of Lunenburg, and is subject to the elector of Hanover. Lon. 10. 38. E. lat. 52. 55 N.

ULVERSTONE, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on Holy-Thursday, and the first Thursday after October 23, for pedler's ware. The country people call it Ouf-ton, and it is seated between the branches of a river, which at a small distance, falls into the sea. It is a pretty good place, and the market is well supplied with corn, sheep, fish, and other provisions; 18 miles N. W. of Lancaster, and 240 N. N. W. of London, Lon. 3. 12. W. lat. 54. 14. N.

UMA, a town of Sweden, in Western Bothnia, seated on the river Uma, in the gulph of Bothnia, which gives name to part of Swedish Lapland, in which it has

its source. The houses are built of wood, and it was twice burnt down by the Russians in the late wars. It is the residence of the governor of West Bothnia, and is 280 miles N. of Stockholm. Lon. 19. 9. E. lat. 63. 53. N.

*** UMAGO**, a town of Italy, in Istria, seated on the western coast between the gulph of Largona and the mouth of the river Quieto, with a harbour. It belongs to the Venetians.

*** UMAGIAGUA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in a province of the same name, advantageously seated on the top of a mountain.

UMBRIA. See **SPOLETTO**.

UMBRIATICO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria, with a bishop's see, though now reduced to a village, having no more than 50 houses. It is seated on the river Lipuda, 15 miles N. W. of St. Severina. Lon. 17. 10. E. lat. 39. 29. N.

*** UNDERSWEN**, or **UNDERSEEN**, a handsome town of Germany, in the canton of Bern, and in Oberland; charmingly seated on the lake Thoun, and near it is the famous cavern of St. Pat. It is 25 miles S. S. E. of Bern, and 30 S. E. of Friburg. Lon. 7. 32. E. lat. 46. 32. N.

UNDERWOLD, a canton of Switzerland, and the sixth in rank. It is bounded on the N. by the canton of Lucern, and by the lake of the four cantons; on the E. by the high mountains, which separate it from the canton of Uri; on the S. by the mountains of Brunick, which part it from the canton of Bern; and on the W. by that of Lucern. It takes its name from a large forest of oaks, which is nearly in the middle of the country, and runs from N. to S. It is about 25 miles in length, and 17 in breadth, and is divided into two parts, that above the forest, and that below it; for this reason there are two councils, two justices, and two land amminies. It has no towns nor bailiwicks; and the chief advantage of the inhabitants arises from cattle, and the fish taken in five small lakes. They are all Roman Catholics; and the grand council is composed of 58 members.

*** UNDERWOOD**, a village in Devonshire, with one fair, on July 5, for horned cattle and woollen cloth.

UNGHWAR, a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name, in an island formed by the river Ungh. It is strong by situation among the mountains of Grapach, and is 50 miles N. E. of Tockay, and 47 E. of Callovia, and belongs to the house of Austria. Lon. 22. 23. E. lat. 48. 48. N.

UNITED PROVINCES OF THE NETHERLANDS, are seven in all; namely Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Guelderland, Overysfel, Groningen, and Friesland. They are no more than 150 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, and their situation is very indifferent; for the soil is marshy, and a great part covered with water and ice in the winter; insomuch that in the spring they are forced to drain off the water to dry the land. The air is gross and unhealthy, on account of the exhalations. The water is generally bad, and their fires are commonly made of peat, which they dig out of the spongy land. They have also pit-coal, which some pretend is prejudicial to health, though the contrary is found in Great-Britain; for since coals have been principally used in London, the plague has never been known there. Notwithstanding all this, those that are used to the climate and manner of living, know how to turn all these inconveniencies to their advantage. The numerous canals which are cut to drain the land are very commodious for travelling from one place to another in boats, and in the winter they slide from one place to another with incredible swiftness, by means of skates, in which exercise the women are as skilful as the men. The thickness of the air, which is prejudicial to health, seems to contribute to fatten their cattle; and their milk, butter, and cheese, are excellent. The inhabitants are robust, laborious, patient, free, open, affable, and pleasant in conversation. They are all politicians, not excepting the women and servants: however, the boors, and especially the sailors, are very rude, clownish and nasty. A Dutchman is naturally phlegmatic, and slow to anger, but when heated is not easily appeased. The women are well made, handy, neat, even to an excess, but imperious, and jealous of their rights with regard to the management of affairs, insomuch that when a husband abuses his wife, they can easily bring him to reason by shutting him up in a house of correction. The principal virtue of this nation is frugality; and they are contented with moderate meals at all times, and never make extravagant feasts. Very often a biscuit, with a bit of butter, cheese, or a herring, and a glass of beer or brandy, suffices them for a repast. The United Provinces are an allied body, the foundation of whose union was laid in 1579. It is a free republic, that acknowledges no other sovereign but God. This independence was acknowledged by other nations at the treaty of Westphalia in 1648. Each of these seven provinces is a

separate republic, who govern themselves by their own laws and customs, and the supreme government belongs to the seven provinces conjointly, and is administered by different councils. The chief of these is composed of their high mightinesses the States General, who are the deputies of each of the seven provinces, and who generally assemble at the Hague. It is lawful for each province to send one or more deputies, though they can give but one voice. This council does not always sit, and yet they change the president every week. The other councils are, the council of state, the board of accounts, the council of the grand admiralty, the council of Brabant, which assemble at the Hague, and the council of Flanders, which meet at Middleburg in Zealand. The highest officer in this country is the stadtholder; for he is at the same time governor-general of the Seven United Provinces, captain-general, and grand-admiral. In the infancy of the republic they had but one stadtholder, who was a prince of the house of Nassau; but this lasted only 'till 1650, when they determined to abolish this office for ever; however, the disorders of this republic obliged them to elect another in 1672; nay, they had two; for Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Guelderland, and Overysfel, chose William III. prince of Nassau, who continued in this office 30 years: the provinces of Friesland and Groningen chose Henry Casimir, prince of Nassau-Dieux, for stadtholder. King William dying in 1702, without issue, it was thought the other stadtholder would be chosen for the whole, which however did not happen. However, these two last provinces seemed to make for prince William Charles in 1728, when they elected him stadtholder; but the other provinces refused to come in, though it has since been made hereditary. The trade of the Dutch consists of plenty of butter, cheese, fine linen-cloth, books, and the product of their gardens; but they are obliged to have their corn and wine from Germany; wool, lead, and tin, from England; horned cattle, pulse, and skins, from Denmark; wood, and dried fish from Norway; iron, cotton, and timber for ships, from Sweden: honey and wax, from Poland; corn from Prussia; hemp, leather, tallow, pitch, and firs, from Russia; whalebone, from Greenland; herrings, from the North Sea; wine and fruits, from Portugal and Italy: They send their merchant ships within the straits of Gibraltar to Spain, France, Italy, and the Levant, as also to Guinea, the E. Indies, Moscow, and several other parts; however,

however, their principal trade depends upon the East-India company, which is the most considerable in the world, and was first established in 1602: It is said they have 15,000 troops in the East Indies, with 160 ships, and 80,000 persons to man them, and for their service, whose names are registered at an office in Amsterdam. When any foreigners are in their service, and die abroad, the company takes care their effects shall go to the right heir. The goods and merchandizes they bring from the East-Indies, are almost universally known, and therefore need not be here enumerated. The herring fishery is another great advantage, carried on chiefly about the North parts of Scotland, where they commonly send 1000 sail of ships. One part of the fish is employed in victualling their ships, and the rest they send to other nations. It is said the value of this trade to the Dutch is worth 6,000,000 of florins per annum, each of which is 1s. and 9d. English. The forces of the United Provinces, in time of peace, are about 35,000 men, for guards and garrisons, and for their men of war. In time of war they are about 50,000; but if occasion requires, they can raise 80,000, and there was a time when they had 100,000 in their pay, chiefly consisting of men from other nations. With regard to sea affairs, they have very good mariners of their own. In times of peace they usually had 30 men of war to serve as convays, which were ready to raise their anchors at the first signal; but of late their naval force has been greatly neglected, and they have suffered their principal vessels almost to rot in their harbours. With regard to their merchant-ships, they have always great numbers, and are generally said to have had 25,000 large vessels, and 300,000 small ones of different kinds. The revenues of this republic are raised by taxes, duties, and ex-ises, paid by all the inhabitants in general, inasmuch that there is not a dish of meat brought to the table, but what is said to be taxed ten times over. The duties upon merchandizes bring in considerable sums; but these must be always in proportion to their trade. From these, and other resources, the Dutch are said to raise annually between 2 and 3,000,000l. sterling in time of peace; and in the time of war they have generally a poll-tax, a land-tax, and hearth-money, which considerably increase the revenue. With regard to their religion, there is no sect in the world but what is tolerated, inasmuch that there are said to be 72 in all; however, none but those of the established religion, which is the reformed,

are permitted to be concerned in state-affairs. The Dutch are no very good Christians; for in Japan they are contented to lay aside the open profession of their faith; and in many other instances they seem to be of opinion that godliness is gain. They boggle at no cruelties to gain their ends; of which we have an instance in wresting the Spice Islands from the English, and which they now possess without a competitor, inasmuch that all the trade for spices goes through their hands.

UNNA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the county of Mark. It was formerly a considerable Hanatic town, but now belongs to the king of Prussia, and is seated on a small river, 10 miles N. E. of Dortmund, and 35 S. of Munster. Lon. 7. 49. E. lat. 51. 28. N.

UNNA, a river of Turkey in Europe, which runs through Croatia, passes by Wihitz and Dubitza, and falls a little after into the Sade.

* VODABLE, a town of France, in Auvergne, and the chief place of a chateallany of great extent.

* VORRDEN, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Holland, and on the frontiers of Utrecht; seated on the Rhine, which passes through it, eight miles from Utrecht, and 16 from Leyden. Lon. 4. 58. E. lat. 52. 6. N.

VOGHERA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and in the territory of Pavia. It is very pleasant, well fortified, and seated on the river Staffora, 14 miles S. W. of Pavia, and 30 S. W. of Milan. Lon. 9. 10. E. lat. 44. 59. N.

* VOIR, a town of France, in the diocese of Toul, seated on a rivulet of the same name, 10 miles from Toul.

VOIGHTLAND, a territory of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and one of the four circles of the marquisate of Misnia. It is in the form of a triangle, and bounded on the E. by Bohemia; on the N. by the duchy of Altenburg; and on the W. by Thuringia and Franconia. The principal place is Zwickaw, and belongs to the elector of Saxony.

* VOIRON, a town of France, in Dauphiny, and in the election of Grenoble, with the title of a barony.

VOKELMARK, or WOLICKMARCH, town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and in the duchy of Carinthia, seated on the river Drave, 25 miles S. E. of Clagenfurt. Lon. 14. 56. E. lat. 46. 45. N.

VOLANO, a sea-port town of Italy, in the Pope's territories, and duchy of Ferrara; seated on the gulph of Venice, at one of the mouths of the Po, 40 miles E. of

of Ferrara. Lon. 12. 36. E. lat. 44. 52. N.

VOLHINIA, a palatinate of Poland; bounded on the N. by that of Brzescia; on the N. by Kiovia; on the S. by Podolia; and on the W. by Belz; being about 300 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. It consists of plains, watered by a great number of rivers, and would be very fertile if cultivated: but they are thin of people, on account of the frequent incursions of the Tartars. Luck is the capital town.

* **VOLLENHOVEN**, a town of the United Provinces in Overijssel, and capital of a territory of the same name on the Zuider-Zee, with a strong castle, 8 miles from Steenwick, and 12 from Zwol, Lon. 5. 42. E. lat. 52. 44. N.

* **VOLLORE**, a town of France, in Auvergne, and in the election of Clermont, with the title of a county.

* **VOLO**, an ancient town of Turkey, in Europe, in the province of Jonna, with a strong citadel and a fort. It was taken by the Venetians in 1655, who almost ruined it, but is now in some measure re-established. It is seated on a gulph of the same name, where is a good harbour, 30 miles S. E. of Larissa. Lon. 22. 55. E. lat. 39. 21. N.

VOLTA, a river of Africa, in Guinea, which runs from N. to S. and falls into the ocean, E. of Acra.

VOLTERRA, an ancient and considerable town of Italy, in Tuscany, and in the territory of Pisa, with a bishop's see. It is surrounded with strong walls, contains several antiquities, is noted for its medicinal waters, and is seated on a mountain, 32 miles S. E. of Pisa, and 30 S. W. of Florence. Lon. 10. 42. E. lat. 43. 26. N.

VOLTURNO, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which rises in the Appennine mountains, passes by Isernia, in the county of Molise, then to Capua, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, and falls into the gulph of Gaeta.

VULTURARA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitanata, with a bishop's see, seated at the foot of the Appennines, 27 miles N. E. of Benevento, and 52 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 14. E. lat. 41. 26. N.

** **VOLUNTUN**, a town in Windham-county, Connecticut, North America, 29 miles N. of New London.

VOORN, an island of the United Provinces, in South Holland, between the mouths of the rivers Maese. Brill is the capital town. This island, with that of Goree and Overlackee, which are near it, make the territory called Voornland, which was anciently part of Zealand.

* **VOREPPE**, a town of France, in Dauphiny, and in the election of Grenoble.

* **VOROTINSK**, a town of the Russian empire, and capital of a province of the same name in Moscovite Russia, seated on the river Oca, 100 miles S. W. of Moscow. Lon. 38. 25. E. lat. 53. 30. N. The province is bounded on the N. and E. by the river Ugra, and the duchy of Rezan, on the S. by the country of the Cossacks, and on the W. by the duchy Severia.

VOSGES, or **VAUGES**, a large chain of mountains, covered with wood, which separate Alsace and the Franche Comte from Lorrain, reaching as far as the forest of Ardennes. They give name to a province of Lorrain, which is on the frontiers of Alsace.

VOUTENA. See **FONTENOY**.

* **UPHAVEN**, a village in Wiltshire, England, 10 miles S. by W. of Marlborough, with one fair, on October 18. for horses, cows, and sheep.

* **UPHOLLAND**, a village in Lincolnshire, England, with one fair, on July 15. for horses, horned cattle, and toys.

UPLAND, a province of Sweden, which is a sort of a peninsula, bounded on the W. by Westmania and Castria, on the N. E. by the Baltic Sea, and on the S. by the sea of Sudermania, or Sunderland. It is about 70 miles in length, and 45 in breadth, is very populous and fertile in corn, and has mines of iron and lead. Stockholm is the capital town.

* **UPOTTERY**, a village in Devonshire, England, with one fair, on October 24. for bullocks, sheep, and toys.

UPPINGHAM, a town of Rutlandshire, England, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on March 7, and July 7, for horses, horned cattle, and coarse linen-cloth. It is seated on an eminence, and is a pretty compact, well-built place, with a very good free-school, and an hospital; 6 miles S. of Oakham, and 90 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 45. W. lat. 52. 36. N.

UPSAL, a considerable town of Sweden, in Upland, with a famous university, and an archbishop's see. The streets are long, and so straight, that from the market-place the four gates of the town may be seen. It has neither walls nor ramparts, but magnificent palaces. In 1702 there was a fire, which reduced three public buildings to ashes: namely, the ancient royal palace, which is now level with the ground; the cathedral church, which had two handsome steeples and clocks, now rebuilt, but the steeples are not so high as before. The other was the royal college of the university, which

makes much the same appearance as it did before. The public library, which is one of the handsomest buildings of these northern countries, escaped the flames, and contains above 60,000 volumes. The archbishop is primate of the kingdom, and consecrates the king in the cathedral church. It is seated on the river Sala, which divides it in two, and is 35 miles N. W. of Stockholm, and 135 W. S. W. of Abo. Lon. 17. 48. E. lat. 59. 52. N.

UPTON, a town of Worcestershire, England, with a market on Thursdays, and 4 fairs, on Thursday after Midlent, and on Thursday in Whitsun-week, for horses, cattle, and sheep; and on July 10, on Thursday before September 21, for horses, sheep, and leather. It is seated on the river Severn, over which there is a bridge and is a well built place, said to be of great account in the time of the Romans. It is 11 miles S. of Worcester, and 101 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 55. W. lat. 51. 59. N.

URABA, a province of S. America, in Terra Firma, lying on a gulph of the same name, in the government of Carthagena, to the E. of the province of Darien.

URANIBURG, was formerly a magnificent castle of Denmark, in the little island of Huen, in the middle of the the Sound. It was built by Tycho Brahe, a celebrated astronomer, who made his observations there, which are since published. The castle is now in ruins. Lon. 12. 58. E. lat. 55. 54. N.

* **URBAIN**, St. a town of France, in Champagne, and in the diocese of Châlons, seated on the river Marne, with a Benedictine abbey.

* **URBANEA**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see. It was built by pope Urban VIII. on the river Metro, 12 miles S. of Urbino. Lon. 12. 40. E. lat. 43. 34. N.

URBANO, a town of North America, in Middlesex-county, seated on the S. W. bank of Rappahannock river.

URBINO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the pope, and capital of the duchy of Urbino, with an old citadel, an archbishop's see, and a handsome palace, where the dukes formerly resided. The houses are very well built, and great quantities of fine earthen-ware are made here. It is seated on a mountain, between the rivers Metro and Foglia, 18 miles S. of Rimini, 58 E. of Florence, and 120 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 12. 40. E. lat. 43. 46. N.

URBINO, the duchy of, a province of Italy, in the territory of the church, bounded on the N. by the Gulph of Ve-

nice, on the S. by Perugino and Umbria, on the E. by the Mark or Marche of Ancona, and on the W. by Tuscany and Romagna, being about 55 miles in length, and 45 in breadth. Here is great plenty of game, as well as fish; but the air is not very wholesome, nor is the soil fertile. Urbino is the capital town.

* **URCHISE**, St. a town of France, in Auvergne, and in the diocese of St. Flour.

* **URGANTZ**, or **JURGANTZ**, a town of Asia, in the county of Turkomans, 240 miles E. of the Caspian Sea, and 70 S. of the Lake Aral. It was formerly a very considerable place, having been 4 miles in circumference. The houses were all built with mud-walls, and there was one bazar, or long covered street, where merchandises were sold; but in 1746 a traveller, who saw it, affirms it is now in ruins, and that no other public buildings remain but a mosque. Lon. 60. 25. E. lat. 40. 55. N.

URGEL, an ancient town of Spain, in Catalonia, and capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Sagra, in a plain fertile in corn, and in the midst of very high mountains, planted with vineyards, 60 miles W. of Perpignan, and 75 N. by W. of Barcelona. Lon. 1. 44. E. lat. 42. 32. N.

URI, the most southern canton of Switzerland, and the fourth in rank, whose inhabitants are Roman Catholics. It is bounded on the N. by the canton of Schwitz, and the lake of the four cantons, on the E. by the Grisons and the canton of Glaris, on the S. by the bailiwicks of Italy, and on the W. by the canton of Underwald, and part of Bern. It is about 30 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and full of dreadful mountains, among which is the celebrated Mount St. Gothard; however, there is a valley tolerably fertile. Altdorf is the principal town.

* **URGONS**, a town of France, in Gascony, in the Landes, and in the diocese of Dax.

** **URLINGFORD**, situated in the county Kilkenny, province of Leinster, above 61 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 12 May, 15 August, and 12 October.

URQUART, a castle of Scotland, in the shire of Inverness, seated on the N. side of Lochness.

USBECKS. See **BOCHARIA**.

USCOPIA. See **SCOPIA**.

USEDOM, an island of Germany, in Pomerania, seated at the mouth of the river Oder, on the Baltic Sea, between which, and the island of Wollon, is a passage called the Swin. It is subject to

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the king of Prussia, and had formerly a considerable town of the same name, which was almost reduced to ashes in 1473. Lon. 14. 11. E. lat. 54. 6. N.

USBRCHS. See UZARCHÉ.

USHANT, an island of France, on the coast of Brittany, and opposite to Conquet. It is 8 miles in circumference, containing several hamlets, and a castle. Lon. 5. 0. W. lat. 48. 30. N.

USK, a town of Monmouthshire, England, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on Monday after Trinity, and October 18, for horses, lean cattle, and puddler's ware, seated on the river Usk, over which there is a bridge, and is a large place, with well built stone-houses. It is 12 miles S. W. of Monmouth, and 108 W. by N. of London. Lon. 2. 56. W. lat. 51. 41. N.

USK, a river of Wales, which rises on the W. of Brecknockshire, runs S. E. through that county and Monmouthshire, and falls into the mouth of the Severn, having passed by Brecon, or Brecknock, Usk, and Newport.

** USK, situated in the county Kildare, province of Leinster. Fairs held Thursday before 12 May, 1 Thursday and Friday in October.

** USNEACH, a mountain in the county Westmeath, province of Leinster; on which fires were kindled by the Druids on the first of May, in honour of Beal, or the Sun.

* USSEL, a town of France, in Limosin, and the chief place of the duchy of Ventadoure, five miles from a castle of that name. Lon. 2. 15. E. lat. 45. 32. N.

USSON, a town of France, in Auvergne, with the title of a marquisate, 10 miles from Brioud; but it is come to nothing since the castle was demolished.

USTIANO, a town of Italy, in the Cremonese, seated on the river Oglio, 12 miles N. E. of Cremona. Lon. 10. 8. E. lat. 45. 17. N.

UTICA, a town of Africa, famous for the death of Cato, supposed to be the modern BISERTA, which see.

UTOXETER, or UXETER, a town of Staffordshire, England, with a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs, on May 6, and July 31, for horned cattle and sheep, and on September 19, for strong black colts and horned cattle. It is pleasantly seated on a rising ground near the river Dove, among excellent pastures for feeding and breeding cattle. It is pretty large, but not very well built, and its market is the greatest in this part of England, for corn, cattle, hogs, sheep, butter, and cheese. It is 14 miles N. E. of Staf-

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ford, and 125 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 50. W. lat. 53. 10. N.

UTRECHT, a handsome, pleasant, and celebrated town of the United Provinces, capital of a province of the same name, with a famous university. It is large, well fortified, of a square form, and about three miles in circumference, without its four suburbs, which are considerable. The steeple of the cathedral is very high, and the handsomest in the United Provinces. There are a great number of churches, as also hospitals for orphans and foundlings, and old men and women. All the avenues to this city are very handsome, and the environs are full of gardens walks, and groves, which, added to the purity of the air, renders Utrecht one of the most agreeable places to live in, in these parts, and accordingly a great many people of distinction resort hither. Here the peace was concluded in 1713. between France, England, Portugal, Prussia, Savoy, and Holland; and here the Union of the Seven Provinces was begun in 1579. It is seated on the ancient channel of the Rhine, 18 miles S. E. of Amsterdam, 27 N. E. of Rotterdam and 35 N. W. of Nimeguen. Lon. 5. 8. E. lat. 52. 7. N.

UTRECHT, one of the United Provinces, in the Netherlands, bounded on the N. by the Zuider-Zee, and part of Holland, on the E. by Veluwe and Guelderland, on the S. by the Rhine, which separates it from Betau, on the W. by Holland. The air is very healthy here; nor are there any inundations to fear as in other provinces; besides the soil is fertile, and the country is pleasant; the length of it is not above 30 miles, and the breadth is no more than 20.

** UTRECHT, a small village on the N. W. end of Long Island, New York, 8 miles N. W. of New York.

* UTZNACH, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, the capital of an ancient canton, seated pretty near the lake of Zurich.

USBECKS. See BOCHARA.

* UXBRIDGE, a town of Middlesex, England, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on July 31, and October 10, for horses, cows, and sheep. It is a large place, a mile in length upon the road, containing about 200 houses, and has several convenient inns for the entertainment of travellers. It is 18 miles W. of London. Lon. 0. 23. W. lat. 51. 31. N.

** UXBRIDGE, a town in Worcester-shire, Massachusetts-bay, near Black-stone river, 5 miles W. of Mendor.

* UZEDA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, and capital of a duchy of the same

same name, with a castle, 20 miles N. W. of Alcalá. Lon. 3. 13. W. lat. 40. 46. N.

* **UZEL**, a town of France, in Bretagne, in the diocese of St. Brieux. It carries on a very good trade, and is 17 miles S. W. of Brieux. Lon. 2. 52. W. lat. 48. 16. N.

* **UZERCH**, an ancient town of France, in Limosin, and in the diocese of Limoges, with a Benedictine abbey, seated on a craggy rock, at the foot of which the river Vellere runs. It is 27 miles S. E. of Limoges, and 217 S. of Paris. Lon. 1. 37. E. lat. 45. 27. N.

UZES, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, capital of Usege, with a bishop's see, and the title of a duchy. It is seated in a country abounding in corn, oil, silk, cattle, and good wine, 12 miles N. of Nîmes, 20 W. of Avignon, and 20 S. W. of Orange. Lon. 4. 27. E. lat. 44. 2. N.

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WAAG, a river of Hungary, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, on the confines of Poland, runs first from E. to W. and then turning S. passes by Leopoldstadt, falling into the Danube opposite to the island of Schut.

WAAL, or **WAHAL**, a river of the United Provinces, one of the branches of the Rhine, and runs from E. to W. through Betue, in the province of Guelderland. It passes by Nimeguen, Tiel, Bommiel, and Gorcum, and proceeding westward joins the Maese, then passes by Dort, and falls into the German Ocean below Briel.

* **WACHTENPONCK**, a town of the Netherlands, in Guelderland, seated in a morass, which, with the river Niers, is all its strength. It is 5 miles from Guedres. Lon. 6. 7. E. lat. 51. 23. N.

* **WADDARS**, a savage people of Asia, in the island of Ceylon. They live by themselves, and neither till the land nor feed cattle, but depend entirely upon their bows and arrows for subsistence, except being in quest of honey, which they meet with in the hollow trees. They have neither village nor house, and dwell near the rivers, under large trees. They go entirely naked, except a piece of cloth, which they wrap round their middles. They have a species of worship, but it is hard to say what it is, though the most civilized of them have a sort of temples, erected

to some particular god. They preserve the flesh of the game they kill, by putting it into hollow trees, with honey, and covering the hole through which they put it, with clay.

WADEBRIDGE. See **WAREBRIDGE**.

* **WADHURST**, a village in Suffex, England, 14 miles E. of East Grinstead, with two fairs on June 29, and November 1, for cattle and pedler's ware.

* **WADLEY**, a village in Berkshire, England, a mile and a half N. E. of Farringdon, with one fair on April 5, for horses and cows.

WAAS, a territory of the Netherlands, in the E. part of Austrian Flanders, extending from Ghent to Yfendick, along the river Scheld. There are fine meadows and good pastures, with plenty of corn and flax, besides horses that are in high esteem. St. Nicholas and Repulmond are the principal places.

WAGNINGEN, or **WAGENHEIM**, a town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, seated on the river Lech, 10 miles N. W. of Nimeguen. Lon. 5. 31. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

WAGRIA, a territory of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Holstein, bounded on the N. E. by the Baltic Sea, on the S. by the river Trave, and on the W. by Proper Holstein and Stormaria, being about 20 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. It is very fertile in corn, and Lubeck is the principal town.

* **WAHLESTAT**, a handsome town of Switzerland, and the chief place of a bailiwick of the same name, common to the Protestant cantons, and the canton of Glaris. It lies on the great road from Switzerland to Germany, to the country of the Grisons, and is seated at the E. end of a lake of the same name, 15 miles N. W. of Coira. Lon. 9. 14. E. lat. 47. 1. N.

WAIGATS, are straits between Nova Zembla and Russia, through which the Dutch attempted to find a N. E. passage to China, and sailed as far as the lat. of 75 deg. E. Lat. 72. 25. N.

* **WAINFLEET**, a town of Lincolnshire, England with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on the third Saturday in May, for cattle of all sorts; on July, and August 24, chiefly for pleasure; and on October 24, for rams and ewes. It is seated near the sea, in a fenny part of the country, and on the river Witham; it is a well compacted town, with an excellent free-school, 14 miles N. E. of Boston, and 124 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 20. E. lat. 53. 10. N.

WAKEFIELD, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Fridays.

Fridays, and two fairs, on July 4 and 5, for horses and hardware, and on November 12, for horses. It is an ancient and large town, seated on the river Colder; the houses are built chiefly with brick, and there is a handsome stone-bridge, on which Edward IV. erected a fine chapel, in remembrance of those who lost their lives in battle near that place. It is also noted for its cloth manufactory, and the market is large for wool, woollen stuff, corn, and provisions. It is 28 miles S. W. of York, and 179 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 28. W. lat. 53. 41. N.

WALACHIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, and in Upper Hungary, bounded on the N. by Moldavia and Transilvania, on the E. and S. by the river Danube, and on the W. by Transilvania, being 225 miles in length, and 125 in breadth. In the last war between the Turks and Christians, the latter having lost the fatal battle of Crotzka, were obliged to abandon the whole province to the Turks, in consequence of the treaty of Belgrade, concluded in 1739. It abounds in good horses and cattle, and there are mines of several kinds. The inhabitants consist of Hungarians, Saxons, and original natives, who are very indolent; a few only take the trouble to till the ground. However, the soil is so fertile, that it is capable of producing any thing; and there are good pastures, with wine, oil, and all manner of European fruits. The inhabitants are chiefly of the Greek church, and the religion is tolerated, as in all other parts of the Turkish dominions.

WALCHEREN, an island of the Netherlands, in the United Provinces, and the principal of Zealand. It is separated from the islands of N. and S. Beveland, by a narrow channel; and from Dutch Flanders by the mouth of the river Scheld; being surrounded on the other sides by the German Ocean. It is about nine miles in length, and eight in breadth, and lying very low, is subject to inundations, but is pretty fruitful, and has good arable and pasture lands. The capital town of this island, and of the whole province, is Middleburg.

WALCOURT, or **WALENCOURT**, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur, on the confines of Hainault, between the rivers Maese and Sambre. The French attempted to take it in 1689, but were obliged to retreat with great loss. It is seated on the river Eure, 12 miles S. of Charleroy, and 27 S. W. of Namur. Lon. 5. 30. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

WALDECK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a county of the same name, with a strong

castle, seated on the river Steinbach, 25 miles S. W. of Cassel, and 32 N. E. of Marburg. Lon. 19. 4. E. lat. 51. 10. N.

* **WALDECK**, a county of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, bounded on the E. and S. by the landgraviate of Hesse-Cassel, on the W. by the duchy of Westphalia, and on the N. by the bishopric of Paderborn, being about 30 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. It is a mountainous country, covered with woods, and there are mines of iron, copper, quick-silver, and alum. The principal town is of the same name, and subject to its own prince.

WALDEN, commonly called **SAFFRON-WALDEN**, a town in Essex, England, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on Midlent Saturday, for horses, and on November 1, for cows. It is well inhabited, and seated on an ascent, among pleasant fields of saffron, which is here cultivated. It was formerly noted for its castle and abbey; and not far from it was the stately house called Audley-end, accounted as magnificent as any in the kingdom, in the reign of king Charles II. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and a recorder. It has a fine large old church of the Gothic order, with a Presbyterian, a Baptist, and a Quakers meeting-house. It is a large straggling place, with nine streets not paved. A great deal of malt is made here. It is 27 miles N. W. by N. of Chelmsford, and 42 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 20. E. lat. 52. 4. N.

WALDENSIS. See **VAUDOIS**.

* **WALDESHAM**, a village in Kent, England, five miles S. of Sandwich, with one fair, on Whit-Tuesday, for pedlar's ware.

WALDKIRK, a small town of Germany, in Aultrian Briggaw, and in an island formed by the river Eltz, five miles from Friburg. Lon. 8. 3. E. lat. 48. 9. N.

WALDSCHUT, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and one of the four forest-towns, subject to the house of Austria. It is seated at the place where the river Schult falls into the Rhine, at the entrance of the Black Forest, 17 miles W. of Schaffhausen, and eight N. E. of Lauffenburg. Lon. 8. 12. E. lat. 47. 38. N.

WALES, a principality in the W. of England, comprehending 12 counties, namely, Anglesea, Carnarvonshire, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Merionethshire, and Montgomeryshire, in N. Wales; Brecknockshire, Cardiganhire, Carmarthenhire, Glamorganshire, Pembrokehire, and Radnorshire, in S. Wales. This country is, for the most part, mountainous,

tainous, but its produce sufficient for the maintenance of the inhabitants. It is the country where the ancient Britons fled, when this island was invaded by the victorious Saxons, they are now called Welch, and continue to preserve their own language. The western part is bounded by St. George's Channel, and the Irish Sea, the southern by the Bristol Channel; the northern by the Irish Sea; and the eastern by the counties of Chester, Salop, Hereford, and Monmouth. It contains 751 parishes, 58 market-towns, and above 300,000 people. The air is clear and sharp, but the cattle small, and provisions in general good and cheap. Wales is particularly remarkable for goats, which naturally delight in hilly countries; for few they use wood, coals, and turfs. They have several creeks and harbours, for ships, but the most remarkable is Milford-Haven, where 1000 vessels may safely ride at a time. It is watered with many rivers, of which the principal are the Dee, Wye, Uik, Conway, Cluyd, and Twy. The principal towns must be sought for under the names of the counties.

WALES, NEW, a county of North America, on the S. W. coast of Hudson's Bay, now in possession of the Hudson's Bay company.

WALKENREID, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Thuringia. It is seated on the river Sorge, in the county of Hoenstein, and on the confines of the principality of Calenberg, 20 miles S. W. of Halberstadt. Lon. 11. 5. E. lat. 51. 53. N.

**** WALKERS-TOWN**, situated in the King and Queen's-county Virginia, America; on the N. side of Maltaforey-river, 15 miles N. E. from Newcastle.

*** WALLBURD**, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Basle or Basil, with a castle, built on a high rock, seated at the foot of Mount Jura, an important passage. It is 13 miles S. of Basil, and 15 N. E. of Soleure. Lon. 7. 35. E. lat. 47. 22. N.

WALLINGFORD, a town in Berkshire, England, with two markets, on Thursdays and Fridays, and four fairs, on Tuesday before Easter, for pleasure; June 24, for horses; September 29, for hiring servants; and December 17, for fat hogs. It is seated on the river Thames, over which there is handsome stone-bridge, and is a place of great antiquity, having been surrounded with a wall a mile and a half in circumference. It had also a strong castle, now demolished. It had likewise four parish-churches, two of which were demolished in the late civil wars. It is now a corpo-

ration, sends two members to parliament, has a free-school, and a handsome market-house, in which the magistrates keep the sessions. It is 14 miles N. W. of Reading, and 46 W. of London. Lon. 1. 1. W. lat. 51. 36. N.

**** WALLINGFORD**, a town of America, in Newhaven-county, Connecticut, 3 miles S. W. from Durham.

WALLOONS, a name formerly given to the inhabitants of Flanders, and to those of the Austrian and French Netherlands.

WALPO, a town of Hungary in Slavonia, and capital of a county of the same name, with a fortified castle, seated on the river Walpo, 20 miles W. of Esseck, and 110 S. of Buda. Lon. 19. 22. E. lat. 45. 35. N.

**** WALPOLE**, a town in Suffolk-county, Massachusetts-bay, 6 miles from Wrentham.

WALSALL, a town of Staffordshire, England, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs, on February 24, Whit-Tuesday, and Tuesday before October 10, for horses and cattle. It is seated on the side of a hill, is a corporation with pretty good houses, several manufactories in iron, such as nails, bridle-bits, stirrups, spurs, and other things of that kind; and has been also greatly noted for bellows. It is 15 miles S. of Stafford, and 113 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 56. W. lat. 52. 46. N.

WALSHAM, a town in Norfolk, England, with a market on Tuesdays, but no fairs. It is seated upon a level, not far from the sea, and is a pretty handsome place, 7 miles E. of Norwich, and 116 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 31. E. lat. 52. 40. N.

*** WALSHAM, NORTH**, a town in Norfolk, England, with a market on Thursdays, and a fair on Ascension-day, for bullocks and horses. It has one church, but part of the steeple has been down for several years, and about 400 houses, with pretty good streets, paved and tolerably wide. Lon. 1. 30. E. lat. 52. 55. N.

WALSINGHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on Whit-Mondays, for horses and pedler's ware. It is seated near the sea, and is but a small place to what it was formerly, it having been much frequented by pilgrims, who came to pay their devotions at a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and where there is a spring called the Virgin Mary's, or the Holy-Well; and upon a stone at the edge of it is a cross, where the people used to kneel, and to throw in a piece of gold, while they wished for any thing they wanted.

Here

Here are also the ruins of an old abbey, and a friary, both demolished in the reign of Henry VIII. It has still one church, a quakers meeting, and about 300 houses, mostly mean ones; the streets are not paved, and generally dirty. It is 25 miles N. W. of Norwich, and 116 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 53. E. lat. 52. 56. N.

WALTHAM ON THE WOULD, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, on September 19, for horses, horned cattle, hogs, and goods of all sorts. It is a pretty good town, seated in a wholesome air, but the market is almost disused. It is 19 miles N. E. of Leicester, and 91 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 46. W. lat. 52. 51. N.

* **WALTHAM**, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs, on the second Friday in May, for horses and toys, on July 24, for cheese and toys, and on the first Friday after October 10, for horses, stockings, and toys. It is eight miles S. of Winchester, and 65 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 20. W. lat. 50. 57. N.

** **WALTHAM**, a small town of North America, in Middlesex-county, Massachusetts-bay, 5 miles S. E. from Concord.

WALTHAM ABBEY, a town in Essex, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on May 14, and September 25 and 26, for horses, cows, and hogs. It is so called from its abbey, and is seated on the river Lee, where it forms several small islands. It is a pretty good place, considering it is so near London, from which it is only twelve miles N. by E. Lon. 0. 3. E. lat. 51. 42. N.

WALTHAM ST. LAWRENCE, a village in Berkshire, five miles S. W. of Maidenhead, with one fair on August 10, for horses and cattle.

* **WALTINGBRUCH**, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the right bank of the river Aich.

* **WALTON ON THAMES**, a village in Surry, eight miles W. of Kingston, with one fair, on Wednesday in Easter-week, for horses, cattle, and sheep. There is now a bridge over the Thames at this place, which has been lately built.

* **WANBOROW**, a village in Surry, 3 miles W. of Guildford, with one fair on September 4, for horses, cattle, and sheep.

WANGEN, a small imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia. The inhabitants are papists, and carry on a great trade in paper and hardware. It is seated on the river Overarg, 17 miles

N. E. of Lindaw, and 30 E. of Constance. Lon. 9. 56. E. lat. 47. 38. N.

* **WANGEN**, a town of France, in Lower Alsace, in the bailiwick of Walsalonne, seated on the side of a mountain, and surrounded with a wall three feet thick; it is eight miles N. W. of Strasbourg. Lon. 7. 42. E. lat. 48. 38. N.

WANTAGE, a town of Berkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on the first Saturday in March, July 13, and September 17, for horses, cows, calves, hogs, cheese, and hops. It is seated on a branch of the river Ock, and was formerly noted for the cheapness of butcher's meat in its market. It is 12 miles S. by W. of Oxford, and 59 W. of London. Lon. 1. 16. E. lat. 51. 35. N.

WARADIN, a large and strong town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name, with a strong citadel, and a bishop's see. It was taken by the Turks in 1650, but the Imperialists retook it in 1692. It is seated on the river Setes Keres, 17 miles N. of Jula, and 120 N. of Belgrade. Lon. 21. 5. E. lat. 47. 5. N.

* **WARADIN**, a strong town of Slavonia, and capital of a county of the same name, belonging to the house of Austria; seated on the river Drave on the confines of Syria, 30 miles S. W. of Kaniska, and 34 N. E. of Zagrab. Lon. 16. 15. E. lat. 46. 46. N.

* **WARBERG**, a town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, and in the province of Halland, 30 miles S. of Gottenburg, with a castle and a harbour. Lon. 11. 46. E. lat. 57. 12. N.

WARBORG, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, in the bishopric of Paderborn, and on the frontiers of the landgraviate of Hesse. It is moderately large, having two suburbs, and was formerly imperial and hanseatic, but now belongs to the bishopric of Paderborn, and is seated on the river Dymel, 20 miles S. E. of Paderborn. Lon. 9. 19. E. lat. 51. 33. N.

WAREBRIDGE, or **WADERBRIDGE**, a town in Cornwall, England, whose market is disused, but it has three fairs, on May 12, June 22, and October 10, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is seated on the river Camel, and is noted for its bridge over that river, which is the handsomest and strongest in the county, being supported by about 20 arches. It is 20 miles W. of Launceston, and 237 W. by S. of London. Lon. 5. 4. W. lat. 50. 35. N.

* **WARD**, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, 15 miles from Ripen, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name.

WARDHUY, a sea-port town of Norwegianian

wegian Lapland, seated on an island of the same name, very small, and near the continent. It has an old fort where the governor resides, and a street consisting of poor cottages. The government of this province extends from the gulph of Otrasion to Muscovite Lapland, and comprehends the most northern part of Norway, which produces little or nothing, except a few pastures. The town is 120 miles E. N. E. of the N. Cape. Lon. 31. 12. E. lat. 70. 23. N.

WARR, a town in Hertfordshire, England, with a market on Tuesdays, and one fair, on the first Tuesday in September, for horses, and other cattle. It is seated on the river Lee, and is a handsome thoroughfare place, with several good inns, and is particularly noted for its great bed, and for the New River which begins to be cut not far from thence, and brings water to London, for the service of that city. It is 21 miles N. of London. Corn and malt are almost constantly sent from hence to London, by the river Lee, which falls into the Thames near Bow. Lon. 0. 3. E. lat. 51. 50. N.

WARHAM, a town of Dorsetshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on April 7, July 5, and September 11, for hogs and cheese. It is seated between the rivers Frome and Biddle, where they fall into Luckford Lake, and where there is a good harbour for ships. It was a very large place, and had several churches, now reduced to three; it a so had a wall and a castle; but has suffered so much by the various turns of fortune, that it is now only the shadow of what it was, and its harbour is choked up; however, it still sends two members to parliament, and is 20 miles E. of Dorchester, and 109 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 16. W. lat. 50. 43. N.

* **WARSA**, a handsome town of Poland, in the duchy of Masovia, and in the palatinate of Czerlk, seated on the river Palla. Lon. 21. 15. E. lat. 51. 35. N.

WARWORTH, a village in Northumberland, England, five miles S. E. of Alnwick, seated on the river Cocket, with a castle, in which is a chapel cut out of a rock. It has two fairs, on April 25, if on Thursday, if not on Thursday before, for hats, shoes, linen, and woollen cloth; and on November 22, if on Thursday, if not, on Thursday before, for horned cattle, shoes, hats, and peeler's ware.

WARMINSTER, a town in Wiltshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on April 11, August 10, and September 11, for cattle, sheep,

hogs, and cheese. It is seated at the the spring-head of the river Willyborne, was formerly a place of good account, and is now a pretty large town, having one church, with a chapel, and several good inns. It is 22 miles W. of Salisbury, and 99 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 15. W. lat. 51. 11. N.

WARNEMUNDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Mecklenburg. It is a fortified bulwark, seated on the Baltic Sea, at the mouth of the river Warnow. The Swedes had a house here to take toll, but in 1710, when their affairs were upon the decline, the duke of Mecklenburgh put a garrison in it. It is 26 miles N. E. of Wismar. Lon. 12. 26. E. lat. 54. 4. N.

WARNETON, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders; seated on the river Lys, five miles from Ypres, and eight N. W. of Lille. Lon. 3. 4. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

* **WARNHAM**, a village in Suffex, England, two miles N. W. of Hortham, with one fair, on Whit-Tuesday, for pealer's ware.

** **WARREN'S-TOWN**, situated in the county of Meath, province of Leinster; fairs held 1 January, 25 April, 22 June, and 2 September.

WARRINGTON, a town in Lancashire, England, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on July 18, and November 13, for horses, horned cattle, and cloth. It is seated on the river Mersey, over which there is a curious stone bridge, leading into Cheshire. It is a large handsome place, whose market is well supplied with corn, cattle, provisions, and fish. It is 33 miles N. N. W. of Newcastle under Lyne, and 182 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 45. W. lat. 53. 23. N.

WARSAW, a large and populous town of Poland, and capital of Mazovia surrounded with walls and ditches, and defended by a fort. It contains a magnificent palace, where the king usually resides; besides which there is another, which goes by the name of Casimir. It is divided into the Old and New Town, to which may be added the suburbs of Cracow and Praga, both very well built. It is looked upon as the capital of Poland, because it is the residence of the kings, the place where they are elected, and where the diets meet. The election is made in a field called Colo, about a mile from the town, in the middle of which is a building like a hall. It is seated at the end of large open fields, on the river Vistula, 160 miles S. E. by S. of Dantzick, 130 N. N. E. of Cracow, and

and 300 N. E. by N. of Vienna. Lon. 21. 6. E. lat. 52. 14. N.

* **WARSOP**, a village in Nottinghamshire, England, four miles S. of Mansfield, with two fairs, on Whit-Monday, and November 17, for cattle and horses.

WARSOVIA. See **MAZOVIA**.

WARTA, a river of Poland, which has its source in the palatinate of Cracow, and crosses those of Sirad, Kalisch, and Posenia; and having received the Netic, on the confines of the marquisate of Brandenburg, it proceeds to discharge itself into the Oder at Custrin.

WARTA, a town of Lower Poland, in the palatinate of Sirad, seated on the river Warta, 12 miles below Sirad, and 57 miles S. E. of Posen. Lon. 18. 0. E. lat. 51. 41. N.

WARTENBURG, a town of Germany, in Silesia, and capital of a lordship of the same name, near the confines of Poland. It was surrounded with walls and ditches, and defended by a castle; but in 1742, entirely reduced to ashes, except the castle. It is 22 miles N. E. of Breslaw. Lon. 17. 42. E. lat. 51. 19. N.

** **WARWICK**, a county of Virginia, N. America, lying S. E. of York-county.

** **WARWICK**, a town of America, in Providence-county, Rhode-island colony, near the mouth of Pantuxet river.

WARWICK, the capital town of Warwickshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on May 12, July 5, and November 8, for horses, cows, and sheep; and on September 4, for horses, cows, sheep, and cheese. It is seated on a rock near the river Avon, and all the passages to it are cut through the rock; nor is there any way to go to this place, but over a water. It was fortified with a wall, which is now in ruins; but it has still a strong and stately castle, the seat of lord Brooke. It is a large corporation, contains two parish-churches, and in that of St. Mary's are several handsome tombs. The houses are well-built, and the town principally consists of one regular built street, at each end of which is an ancient gate; the assizes and general quarter sessions are held here. It is adorned with a good free-school, and a market-house. It has also a noted hospital, called St. James's, for 12 decayed gentlemen, who have each 20 pounds a year, and the chaplain 50. It is well inhabited, enjoys a good trade, sends two members to parliament, and is 39 miles N. E. of Gloucester, 15 S. W. of Coventry, and 84 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 36. W. lat. 52. 20. N.

WARWICKSHIRE, an English coun-

ty, 47 miles in length, and 27 in breadth: bounded on the W. by Worcestershire; on the S. by Oxford and Gloucestershire; on the E. by Northampton and Leicestershires; and on the N. by Staffordshire. It contains 21,970 houses, 131,800 inhabitants, 158 parishes, 17 market-towns, and sends six members to parliament. The air is mild and healthful, and the soil fertile, producing corn and pastures, particularly in the S. part called the Vale of Red Horse. The commodities are much the same as in other counties; and it has iron-mines. Warwick is the shire town.

WARWICK, or **VARWICK**, a small town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders, seated on the river Lys, 8 miles S. E. of Ypres. Lon. 2. 58. E. lat. 50. 46. N.

WASRIGNE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, 10 miles from the town of Namur. Lon. 4. 36. E. lat. 50. 26. N.

* **WASCOW**, a territory of France, comprehending a great part of Lower Alsace.

* **WASSERLONE**, a town of France, in Alsace, seated on the river Massick, with a strong castle, built upon a high mountain. There is a weekly market here, well frequented.

* **WASSERBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and regency of Munich. It is a well-built place surrounded on all sides by mountains, and has a castle, which the Austrians became masters of in 1742. It is 25 miles E. by S. of Munich, and 28 N. W. of Saltzberg. Lon. 12. 13. E. lat. 48. 4. N.

WATCHET, a town in Somersetshire, England, with a market on Saturdays; and one fair, on August 25, for cattle, seated on the Severn Sea, at the mouth of a pretty good harbour, frequented by coal ships. It is 14 miles N. W. of Bridgewater, and 152 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 25. W. lat. 51. 12. N.

* **WATERLOO**, an island in the South Seas, discovered by Captain Cook. It is about six leagues in circuit, is a beautiful spot, with a surface covered with verdure, and composed of hills and plains. The soil, in some parts, is light and sandy; but further up the country, a reddish cast was seen on the rising grounds, where the islanders build their houses, which are long and spacious. The manners of the people of this island, their general habits of life, and their method of treating strangers, greatly resemble those that prevail at Otaheite, and its neighbouring islands. There is also a great similarity between their religious opinions and ceremonies. From every circumstance, indeed, it may be considered

considered as indubitable, that the inhabitants of Watecoo, derive their descent from the same stock, which has so remarkably diffused itself over the immense extent of the southern ocean. Lon. 201. 45. E. lat. 21. 1. S.

**** WATERFORD**, a county, in the province of Munster; bounded on the W. by the county of Cork, S. by the ocean, on the N. by the river Suir, which parts it from the counties of Tipperary and Kilkenny, and on the E. by its own Haven, which separates it from the county of Wexford. It is in length from Passage to Ballymacpatrick, 38 miles; the breadth from Clonmel to Youghal-bay, is 15 miles, containing 259,010 Irish plantation acres, which are divided into 7 baronies, viz. 71 parishes and 4 boroughs, which with the county sends 10 members to parliament; chief city, Waterford.

**** WATERFORD** city, situated in the county of Waterford, province of Munster; it is a port, market and shire town, distant 74 miles from Dublin. It stands on the S. side of the river Suir; a broad and rapid river, without any bridge, and about 4½ miles from its junction with the Nore and Barrow, all which united form the harbour. This city is distant about eight miles from the sea, and is a most convenient port for foreign traffic; the harbour runs almost 12 miles up the country, nearly in a strait line, all the way deep and clear. Waterford was originally built in 879, but destroyed in 981; it was considerably enlarged by Strongbow in 1171, and still further in the reign of Henry VII. who granted considerable privileges to the citizens. Richard II. landed and was crowned here in 1399. In 1690 James II. embarked from hence for France, after the battle of the Boyne; and king William III. resided here twice, and confirmed its privileges. This city is governed by a mayor, and other magistrates, and sends two members to parliament; electors freemen and freeholders. It is the see of a bishop, who has here a fine palace, built of hewn stone with two fronts. To this bishopric that of Lismore was united in 1363, the cathedral is extensive and elegant, besides which there are three churches, (one of which is extremely beautiful and spacious) four Roman Catholic chapels, and places of worship for French Protestants, Presbyterians, Quakers and Anabaptists. The Court-house, Exchange, Custom-house, and Barracks, are handsome buildings; and the new Theatre and Assembly-rooms are fitted up in a very fine taste. There are several charity-schools and humane foundations well supported. The White-glass,

and other manufactures of Waterford are in a flourishing state; and its export of beef, butter, hides, tallow, pork, corn, &c. is considerable; to which the extensive inland navigation it has by means of the Nore, Suir, and Barrow greatly contributes; as they also do to the import trade, from the demand for foreign commodities in the several rich countries and flourishing towns through which these rivers flow. The trade it carries on with Newfoundland, and of which it enjoys the principal share, is of the utmost importance, as upwards of 70 sail of shipping are employed in the supply of the banks with provisions, &c. and return from thence and the West-Indies with fish, rum, sugar and cotton, &c. Some idea of the provision trade here may be formed by the vast number of large hogs killed, which amounts to upwards of 3000 per week, during the season; and of butter there have been exported from hence, from 60, to 80,000 casks per year. The lat. of Waterford is 52. 10 N. and its lon. from London 7. 25 W. The quay of Waterford, which is above half a mile in length, and of considerable breadth, exceeds most in Europe. To it the largest vessels may conveniently come up, both to load and unload, and at a small distance opposite to it, may lie constantly a-float. There is a communication by a ferry boat, from this city to the county of Kilkenny. Fairs are held at Waterford 4 May, 24 June and 25 October. This city gives title of earl to the family of Talbot, that of viscount to the family of Lumley, and that of marquis to the earl of Tyrone.

? WATERLEIGH, a village in Gloucestershire, England, with one fair, on September 19, for cattle and horses.

**** WATER-TOWN**, a village of America, in Middlesex-county, Massachusetts-bay, seated on Charles-river, 3 miles W. of Cambridge.

*** WATFORD**, a town of Hertfordshire, England, with a market on Tuesdays, and one fair, on Trinity-Monday and Tuesday, for horses, cows, and sheep. It is seated on the river Colne, and is a large well inhabited place, whose market is supplied with plenty of corn. It is seven miles S. by W. of St. Alban's, and 17 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 17. W. lat. 51. 41. N.

WATLINGTON, a town in Oxfordshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on Lady-day, for pleasure, and on October 10, for cattle and hogs. It is seated under Chiltern-hills, on a small brook, which, with the continued ridge, divides this county from Buckinghamshire. It is 14 miles S. E.

S. E. of Oxford, and 43 W. of London. Lon. 1. 0. W. lat. 51. 37. N.

* **WATTEN**, a town of French Flanders, in the Chattelany of Bourbourg, seated on the river Aa, five miles from St. Omer's, with an Augustine abbey.

WATTLESBURY, a village in Shropshire, England, seven miles W. of Shrewsbury, with one fair, on August 5, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep.

WATTON, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs, on June 29, September 29, and October 28, for toys and pleasure. It is seated in a flat, on the high road, and is a long place full of inns. It is 18 miles S. W. of Norwich, and 90 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 53. E. lat. 52. 36. N.

* **WAYEHORN**, a village in Kent, England, six miles S. of Ashford, with one fair, on October 2, for horses, cattle, and pedler's ware.

WAYHILL. See **WEYHILL**.

* **WEDMORE**, a village in Somersetshire, England, five miles S. of Axbridge, with one fair, on August 2, for cattle and sheep.

* **WEEK, ST. MARY**, a village in Cornwall, with two fairs, on September 19, and Wednesday 3 three weeks before Christmas-day, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth and a few hops.

* **WEERT**, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, and in the quarter of Bolduc, 12 miles from Ruremonde. Lon. 5. 38. E. lat. 51. 7. N.

* **WESTON**, a village in Lancashire, England, 12 miles W. of Preston, with one fair, on Tuesday after Trinity-Sunday, for horned cattle, and small ware.

* **WEETWOOD-BANK**, a place in Northumberland, one mile N. E. of Wooler, and 16 S. of Berwick, with one fair, on Whit-Tuesday, for black cattle, sheep, horses, and mercantile goods.

* **WEIBSTADT**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the bishopric of Spire, 20 miles S. E. of Heidelberg, and 10 N. W. of Hailbron. Lon. 9. 23. E. lat. 49. 19. N.

* **WEICHTERBACH**, a town of Germany, in Weteravia, and in the county of Isenburg, seated on the river Kintz, with a castle, where the count of Isenburg resides.

WEIDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle and palatinate of Bavaria, capital of a bailiwick belonging to the elector of Bavaria; seated on the river Nab, 15 miles above Pferimb, and 10 N. W. of Leuchtenburg. Lon. 12. 10. E. lat. 49. 34. N.

* **WEIGHTON**, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, England, seven miles W. of Wetherby, with two fairs,

on May 14, and September 25, for horses and sheep.

WEIL, of **WEYLL**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg. It is free and imperial, and the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. It is seated on the river Worm, 12 miles W. of Stutgard, and 20 N. of Tübingen. Lon. 8. 50. E. lat. 48. 46. N.

WEILBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in Weteravia, and county of Nassau. It is seated on the river Lohn, 22 miles N. E. of Nassau, 22 N. W. of Francfort, and 29 E. of Mentz. Lon. 8. 26. E. lat. 50. 18. N.

* **WEILHEIM**, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the river Lauter, with the title of a county.

WEIMAR, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Thuringia, with a large and magnificent castle, where the duke resides, and which has been lately built. The most remarkable things in this place are, the spacious hall in the castle, the rich library, the curious cabinet of medals and curiosities. It was formerly a particular county, but now belongs to the duchy of Saxe-Weimar. It is seated on the river Ilm, 20 miles N. E. of Erford, and 20 W. S. W. of Naumburg. Lon. 11. 52. E. lat. 51. 6. N. The duchy of Weimar is about 17 miles in length, and 10 in breadth, and lies between the territory of Erford, the bailiwick of Ekarsburg, and the river Sale in the county of Scharzburg.

WEINGARTIN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, subject to the elector Palatine; seated on the river Printz, 4 miles N. E. of Durlach, and 9 S. of Philipsburg. Lon. 9. 30. E. lat. 49. 5. N.

WEINHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and on the confines of the electorate of Mentz, subject to the elector Palatine. It is 10 miles N. of Heidelberg, and 5 E. of Worms. Lon. 8. 46. E. lat. 49. 35. N.

WEISBADEN, a town of Germany, in the territory of Weteravia, and county of Nassau, where there are mineral waters in high esteem. It is 13 miles W. of Frankfort. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 49. 56. N.

WEISELMUNDE, a fortress of Poland, in Regal Prussia, seated at the mouth of the river Vistula, below Dantzick, whose harbour it serves to defend. Lon. 18. 40. E. lat. 54. 24. N.

WEISSEL-RIVER. See **VISTULA**.

WEISSAMBURG, a town of France, in Alsace, and in the territory of Wagaw, on the frontiers of the Palatinate, and

and chief place of a bailiwick. It was formerly free and imperial, but was ceded to the French by the treaty of Ryswick, who demolished the fortifications. Between this place and Lauterburg, are the famous lines which the French obliged the Austrians to abandon in 1744. It is seated on the river Lauter, 10 miles S. W. of Landau, and 22 N. E. of Strasburg. Lon. 8. 11. E. lat. 48. 53. N.

WEISSENBURG, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Franconia, and in the bishopric of Aischstadt. The inhabitants are Protestants, who have two churches in this place, and in the territory of the Forest of Oaks, from which the inhabitants reap great advantages. It is seated on the river Rednitz, five miles N. of Papenheim, and 30 S. W. of Nuremberg. Lon. 11. 2. E. lat. 49. 4. N.

* **WEISSENBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the duchy of Saxony, on the frontiers of Brandenburg. It is 20 miles from Wirtemberg, and 20 from Dessau. Lon. 12. 31. E. lat. 52. 8. N.

WEISSENBURG, or **ALBA JULIA**, a town of Transylvania, and capital of a county of the same name, subject to the house of Austria. It is seated on the river Ompy, 37 miles S. of Clausenburg, with a strong citadel, an academy, and a bishop's see. Lon. 23. 15. E. lat. 46. 18. N.

* **WEISSENBURG**, or **STULWEISSENBURG**, a town of Lower Hungary, seated at the W. end of the Platten Sea, 36 miles S. W. of Buda; subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 18. 30. E. lat. 47. 22. N.

WEISSENFELS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marquisate of Misnia, where the duke of Saxe-Weissenfels resides. It is seated on the river Sala, 17 miles S. W. of Leipzig, and is remarkable for the victory which the Swedes gained here over the Austrians. Lon. 12. 15. E. lat. 51. 9. N.

WELCHPOOL, a town of Montgomeryshire, in N. Wales, with a market on Mondays, and six fairs, on the second Monday in March, the first Monday before Easter, June 5, first Monday after June 29, September 12, and December 16, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It is seated on the river Severn, in a rich vale, is the largest and best built corporation in the county, and has a very good trade. The market is considerable for cattle, provisions, and flannels. The castle, now called Powis Castle, is built of a reddish stone, and is a large stately structure. It is 19 miles W. of Shrews-

bury, 7 N. of Montgomery, and 176 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 5. W. lat. 52. 33. N.

** **WELCH-TRACT**, lands so called, in Newcastle-county, Pennsylvania, from its having been cultivated by Welchmen.

* **WELDON**, a village in Northamptonshire, England, eight miles N. W. of Oundle, with four fairs, on February 19, May 21, August 20, and September 19, for brass, pewter, hats, linen, woolen-cloth.

WELLAND, a river of Leicestershire, that runs eastward between the counties of Rutland and Northampton, and afterwards proceeds N. W. by Stamford, and through that part of Lincolnshire, called Holland, falling into a bay which divides the counties of Lincoln and Norfolk.

WELLINGBOROUGH, a town of Northamptonshire, England, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on Easter-Wednesday, for horses and hogs; and on Whit-Wednesday, for horses, horned cattle, and sheep. It is pleasantly seated on the ascent of a hill, and on the western banks of the river Nen. It is a large well inhabited place, enjoys a good trade, and is adorned with a handsome church, and a free-school. A dreadful fire happened here in July 1738, which, in six hours time, consumed above 300 dwelling houses; but it has been since rebuilt in a more handsome manner. It is 12 miles N. E. of Northampton, and 65 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 59. W. lat. 52. 16. N.

WELLINGTON, a town of Shropshire, England, with a market on Thursdays, and three fairs, on March 29, June 22, and November 17, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs. It is seated near Wreskin-hill, 12 miles E. of Shrewsbury, and 134 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 30. W. lat. 52. 40. N.

* **WELLINGTON**, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on Thursday before Easter, and Holy-Thursdays, for cattle. It is seated on the river Tone, and is a pretty good place, being three quarters of a mile in length upon the road. It is 15 miles N. E. of Exeter, and 151 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 25. W. lat. 50. 57. N.

* **WELLINGTON**, a village in Sussex, England, two miles N. of Lewes, with one fair, on Whit-Monday, for pedler's ware.

* **WELLOW**, a village in Somersetshire, England, five miles S. of Bath, with two fairs, on May 20, and October 17, for cattle.

* **WELLS**,

W E N

* **WELLS**, a sea-port town in Norfolk, England, seated in the northern part of the county. It has no market nor fair; but a large church, and a quakers meeting, with about 700 houses, and 4600 inhabitants. The streets are narrow, but some of them well paved. This town has a considerable corn trade, and is 27 miles N. of Swaffham, and 121 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 1. E. lat. 53. 1. N.

WELLS, a city of Somersetshire, England, with two markets, on Wednesdays, and Saturdays, and six fairs, on May 30, June 24, October 10, October 14, November 17, and November 30, for horses, oxen, sheep, and hogs. It is seated at the foot of a hill, and has its name from the wells and springs about it; and though it is but a small city, it is well inhabited, and is a bishop's see, together with Bath. The public and private buildings are very good; and the cathedral in particular is a stately pile, whose frontispiece at the W. end is adorned with images and carving. The bishop's palace is like a castle, being surrounded with walls and a moat; the houses of the prebendaries are handsome, and the market-house is a fine structure, supported by pillars. This city sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor and other officers. It is 16 miles S. of Bristol, and 120 W. of London. Lon. 2. 37. W. lat. 51. 12. N.

WELLS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, seated on the river Traun, 18 miles S. of Linz. Lon. 13. 53. E. lat. 48. 4. N.

** **WELLS**, situated in the county of Wexford, province of Leinster, 54 miles from Dublin. Also the name of a fair town in the county of Carlow, province of Leinster; fairs held Ascension-day and 11 December.

** **WELLS**, a pretty sea-port town of York-county, New-England, 10 miles from York.

WEM, a town in Shropshire, England, with a market on Thursdays, and 4 fairs, on May 6, and Holy-Thurday, for horned cattle, sheep, linen, and flaxseed; on June 29, and November 25, for horned cattle, horses, linen-cloth, and hogs. It is seated on the river Roden, and is a small place, but the market large for cattle and provisions. It is 9 miles N. of Shrewsbury, and 148 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 52. 50. N.

WENDOVER, a town in Buckinghamshire, England, with a market on Thursdays, and 2 fairs, on May 12, and October 12, for cattle. It is a borough-town, and sends two members to parliament. It is 7 miles S. E. of Aylesbury, and 39 W. by N. of London. Lon. 0. 35. W. lat. 51. 46. N.

W E R

WENER, a lake of Sweden, in Westrogothia, or W. Gothland, to the W. of the lake Weter, being about 75 miles in length, and in some places, 37 in in breadth.

** **WRNHAM**, a town in Essex-county, Massachusetts bay, seated between Ipswich and Beverly.

WENLOCK, a town in Shropshire, England, with a market on Mondays, and four fairs, on May 12, for cattle, horses, and sheep; July 5, for sheep; October 17, and December 4, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs. It is seated on the road from Worcester to Shrewsbury, is a corporation, and sends two members to parliament. It is 12 miles S. E. of Shrewsbury, and 151 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 30. W. lat. 52. 36. N.

* **WENSYSSEL**, a town of Denmark, in S. Jutland, and capital of a prefecture of the same name; seated on the river Rya, 17 miles N. W. of Alburg. Lon. 9. 40. E. lat. 57. 4. N.

WENSYSSEL, a small peninsula in Denmark, which makes the N. part of Jutland; bounded on the S. E. by the canal of Alburg; on the E. by the strait of Denmark; and on the N. and W. by the German Ocean. The principal town is of the same name.

WEOSLY, a town in Herefordshire, England, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on Holy-Thurday for horned cattle and horses; and the Thursday three weeks after, for horned cattle, horses, and coarse linen-cloth. It is pretty well seated, is an ancient borough, and sends two members to parliament. It had a pretty good trade formerly, which is now removed to Keynton. It is 8 miles N. W. of Hereford, and 130 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 41. W. lat. 52. 9. N.

WERBEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the Old Marche of Brandenburg; formerly a very strong and a well fortified passage on the river Elbe; but now all the fortifications are ruined. It is seated at the place where the river Havel falls into the Elbe, 60 miles N. W. of Berlin; and subject to the king of Prussia. Lon. 12. 12. E. lat. 53. 5. N.

WERCHTEREN, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, seated at the confluence of the rivers Demat and Dyle, 9 miles E. of Mechlin. Lon. 4. 49. E. lat. 51. 0. N.

WERDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Mark, with an abbey. The inhabitants are Protestants, under the protection of Prussia. It is seated on the river Roder, 10 miles

10 miles N. E. of Duffeldorp, and 10 E. of Duyfburg. Lon. 7. 1. E. lat. 51. 17. N.

WERDENBERG, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Glaris, and capital of a county of the same name; near the western banks of the Rhine, 16 miles E. of Glaris. Lon. 9. 25. E. lat. 46. 58. N.

WERLE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Munster, seated on the river Sisek; subject to the elector of Cologne. It is 30 miles S. of Munster. Lon. 7. 20. E. lat. 51. 35. N.

WERMELAND, a province of Sweden, in Westrogothia, or West-Gothland, bounded on the N. by Dalecarlia; on the E. by Westmania and Nericia; on the S. by the lakes Wenar and Dalia; and on the W. by the mountains of Norway; being about 100 miles in length, and 50 in breadth; but full of lakes and marshes, thin of people, and badly cultivated. Carenstadt is the principal town.

* **WERN**, a town in Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the bishopric of Munster, with a handsome monastery; seated near the Lippe. Lon. 7. 42. E. lat. 51. 35. N.

WERTHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and capital of a county of the same name, where the counts reside. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Turber and Maine, 20 miles W. of Wurtzburg. The county lies near the river Maine, between the archbishoprick of Mentz, and that of Wurtzburg, being 20 miles in length, and as much in breadth.

WESSEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Cleves, with a very strong citadel. It is a large handsome place, and the citadel stands on the Rhine, near the confluence of the Lippe. There are two Calvinist churches here, one for the Lutherans, and another for the Papists; but the regency of the town is in the hands of the Calvinists. It was formerly imperial and hanseatic, but now belongs to the king of Prussia, and is 25 miles S. E. of Cleves, and 45 N. of Cologne. Lon. 6. 37. E. lat. 51. 27. N.

WESERNBERG, a town of the Russian empire, in Esthonia, and in Wigland. It is pretty well fortified, and seated on the river Wifs, 45 miles S. E. of Revel, and 65 N. W. of Narva. Lon. 25. 48. E. lat. 59. 13. N.

WESER, a considerable river of Germany, and in Lower Saxony. It rises in the county of Henneburg, in Franconia, being then called the Werra. It passes

by Smalcald, crosses a corner of Thuringia, enters the duchy of Brunswick, and receives the Fuld at Munden. Then it assumes the name of Weser, runs along the confines of the circles of Westphalia and Lower Saxony, waters Corway, Hamelen, Minden, and Hoye; then it receives the Aller, runs by Bremen and Carlesburg, or Carlestadt, and falls into the German Sea, on the confines of the duchy of Bremen.

** **WESTBOROUGH**, a town in Worcester-county, Massachusetts-bay, 5 miles W. of Marlborough.

WESTBURY, a town of Wiltshire, England, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on the first Friday in Lent, and Whit-Monday, for pedler's ware. It is a pretty good place, sends two members to parliament, and the market is considerable for corn. It is 26 miles N. W. of Salisbury, and 95 W. of London. Lon. 2. 13. W. lat. 51. 16. N.

* **WESBURY**, a village in Shropshire, England, 7 miles W. of Shrewsbury, with one fair, on August 5, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

** **WESCHESTER**, a town and county in the province of New York, 11 miles N. E. from that city.

* **WESTERAS**, a considerable town of Sweden, capital of Wellmania, with a bishop's see, a citadel, and a famous college. It is a pretty large place, where they hold frequent fairs, and carry on a great trade in iron. Here, in the reign of Gustavus I. the kingdom of Sweden was made hereditary, which was before elective. It is seated on the Lake Meller, 12 miles N. E. of Coping, and 45 N. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 17. 0. E. lat. 59. 38. N.

WESTERBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the territory of Wetteravia, with a citadel, 35 miles N. of Mentz. Lon. 8. 18. E. 50. 26. N.

* **WESTFIELD**, a village in Suffex, England, 6 miles W. of Winchelsea, with one fair, on May 18, for cattle and pedler's ware.

WESTERN ISLANDS. See AZORES.

WESTERWICK, a sea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, seated on the Baltic Sea, 50 miles N. of Colmar, and 120 S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 16. 0. E. lat. 57. 40. N.

** **WESTFORD**, a village in Middlesex-county, Massachusetts-bay, where is a bridge that crosses Cave's branch of the Merimack river. It is 11 miles N. W. of Concord, and 3 S. E. of Groton.

WEST GOTHLAND, or WESTERGO-
THIA, the western part of Gothland, in Sweden, comprehending three provinces,
West

West Gothland Proper, Walia, and Wermeland. West Gothland Proper is bounded on the N. by the Lake Wenar and Wermeland, on the E. by the lake Weter, on the S. by Smaland and Halland, and on the W. by Catagat and Trolhetta, which separates it from Dalia and the government of Hahus, being about 112 miles in length, and 58 in breadth; the capital town is Gottenburg.

* **WESTHAM**, a village in Suffex, England, 12 miles W. of Hastings, with one fair, on September 4, for cattle and pedler's ware.

* **WEST-HADDON**, a village in Northamptonshire, England, six miles N. E. of Daventry, with one fair, on May 2, for hats, hardware, and cloth.

** **WESTHAM**, a town in Henrico-county, Virginia, situated on the N. side of James-river, 4 miles N. W. of Richmond.

* **WEST-HOFF**, a town of France, in Lower Alsace, and the chief place of a bailiwick, with a fortified castle, seated at the foot of a mountain. Lon. 8. 37. E. lat. 48. 37. N.

WESTLOW. See **EASTLOW.**

** **WEST-MAIN**: so New Wales, in the Northern countries of America, is commonly called. Here the Hudson's-bay company have several forts and settlements.

WESTMANIA, or WESTMANLAND, a province of Proper Sweden, between Sundermania, Gestricia, Nestricia, and Upland, being about 75 miles in length and 45 in breadth. The soil is not very fertile, but abounds in iron, copper, lead, and sulphur. There are also mines of silver; but they have given over working them.

WESTMEATH, a county in the province of Leinster; it is bounded on the N. by the county of Cavan, on the E. by the county Meath, otherwise called East Meath, on the W. by the county of Longford, and Lough Ree, which separates it from the county of Roscommon: it is divided into 13 baronies, containing 249,943 Irish plantation acres. Its length is 38 miles, and it is 21 miles in the greatest breadth. Beside the principal river, which is the Shannon, this county is watered by a great number of agreeable lakes; but intermixed with bogs; chief town Mullingar, which is the assizes and shire town for this county, and the second great fair in the kingdom for wool; this county contains 62 parishes, and 4 boroughs, and sends 10 members to parliament.

WESTMINSTER, a city of England, now generally included in London, but under a distinct government, whose power has been lately regulated by an act of par-

liament. The dean and chapter of Westminster appoint the high steward and high bailiff. The buildings within the liberty of Westminster, have of late been exceedingly increased, so that now they contain the houses of all the prime nobility and gentry in the kingdom. In Westminster, properly so called, is the palace of Whitehall, the Parliament-house, and Westminster-hall, where the supreme courts of justice for the kingdom are held. There is no bishop, but a dean and chapter belonging to the abbey, and which, with the liberty, sends two members to parliament. See **LONDON**.

WESTMORELAND, an English county, 40 miles in length, and 21 in breadth, bounded on the N. W. by Cumberland, on the W. and S. by Lancashire, and on the E. by Yorkshire. It contains about 6500 houses, 39,000 inhabitants, 26 parishes, 8 market-towns, and sends 4 members to parliament. The air is very sharp and cold, but healthy to those whose constitutions are able to bear it. It is a mountainous county, two of whose ridges cross the county, and run towards the sea to the S. W. where a bay of it washes this county. There are some vallies fruitful in corn and pastures, and the hills serve to feed a great number of sheep. The principal rivers are the Eden, the Ken, the Loan, the Eamon, the Tees, the Lowther, the Hunna, the Windler, the Lavenet-beck, and the Blinkern-beck. There are also four noted meers, or lakes, called Ulles-water, Broadwater, Horns-water, and Winander-meer. The principal town is Appleby.

WESTON, a small town in Middlesex-county, Massachusetts's-bay, about 12 miles W. from Cambridge, and about 2 or 3 miles N. of the falls of Charles river.

** **WESTPORT**, a post and fair town in the county Mayo, province of Connaught; fairs held 1 January, 25 May, 6 August, and 1 December.

* **WESTON-ZOVLAND**, a village in Somersetshire, England, with one fair, on September 29, for all sorts of cattle.

WESTPHALIA, one of the circles of Germany, bounded on the E. by the circle of Lower Saxony, on the S. by Hesse, Westerloede, and the Rhine, on the W. by the United Provinces, and on the N. by the German Sea. The air is cold but the soil produces pastures and some corn, though there are a great many marshes. The horses are large, and the hogs in high esteem especially the hams known by the name of Westphalia hams. The principal rivers are the Weser, the Embs, the Lippe, and the Rouer. It contains several sovereignties, as the bishoprics of Osnabrug,

Osnabrug, Munster, and Paderborn; the abbey of Corvey; the principality of Minden; the counties of Ravensburg, Tecklenburg, Ritburg, Lippe, Lemgow, Spiegleberg, Schawenburg, Hoyer, Diepholt, Delmenhorst, Oldenburg, Embden, East Friesland, Bentzen, Lingen, and Stenfor. These are to the N. of the river Lippe. To the S. of it are the abbey of Essen, and Verden; the town of Dortmund, the counties of Mark, Homburg, and Rencklinckhausen; the duchies of Westphalia, Berg, and Cleves. It has no capital; but Munster is the most considerable town.

* **WESTPHALIA**, the duchy of, is in the circle of Westphalia, and bounded on the N. by the bishoprics of Munster and Osnabrug, and the county of Lippe; on the W. by that of Mark; on the S. by the territories of Nassau; and on the E. by the counties of Witgenstein, Hartzfeld, Waldeck, and the landgraviate of Hesse: being about 40 miles in length, and 25 in breadth. It is a mountainous country, full of wood, but moderately fertile. Arensburg is the capital town.

WESTRAM, a town in Kent, England, with a market on Wednesdays, and one fair on September 19, for bullocks, horses, and toys. It is seated on the river Darent, on the confines of Surry, 14 miles N. W. of Tunbridge, and 24 S. S. E. of London. Lon. 0. 6. E. lat. 51. 18. N.

WESTROGOTHIA. See **WESTGOTH-LAND**.

WETER, a lake of Sweden, in Gothland, to the W. of the lake Wener. It is very large, being about 80 miles in length from N. to S. and 25 in breadth from E. to W.

WETTERAVIA, a province of Germany, in the circle of the Rhine, having the electorate of the Rhine on the W. and Hesse and the abbey of Fuld on the E. It is divided into two parts by the river Lohn; one of which is called Wetteravia Proper, and the North Wetteravia, or Wetterwald.

WETHERBY, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, with a market on Thursdays, and three fairs, on Holy-Thurday, August 25, and November 22, for horses, sheep, and hogs. It is seated on the river Wharfe, 14 miles W. of York, and 177 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 20. W. lat. 53. 57. N.

** **WETHERSFIELD**, a town in Hartford-county, Connecticut, situated on the W. side of Connecticut river, 3 miles W. of Glassbury, the same S. of Hartford, and 7 E. of Farmington.

WETZLAR, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Wetteravia, surrounded

with ditches and walls flanked with towers. The inhabitants are Protestants, and they have a council of 24 members. In 1693 the imperial chamber was transferred hither from Spire, on account of the wars which ravaged the Palatinate. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Lohn, Dille, and Dillen, five miles S. of Solmes, and 78 N. by E. of Spire. Lon. 8. 32. E. lat. 50. 26. N.

* **WEVELSFIELD**, a village in Suffex, England, 12 miles S. of E. Grinstead, with one fair, on July 29, for pedler's ware.

** **WEXFORD**, a maritime county in the province of Leinster, bounded by Wicklow on the N. St. George's Channel on the S. and W. and part of the counties of Carlow and Kilkenny on the E. It is in length from Hook Tower to Cross-Patrick, 39 miles; and the breadth from the mouth of Wexford-harbour, to Mount Garret, is 20 miles, containing 315,396, Irish plantation acres, 8 baronies, 109 parishes, 8 boroughs, and sends 18 members to parliament. The soil is various, in some places it is coarse and poor, in others fruitful both in corn and grass; the chief town is Wexford. The barony of Forth joins this town, where are the remains of an ancient British colony, planted there by Henry II. These people retain their native language, manners, and many singular customs to this day. They intermarry among themselves, and have intermixed little or none with the natives. Here it is probable the antient British or Celtic language hath been preserved, with less corruption than even in Britain, where the Danish Saxon and French languages have been interwoven with it. The inhabitants are remarkably industrious, cleanly to an extreme, and possessed of great simplicity of manners. In this county is Duncannon Fort, which commands the harbour of Waterford, in the county Waterford, province of Munster.

** **WEXFORD TOWN**, the capital of the county of that name, province of Leinster, 67 miles S. from Dublin. It is the shire and assizes-town for that county; also a market, post, and fair-town; situated near the sea, upon the river Slaney, which empties itself into the ocean here. It is governed by a mayor and other magistrates, and sends two members to parliament. The haven is very large, and the entrance is defended by two narrow necks of land, each forming an isthmus that stretch forward to meet each other, leaving an opening of about half a mile. It was called by the Danes who built it, Wexford, and was formerly a place of more

more strength and trade than at present. The first forces from England that attempted the conquest of this kingdom, landed here, a year before the earl of Pembroke. Here was the ceremony of the first English marriage performed, between Raymond (afterwards viceroy of Ireland) and the lady Basil, sister of Strongbow, earl of Pembroke; and this was the second town which Cromwell besieged, or that had the courage to oppose him. It is seated in a bottom, though where the castle stands is a rocky high hill, which overlooks the sea, and commands the port and town. There are several parts of the walls standing which are very thick. The gates yet remain, and it contains some handsome buildings. Near one of the gates is a small structure that covers a mineral well, which they call a spa; but the appearance of the water is not very inviting, as it is covered with an oily scum, but it has many virtues attributed to it, and is frequented by individuals, but not as much as formerly; at the end of the town are barracks for soldiers, formed out of the old castle, and which have a fine prospect of the harbour; most of the old buildings are made of stone of a reddish colour: the church is in the main street, of a modern taste, though partly built on the old foundation. The town consists of one long street, with some lanes on each side; there several ruins of ancient abbeys and religious houses interspersed; the church, market-house, and custom-house, are handsome, modern structures. The quay, like their trade, is not very extensive; their chief export is corn, particularly barley and malt, of which they export pretty large quantities; provisions of all kinds are plentiful and cheap here, and there is very fine wild-fowl to be had from the month of November to May. Fairs held 17 March, 1 May, 29 June, 24 August, and 1 November. Lat. 52. 15. N. lon. 6. 25. W. Wexford gives title of earl to the family of Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury in Great Britain. It returns two members to parliament; patronage in the families of Neville and Le Hunte.

WEXIO, a sea-port town of Sweden, in South Gothland, with a bishop's see, seated on the lake Salen, 50 miles W. of Calmar, and 155 S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 14. 57. E. lat. 56. 41. N.

* WYHILL, a village in Hampshire, three miles W. of Andover, with the largest fair in England, on October 10, for sheep, leather, hops, cheese, and other things of less consequence.

WYMOUTH. See MELCORN RE-
FUG.

** WYMOUTH, the oldest town of all Suffolk-county, in Massachusetts-bay, but it is not so considerable as it was formerly.

** WHALSCOVE, in the northern countries of America, the most northerly island of two, the other being Lovegrove, which is a fair opening to the westward of it. Whalscove lies S. of Brook-Cobham, or Marble island, the latter being in lat. 63.

WHERWEL, a village in Hampshire, England, three miles E. of Andover, with one fair, on September 14, for sheep and bullocks.

WHIDAH, or FIDAH, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, and to the W. of the Gold Coast; but its extent is uncertain. However it is about 10 miles along the sea-shore. It is a very populous country, and very well furnished with large villages; and there are so many small ones, that they are not above a musquet-shot from each other. The houses are small, and round at the top, and encompassed with mud-walls or hedges, together with a great number of all sorts of beautiful and lofty trees, which afford the most beautiful prospect in the world, insomuch that those that have been here, represent it as a perfect paradise. The fields are always green, and they cultivate beans potatoes and fruits; nor will the negroes here let a foot of ground remain uncultivated. Besides, they sow the very next day after they have reaped. They inhabitants are greatly civilized, and very respectful to each other, especially to their superiors, and they are also so industrious, that even the women are never idle. These brew the beer, dress the victuals, and sell all sorts of commodities at the market. Those that are rich employ their wives and slaves in tilling the land, and they carry on a considerable trade with the product, as well as in slaves; for some of them are able to deliver 1000 of the latter every month. The chief men have generally 40 or 50 wives, the principal captains 3 or 400, and the king 4 or 5000. However, they are extremely jealous, and, on the least suspicion, will sell them to the Europeans for slaves. If any one happens to touch one of the king's wives accidentally, he is doomed to perpetual slavery. This being considered, it is no wonder that the women are not fond of being the king's wives; nay, some of them will prefer a speedy death to such a miserable life. They live in a manner by guess, for they have no festivals nor distinction of days, hours, weeks, months, or years. The custom of circumcision is used here, but they

they are not able to tell why they use it, nor from whence it is derived. They are such great gamblers, that they will stake all they have at play, not excepting their wives and children. Their religion is very superstitious, for they have a vast number of idols; and they deify the most contemptible animal that they see first in a morning, not excepting even stocks and stones. However, they have a principal regard for snakes, very high trees, and the sea. An English factor newly come over, found a snake in the house belong to the factory, and killed it without the least scruple; which so incensed the negroes, that they were for revenging the death of the snake not only upon him that killed it, but upon the whole factory; but, by the force of presents, and the interposition of the people of the other factories, this affair was made up, and the snake honourably interred. However, to prevent the like accidents, they gave them warning not to do the like for the future. With regard to the animals they have oxen, cows, goats, sheep, and hogs, as well as tame fowls; such as turkeys, ducks and hens, which last are extremely plentiful. There are many wild beasts within land, such as elephants, buffaloes, tigers, several kinds of deer, and a sort of hares, with several uncommon animals, which we have not room to describe. The fruits are citrons, lemons, oranges, bananoes, tamarinds, and several others; and they have a vast number of palm-trees, from which they get their wine. There has been strange revolutions in these parts not many years ago: for the king, whose country is called Dahomy, has not only conquered this kingdom, but that of Ardra, next to it, and entirely ruined them. Their trade consisted of slaves, elephants teeth, wax, and honey. The English factory is 200 miles E. of Cape Coast Castle, within land. Bows, arrows, beautiful assaguays, and clubs, are the principal weapons of the nation.

**** WHIDDY-ISLAND**, anciently called **FUCIDA INSULA**, situated in the county Cork, province of Munster; it lies opposite to Bantry, and is a pleasant spot, of a triangular form, having a good deer-park and excellent soil; here are plenty of rabbits and some good orchards.

*** WHILLAN'S ROCKS**, so called, that lie between the mouths of Larne and Glenarm bays, in one of the Copland-islands, called Cross-island, in the county Down, province of Ulster.

WHITBY, a sea-port town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, but no fairs. It is commodiously seated on the river Esk,

near the place where it falls into the sea, over which there is a wooden-bridge. It has a custom-house, and near 100 vessels belonging to the place. It was formerly of great note for its abbey, of which there are some ruins still remaining. Among the sands on the shore are stones found resembling snakes without heads; but they are not peculiar to this place. It is 50 miles N. E. by E. of York, and 242 N. of London. Lon. 0. 24. W. lat. 54. 30. N.

WHITCHURCH, a town in Hampshire, England, with a market on Fridays, and 4 fairs, on April 23, June 29, and July 7, for toys, and October 19, for sheep. It was anciently more considerable than at present; for it is now a poor place, though a borough-town, and sends two members to parliament. It is 24 miles E. by N. of Salisbury, and 59 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 10. W. lat. 51. 15. N.

WHITCHURCH, a town of Shropshire, England, with a market on Fridays, and 4 fairs, on Whit-Monday, and October 28, for sheep, horned cattle, horses, hogs, flaxen and hempen cloth, and some woollen cloth. It is seated on the confines of the county near Cheshire, and is a pretty good place, whose old church was lately taken down, and a very large new one built in the room of it. It is 20 miles N. of Shrewsbury, and 152 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 40. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

*** WHITDOWN**, a village in Somersetshire, England, with one fair, on Whit-Monday, for bullocks and horses.

WHITEHAVEN, a sea-port town of Cumberland, England, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, on August 1, for merchandise and toys. It is seated on a creek of the sea, on the N. end of a great berg, or hill, washed by the tide of flood on the W. side, where there is a large rock, or quarry of hard white stone, which gives name to the place, and which, with the help of a strong stone wall, secures the harbour, into which small barks may enter. It is lately much improved in its buildings, and noted for its trade in pit-coal and salt, there being near it a prodigious coal-mine, which runs a considerable way into the sea. They have a custom-house here, and they carry on a good trade to Ireland, Scotland, Chester, Bristol, and other parts. It is 10 miles S. W. of Cattermouth, and 289 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 34. W. lat. 54. 36. N.

**** WHITECHURCH**, or **WHIT-CHURCH**, a parish in the county Waterford, province of Munster, it is of considerable extent; and also a place of this name,

name; in the county Cork, province of Munster, 119 miles from Dublin.

**** WHITE-HOUSE**, a seat in the county Down, province of Ulster, joining the bay of Carrickfergus, at which spot king William III. landed. It is about 3½ miles distant from Belfast.

**** WHITE RIVER**, a torrent issuing from the mountain of sulphur in Guadeloupe, one of the Caribbee Islands. It is so called as it often assumes that colour from the ashes and sulphur covering it, and falls into the river of St. Louis.

WHITE SEA, is a bay of the Frozen Ocean, so called, in the N. part of Mulcovy, lying between Russian Lapland and Samoyeda, at the bottom of which stands the city of Archangel. This was the chief port the Russians had before their conquest of Livonia.

*** WHITE-SMITH**, a village in Suffex; England, with two fairs, on May 21, for horned cattle, and horses, and on July 3, for horses.

*** WHITSUN ISLAND**, one of the Hebrides, in the S. Sea, in 55 d. 45 m. S. lat. and 168 d. 23 m. E. lon. About the size of Aurora. See AURORA.

*** WIATKA**, a duchy of Russia, bounded on the N. by Permian; on the S. by Casan; on the E. by Siberia; and on the W. by the Ossiacks. The chief town is of the same name, which has a bishop's see, and is defended by a citadel, 180 miles N. W. of Casan. Lon. 51. 35. E. lat. 58. 30. N.

WIBURG, a rich and trading town of the Russian empire, and capital of Carelia, in Finland, with a bishop's see, and a strong citadel. It was ceded to Russia by Sweden in 1721, and is seated at the bottom of a gulph, where it has a harbour, 67 miles N. by W. of Norrborg, and 250 N. E. of Riga. Lon. 29. 10. E. lat. 60. 56. N.

WIBURG, a considerable town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, with a bishop's see, remarkable for being the seat of the chief court of justice in the province. The hall where the council assembles has the archives of the country, and escaped the terrible fire that happened in the year 1726, and which burnt the cathedral church, that of the Black Friars, the town-house, and the bishop's palace; but they have all been rebuilt more magnificent than before. It is seated on the lake Weter, in a peninsula, 95 miles N. of Sleswick, and 110 N. W. of Copenhagen. Lon. 9. 50. E. lat. 56. 20. N.

WICK, a borough and sea-port town of Scotland, in the shire of Caithness, seated on the German Ocean, 10 miles S. of Dunburgh. Lon. 30. 25. W. lat. 58. 30. N.

WICK See DUBERSTEDT.

WICK: See MAESTRICHT.

*** WICKHAM**, a village in Hampshire, England, with one fair, on May 20, for horses.

**** WICKLOW COUNTY**, situated in the province of Leinster; it is bounded by Wexford on the S. that of Dublin and part of Kildare on the N. St. George's Channel on the E. and by Kildare and Carlow counties on the W. Its length from Clonegal the most southern part of the barony of Shillelagh or Shillaley, to Bray is 28 miles; and from Wicklow to Rathcool, in the barony of Talbot's town, is 21 miles: containing 252,410 Irish plantation acres, and divided into 6 baronies; in it are 54 parishes, and 4 boroughs, and returns 8 members to parliament. It is partly a fine arable county, and partly encumbered with mountains; but its lower lands and rich bottoms are found to be a good soil. In some places rich veins of copper and other minerals have been discovered. In the Wicklow mountains are some of those deep, dark vallies, called glens, extremely beautiful and picturesque; among which are, the celebrated Dargle, Dunran, the Devil's Glen, the Glen of the Downs, and the Scalp: together with some astonishing waterfalls, that of Powerscourt is perhaps one of the most beautiful in the world, both for its prodigious height and pleasing appearance. Chief town Wicklow.

**** WICKLOW TOWN**, situated in the county Wicklow, province of Leinster, 24 miles from Dublin. It is a market, post, and fair-town, and the shire and assizes-town for that county. It is seated on the sea-side, and has a narrow haven at the mouth of the river Leitrim, fit only for small vessels which carry provisions to the capital, and that indeed is its chief trade; here is a rock, by some taken to be the remains of a castle, surrounded by a strong wall. There are but few buildings, yet it has a barrack; and is remarkable for the best Ale in the kingdom. About a mile and half on the E. is a point of land called Wicklow-Head. This place gives title of viscount to the family of Howard. Fairs held 28 March, Ascension-day, 12 August, and 29 November. Wicklow returns two members to parliament, patronage in the Tighe family.

WICKWANE, a town of Gloucestershire, England, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on April 3, and July 29, for oxen and horses. It is a mayor-town, and well seated, 17 miles N. E. of Bristol, and 104 W. of London. Lon. 2. 15. W. lat. 51. 56. N.

**** WICO**,

** WICO, a Swedish settlement, about half a mile from the town of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania. Here the people of that nation have a meeting-house.

* WIELIKIELON, a considerable town of the Russian empire in the western part of the duchy of Arzeva, seated on the river Lovast, with a good castle. Lon. 30. 45. E. lat. 56. 30. N.

* WIELUN, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Sirad, on the confines of Silesia. It was ruined by the Swedes in 1656, but has since been rebuilt, and has a good castle. It is seated on a river which falls into the Warta, 20 miles S. of Sirad. Lon. 18. 55. E. lat. 51. 12. N.

WIGAN, a town in Lancashire, England, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs, on Holy Thursday, and October 13, for horses, horned cattle, and cloth; and on June 27, for horses and horned cattle. It is seated on the river Douglas, is a large well built corporation, sends two members to parliament, and has or had a manufacture of weaving rugs, coverlets, and ticken, for beds. It is particularly noted for its coal-pits, which produce kannel coal, that will burn like a candle. It is 30 miles S. of Lancaster, and 195 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 50. W. lat. 53. 34. N.

WIGHT, an island lying on the S. coast of Hampshire, England, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is about 20 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and consists of arable and pasture lands, and has plenty of game. It is exceedingly pleasant, has a wholesome air, and on the coast are plenty of excellent fish. It is strong both by art and nature; for besides its castles, block-houses and forts, it is surrounded with craggy rocks and cliffs, as well as dangerous banks. The narrowest part of the channel of the W. end of the island is called the Needles, through which ships pass, but not without some danger. The land is not level, but diversified with hills and valleys, which render it a delightful place to dwell in; and indeed it is very populous, having 36 parish-churches, and several towns, the chief of which is Newport. There is always a governor of this island, who is generally a superior officer of the army. A little distance from it is Spithead, where the ships of war generally rendezvous.

* WIGWAM, a county in Virginia. It lies N. of Nansemond. Here is a spring, with as plentiful a source of water as Holywell in Wales.

* WIGWON, a small town in the East Riding of Yorkshire, England,

with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on May 14, and September 25, for horses and sheep. It is seated at the spring head of the river Skelfler, 16 miles S. E. of York, and 179 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 40. W. lat. 53. 52. N.

* WIGMORE, a village in Herefordshire, England, seven miles N. W. of Ludlow, with two fairs, on April 25, and July 25, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep.

* WIGTON, a little town in Cumberland, England, with a market on Tuesdays, and one fair, on March 25, for merchandize and toys. It is seated among the Moors, 12 miles S. W. of Carlisle, and 189 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 4. W. lat. 54. 50. N.

WIGTOWN, a borough and sea-port town of Scotland, in the shire of Galloway; seated at the mouth of the river Cree, 95 miles S. W. of Edinburgh, on a bay of the Irish channel, and has nothing remarkable besides its harbour. The shire Wigtown sends one member to parliament. Lon. 4. 43. W. lat. 55. 0. N.

WIHITSCH, a frontier town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Bosma, seated on a lake formed by the river Unna, 40 miles S. E. of Carlsbadt. Lon. 16. 10. E. lat. 45. 34. N.

* WILDESHAGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, on the confines of the bishoprick of Munster, and capital of a small bailiwick. It is seated on the river Hunte, and is united to the duchy of Bremen; but the bishops of Munster think they have just pretensions to it. It is 18 miles S. W. of Bremen. Lon. 8. 27. E. lat. 52. 55. N.

WILKOMIN, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, and in the palatinate of Wilna, seated on the river Swieta, 45 miles N. W. of Wilna. Lon. 24. 54. E. lat. 55. 19. N.

** WILLIAM KING, a county of Virginia. It lies N. W. of New Kent. Pamunky river, the southernmost branch of that of York, runs through this county.

** WILLIAM FORT, on Castle island, in the main channel leading to the harbour of Boston, in New England. It is the most regular fortress in the British plantations, and has its name from being erected in the reign of king William, by colonel Rother, a famous engineer.

WILLIAMSBURG, a town of N. America, in the province of Virginia, and capital of that state. It is at present but the rudiments of a town, there being no more than 50 or 60 scattering houses, though they are well built, and stand

stand on each side a long broad street. There is a college at the upper end, designed at first for the instruction of the native Americans. It is well endowed, but does not answer the original design, those people being averse to all sorts of learning; and therefore is now made use of for instructing the sons of the planters. It seven miles N. of James-town, and 50 W. of Cape Charles. Lon. 76. 30. W. lat. 37. 10. N.

WILLIAM'S FORT, is a factory of Asia, belonging to the East-India company, seated on one of the branches of the river Ganges, in the kingdom of Bengal. The fort was first built in the shape of an irregular tetragon of brick and mortar, and the town has nothing regular in it, because every one built a house as he liked best, and for his own conveniency. The governor's house is within the fort, and is the best piece of architecture in these parts. Here there are also convenient lodgings for the factors and writers, with store-houses for the company's goods, and magazines for ammunition. About fifty yards from the fort is the church, built by the charity of merchants residing here. The town is called Calcutta, and has a pretty good hospital for the sick, though few come out of it alive. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen, as most of the company's factories in the East Indies now are. In 1757 it was surprised by the nabob of Bengal, who took it, and put most of those that made resistance into a place called the Black Hole, where most of them were smothered. This nabob was afterwards killed, and another set up in his room, more friendly to the English; and the factory is now re-established. It is 35 miles S. of Hugelley, and 38 N. of the sea. Lon. 88. 34. E. lat. 22. 35. N.

WILLIAM'S LAND, Prince, a country lying round Baffin's bay, in North Main, and the arctic countries of America.

WILLIAMSTADT, a sea-port town of Holland. It is a handsome strong place, and the harbour is well frequented. It was built by William prince of Orange, in 1585; and in 1792 belonged to the stadtholder of Friesland. The river near which it is built, is called Butserdijet, or Holland Diep, and is one of the bulwarks of the Dutch on the side of Brabant, where they always keep a garrison. It is 15 miles N. E. of Bergen-op-Zoom, and 12 S. W. of Dordrecht. Lon. 4. 30. E. lat. 51. 39. N.

WILLIAMSTADT, the name given by act of assembly to Oxford, the capital of Talbot county in Maryland. It was made a port-town at the same time. The

second school to be built was appointed for this town.

WILLINGTON, a town in Hartford county, Connecticut, situated near Willimanti river, 6 miles S. of Somers, 9 miles N. of Mansfield, 3 miles W. of Ashford, and 17 E. of Windsor.

WILLISAW, a small but handsome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern, seated among high mountains on the river Wiger.

WILLITON, a village in Somersetshire, England, eight miles E. of Minehead, with one fair, on Trinity-Monday, for hard-ware and toys.

WILLOUGHBY-BAY, near two leagues S. E. from Green island and Antigua, one of the Caribbee Isles in the American ocean.

WILMINGTON, a village in Suffes, England, six miles N. W. of East Bourn, with one fair, on September 17, for sheep and pedler's ware.

WILMINGTON, in Newcastle county, Delaware, Pennsylvania, situated on a river two miles N. W. of Delaware river, five miles N. of Newcastle.

WILMINGTON, a town in Middlesex county, Massachusetts-bay.

WILMINGTON, a considerable town in the county of New Hanover, in North Carolina. It is situated at the fork of the N. W. and S. W. branches of the river Cape Fear, at the head of the harbour, 15 miles S. from Brunswick, and about 8 from the Atlantic E.

WIENA, a large, rich, populous, and trading town of Poland, in the duchy of Lithuania, and in a palatinate of the same name, with a bishop's see, an university, an ancient castle, and a palace. The houses are all built of wood, and it is the seat of the palatinate, of a castellan, and of the parliament of Lithuania. It is inhabited by different nations, who come thither to trade; and seated at the confluence of the rivers Villa and Wilna, 12 miles E. by S. of Troki, and 215 N. W. of Warsaw. Lon. 25. 33. E. lat. 54. 41. N.

WIENA, the palatinate of, a country of Poland, in the duchy of Lithuania; bounded on the N. by Semigalia, Livonia, and the palatinate of Poloczk; on the E. by those of Wirepsk and Minsk; on the S. by the same, and that of Troki; and on the W. by the same, and that of Samogitia. Wilna is the capital town.

WILSHOVEN, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, seated at the confluence of the river Wils with the Danube. It was taken by general Brown in 1745.

WILSNACH, a town of Germany, in the margravate of Brandenburg, seated

on

W I M

on a rivulet that falls not far from thence into the Elb.

WILTON, a town in Wiltshire, England, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs, on May 4, September 12, and November 2, for sheep. It is seated near the river Willey, is an ancient place, and formerly the chief of the county. It is now but a mean town, though it sends two members to parliament, and is the place where the knights of the shire are chosen. It has a manufactory in carpets, and is 7 miles N. W. of Salisbury, and 86 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 52. lat. W. 51. 5. N.

WILTON, by some called New London, a little town of Colleton county, in Carolina. It was built by the Swift, under the direction of a gentleman of that nation. It stands on the N. bank of the river North Edisto, about 12 miles from its mouth.

WILTSHIRE, an English county, 52 miles in length, and 34 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Somersetshire; on the N. by Gloucestershire; on the E. by Berkshire and Hampshire; and on the S. by Dorsetshire and Hampshire; being 54 miles in length, and 33 in breadth. It contains 28,000 houses, 168,000 inhabitants, 304 parishes, 21 market-towns, and sends 34 members to parliament. The principal rivers are, the Willey, the Adder, the two Avons, the Terns, the Kennet, the Duril, the Nadder, and the Were. The air is generally good, though sharp upon the hills and downs in winter, but milder in the vales and bottoms. The N. part is hilly, the S. level, and the middle full of downs, intermixed with bottoms, wherein are rich meadows and corn fields. There are several towns in it noted for the woollen manufacture. Here is a famous trench which runs from E. to W. and is visible for many miles. The common people will have it to be the work of the devil, but it was probably the boundary of the W. Saxon monarchy. Salisbury is the principal town.

* **WIMONDHAM**, or **WINDHAM**, a town of Norfolk, England, with a market on Fridays; and three fairs, on February 2, May 6, and September 7, for horses, lean cattle, and petty chapmen. It is seated on a dirty bottom, and has been noted for stockings, wooden spoons, taps, and spindles, made here. The steeple of the church is very high, and on it was hung Ket the tanner, in 1549. It is nine miles S. W. of Norwich, and 100 N. E. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 6. E. lat. 52. 36. N.

WIMPEFFEN, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, in Craighou;

W I N

seated on the river Neckar, 8 miles N. of Hailbron, and 22 E. of Heidelberg. Lon. 9. 25. E. lat. 49. 20. N.

* **WIMBLE**, a village in Devonshire, with one fair, on Monday se'nnight after September 1.

* **WINBORN**, a town of Dorsetshire, England, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on Good-Friday, and September 14, for bullocks and cheese. It is seated between two brooks, on the river Stour; is a pretty large well inhabited place, and has a handsome church called the Minster, and was formerly noted for its nunnery. It is six miles N. of Pool, and 81 S. W. of London. Lon. 2. 10. W. lat. 50. 47. N.

* **WINCAUNTON**, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesdays, but no fairs. It is seated on the side of a hill on the London road, 24 miles S. of Bath, and 112 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 18. W. lat. 51. 1. N.

* **WINCHEOMB**, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on May 16, and July 28, for horses, sheep, and horned cattle. It is seated in a deep bottom near Sudley-castle, and dark, and was formerly noted for its abbey. It is a large place, containing about 300 houses, and is 16 miles N. E. of Gloucester, and 89 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 9. W. lat. 51. 55. N.

* **WINCHELSRA**, a town in Suffex, England, which has no market, but has one fair, on May 14, for cattle and pedler's ware. It is an ancient place, at least the old town, which was swallowed up by the ocean in 1250. It is now dwindled to a mean place, though it retains its privileges, and sends two members to parliament. It is seated on a rocky cliff, on an inlet of the sea, and had a haven, now choked up. It had 18 parish churches, now reduced to one. The market-house is in the midst of the town, from whence run four paved streets, at the end of which are four ways, which had formerly buildings on each side for a considerable distance. It is two miles S. W. of Rye, and 71 S. E. of London. It is governed by a mayor and jurats, though it has but about 70 houses. Three of the gates are still standing, but much decayed. Lon. 0. 44. E. lat. 50. 58. N.

WINCHESTER, a city of Hampshire, England, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. It is pleasantly seated in a valley between hills, on the delightful river Itching, and is about one mile and a half in circumference round the walls, through which there are four gates: however, there is some waste ground

ground within the walls, and at present but five parish-churches, besides the cathedral, which is a large and beautiful structure, and in which are interred several Saxon kings and queens. The other remarkable buildings are, the bishop's palace, the hall where the assizes are kept, and the college or school, which last is without the walls. King Charles II. appointed Sir Christopher Wren to build a royal palace here, but he did not live to see it finished; nor has it been hitherto according to the original plan. A few years ago there was an infirmary erected here for the county, by voluntary subscription. It has a fair, kept on St. Giles's-hill, on September 12, for horses, cheese, and leather; and another on Magdalen-hill, on August 2, for the same. It is 21 miles N. W. of Chichester, and 67 W. by N. of London. The city is governed by a mayor, recorder, several aldermen, six of whom are always justices, with a sheriff, two bailiffs, and four constables. It at present consists of about 500 houses, has one pretty broad street, but the rest are mostly narrow; the houses are indifferently built, and the walls greatly decayed. Lon. 1. 21. W. lat. 51. 5. N.

* **WINDAW**, a town of the duchy of Courland, with a castle, and a harbour at the mouth of the river Wetaw, on the Baltic Sea, 100 miles N. of Memel, and 70 N. W. of Mittaw. Lon. 22. 5. E. lat. 57. 20. N.

** **WINDEGAR**, situated in the county Waterford, province of Munster; fairs, 22 June and August.

** **WINDHAM**, a county in Connecticut, New England, bounded N. by Worcester, in Massachusetts's bay, E. by Providence, and Rhode Island colony, S. by New London, and W. by Hartford-county, in Connecticut.

** **WINDHAM**, the principal town in the foregoing county, situated on a river of its own name, that runs into the Thames river. It is about 10 miles W. of Canterbury, 5 S. of Mansfield, and 28 N. of New London.

WINDISMARK, a territory of Germany in the circle of Austria, and forms the eastern part of Carniola. It is bounded on the E. by Croatia; on the S. by Moravia; and on the N. by the county of Cilley, from which it is separated by the river Save. Metling is the capital town.

* **WINDLINGEN**, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the river Neckar, 12 miles from Stutgard.

* **WINDSOR**, a town of Berkshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and

3 fairs, on Easter-Tuesd. for horses and cattle; June 5, for sheep, and wool; and October 13, for horses and cattle. It is pleasantly seated on the banks of the Thames, in a healthful air; and is a handsome, well inhabited place; but chiefly famous for its magnificent castle, which is a royal palace. It is a place of great strength, on account of its situation, as it stands on an eminence, and affords a most delightful and extensive prospect over the country to a considerable distance. Here the ceremony of installing the knights of the garter is performed on St. George's day, with great pomp and magnificence; and St. George's Hall, which is paved with marble, is one of the finest rooms in Europe. The royal chapel, at the east end of it, is also paved with marble, and adorned with carved work, exceedingly curious. St. George's chapel, in which the knights of the garter are installed, is one of the most beautiful and stately Gothic buildings in the world; in the choir are the stalls for the 26 knights, with banners over them and a throne for the sovereign. As the knights die, their banners are taken down, and their titles and coats of arms engraved on little copper-plates, and nailed to the stalls, from whence they are never removed. The apartments of this palace are adorned with curious paintings, and the rooms are large and lofty, inasmuch that they are hardly to be paralleled in Europe. The parish-church is large, having a ring of eight bells, and in the High-street there is a handsome town-hall, with a statue of queen Anne at one end, and prince George of Denmark at the other. It sends two members to parliament, and is 24 miles W. of London. Lon. 0. 36. W. lat. 51. 30. N.

** **WINDSOR**, East and West, two towns in Hartford-county, Connecticut, on each side of Connecticut river, 6 miles N. of Hartford.

** **WINDWARD PASSAGE**, a course of above 160 leagues, so called from Cape Morant, the E. point of Jamaica, to the N. side of Crooked island, in the American ocean. Ships may and have often sailed through this channel, from the N. side of it to Cuba, or the bay of Mexico.

* **WINGHAM**, a village in Kent, England, 5 miles W. of Sandwich, with two fairs, on May 1, and November 1, for cattle.

* **WINGURLA**, a town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and in the kingdom of Visapour, seated on the sea-side, a little to the N. of Goa, where the Dutch have a factory.

WINNICZA, a strong town of Poland,

in Polesia, and capital of a territory of the same name, in the palatinate of Bracklaw, with a cattle; it was taken by the Cossacks in 1658; but the Poles retook it soon after. It is seated on the river Bog, 35 miles N. of Bracklaw. Lon. 28. 12. E. lat. 49. 23. N.

* WINISINIT, a town on the N. side of Boston-harbour, in Middlesex-county, Massachusetts's bay.

WINOXBERG, or BERGUES, a town of the French Netherlands, in Flanders, seated on the river Colme, 6 miles S. of Dunkirk. Lon. 2. 27. E. lat. 50. 36. N.

WINSCHOTIN, a town of the United Provinces of Groningen, where the prince of Orange defeated the Spaniards in 1548. It is 6 miles S. W. of Dollart-bay, and 16 S. E. of Groningen. Lon. 6. 58. E. lat. 53. 3. N.

WINZEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Lunenburg, seated on the confluence of the rivers Elbe and Ilmenau, 13 miles N. W. of Lunenburg. Lon. 10. 11. E. lat. 53. 24. N.

* WINSHEIM, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia and marquisate of Anspach. It is surrounded by a good rampart, a double ditch, and thick walls flanked with 20 towers. The inhabitants are Protestants, and in 1730 a fire happened here, which almost reduced the place to ashes. It is seated on the river Aisch, 30 miles N. W. of Nuremberg, and 40 S. W. of Bamberg. Lon. 10. 31. E. lat. 49. 32. N.

WINSLOW, a town in Buckinghamshire, England, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on Holy-Thursdays, and August 21, for cattle. It is seated in a good soil where there is plenty of wood, 7 miles N. W. of Aylesbury, and 45 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 45. W. lat. 51. 57. N.

WINSTER, a town of Derbyshire, England, which has no market, but a meeting for the sale of provisions on Saturdays. It is 5 miles N. W. of Derby, and 133 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 31. W. lat. 53. 10. N.

* WINTERBORN, a village in Gloucestershire, England, 8 miles N. E. of Bristol, with two fairs, on June 29, and October 18, for cattle and sheep.

* WINTERTON, a village in Lincolnshire, England, with one fair, on July 5, for several sorts of goods.

WINTERINGHAM, a village in Lincolnshire, England, with one fair, on July 14, for horned cattle and goods.

* WINTERTHOUR, a handsome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, where there is a rich library and a mine-

ral spring. It is seated on the river Ulach, in a pleasant fertile plain, 15 miles N. E. of Zurich. Lon. 8. 45. E. lat. 47. 31. N.

* WINTON, a village in Hampshire, three miles N. of Christ-Church, with two fairs, on the first Monday in Lent, for bacon, cheese, leather, and horses, and on October 24, for leather, horses, bullocks, and sheep.

* WINSCHOTE, a town of the United Provinces, in the lordship of Groningen, 12 miles from the town of that name; here the prince of Orange defeated an army of the Spaniards, in 1548.

WINTERTONNES, the N. E. Cape of the county of Norfolk, England, 4 miles N. of Yarmouth.

WIRKS WORTH, a town in Derbyshire, England, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on May 1, and September 3, for horned cattle. It is seated in a valley near the spring-head of the river Ecclestone, and is a pretty large populous place, with a handsome church, a free-school, and an almshouse. It is remarkable for having the greatest lead-market in England. It is 8 miles N. by W. of Derby, and 108 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 53. 6. N.

WIRTEMBURG. See WURTEMBURG.

WIEBADEN, a town of Germany, in Weteravia, and a chief place of a lordship of that name, famous for its mineral waters. It belongs to the count of Nassau, and is 5 miles from Mentz, and 12 W. of Frankfurt. Lon. 8. 29. E. lat. 49. 56. N.

WISBEACH, a town of Cambridgeshire, England, with a market on Saturdays, and 5 fairs, on the Saturday and Sunday before Palm-Sunday, the Saturday before Whit-Sunday, August 1, and 21, for hemp, and flax, and on Monday before Whit-Sunday, and July 25, for horses. It is seated in a fenny part of the county, in the Isle of Ely, between two rivers, and is a place of some account. It is 18 miles N. of Ely, and 88 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 6. E. lat. 52. 38. N.

WISBY, a sea-port town of Sweden, in the Isle of Gothland, whose harbour is defended by a castle. It has received so much damage from the sea, that it is nothing now to what it was formerly. It is seated on the side of a rock, on the Baltic Sea, 88 miles S. E. of Stockholm. Lon. 18. 41. E. lat. 57. 36. N.

* WISSEY, a small fortified town of the Netherlands, seated on the river Maese, 8 miles S. of Maastricht, and 3 N. of Liège. Lon. 5. 49. E. lat. 50. 41. N.

WISCHOROD,

WISCHGROD, a town of Poland, in the province of Warsovia, and palatinate of Plocksko, seated on the river Vistula, 50 miles N. W. of Warsaw. Lon. 19. 50. E. lat. 52. 38. N.

WISLOKE, a town of Germany, in the Lower Palatinate of the Rhine, subject to the elector Palatine. It is seated on the river Elsatz, 8 miles S. of Heidelberg. Lon. 8. 43 E. lat. 49. 18. N.

WISMAR, a large and strong town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, capital of the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a harbour. It was bombarded by the king of Denmark in 1711, and 1715, forced to surrender to the allies of the North, who demolished all the fortifications, and blew up the fort. In 1721 it was restored to Sweden, but upon condition they should never fortify it again. It is the handsomest and largest town in Mecklenburg, and the harbour, which is on the Baltic Sea, is very safe for ships, being at the bottom of a gulph, or bay. It is 36 miles E. of Lubek, 54 N. E. of Lüneburg, and 66 W. by S. of Stralsund. Lon. 11. 44. E. lat. 53. 54. N.

WISTON, a town of Pembrokeshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Wednesdays, and one fair, on November 8, for cattle, horses, and sheep. It is but a mean place, though it has a castle, which is now a gentleman's seat. It is 10 miles N. of Pembroke, and 191 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 51. W. lat. 51. 53. N.

* **WITCHBURY**, a village in Wiltshire, England, with one fair, on November 6, for hogs.

WITEPSKI, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on a morass, which renders its approach difficult; and its fortifications are so good, that the Russians have besieged it several times in vain. It stands on the confluence of the rivers Dwina and Widsba, 50 miles N. of Polesk, 80 N. W. of Smolensko, and 165 N. E. of Wilna. The palatinate is bounded on the N. by the duchy of Rzesko, on the E. by Biela, and the palatinate of Smolensko, on the S. by the palatinates of Mieslaw and Minsk, and on the W. by Wilna and Polesk.

WITHAM, a town in Essex, England, with a market on Tuesdays, and two little fairs, on Monday before Whit-Sunday, and September 14, for toys. It is seated on a branch of the river Black-Water, and is a good thoroughfare town, half a mile in length. It is governed by a high-bailiff, &c. and has one church, which is an ancient Gothic structure. The houses amount to about 300, and are

in general tolerably good, and pretty lofty; but the streets, though wide, are not paved, and no manufactory is carried on here. This town is 8 miles N. E. of Chelmsford, and 36 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 41. E. lat. 51. 51. N.

* **WITHERIDGE**, a village in Devonshire, England, 8 miles W. of Tiverton, with two fairs, on June 24, and Wednesday before April 6, for cattle.

* **WITHIAM**, a village in Suffex, England, with one fair, on October 10, for cattle and pedler's ware.

WITNEY, a town in Oxfordshire, England, with a market on Thursdays, and three fairs, on Easter-Thursdays, and June 29, for all sorts of cattle, and on November 23, for the same, and cheese. It is a large, long, straggling place, whose inhabitants have the greatest manufactory in England for blankets. It is 8 miles N. W. of Oxford, and 63 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 18. W. lat. 51. 52. N.

WITTENBERG, or **WITTENBERG**, a strong and famous town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of the duchy of Saxony, with a famous university and a good castle. It is not very large, but is well fortified, and it has a consistory, or court of justice, and the place where the general assemblies of the circle are held. It is famous for being the place where Martin Luther was professor in the university; and he is buried in a chapel belonging to the castle. It is seated on the river Elbe, 12 miles E. of Dessau, 45 S. W. of Berlin, and 55 N. W. of Dresden. Lon. 12. 47. E. lat. 51. 49. N.

WITTENBURG, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and in the Old Marche of Brandenburg, seated on the river Elb, 60 miles N. of Brandenburg. Lon. 14. 10. E. lat. 53. 33. N.

WITTENSTEIN, a town of Sweden, in Livonia, now subject to Russia, forty miles S. E. of Revel. Lon. 24. 39. E. lat. 58. 47. N.

* **WITTERSHAM**, a village in Kent, England, with one fair, on May 1, for pedler's ware.

* **WITTESBA**, a village in Cambridgeshire, England, 4 miles E. of Peterborough; with 3 fairs, on January 25, June 13, and October 25, for horses and cattle. That on June 13, is a great fair for horses, and if it falls on Saturday, it is kept on Monday.

* **WITTLISCH**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the archbishopric of Trier, or Triers, seated on the river Moselle, with a castle.

* **WITSAUTEN**, town of Germany,

in the landgravate of Hesse Cassel, and the chief place of a small territory of the same name, seated on the river Weser, between Allendorf and Munden, 8 miles from Cassel.

WITTLESBY-MERE, a lake of the Isle of Ely, in Cambridgeshire, England, on the confines of Huntingdonshire, which is 6 miles in length, and 3 in breadth, and is 12 miles W. of Ely.

WITTIMUND, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Embden, seated near the German Sea, 15 miles N. of Embden. Lon. 7. 4. E. lat. 53. 41. N.

WIVLESCOMB, a town in Somersetshire, England, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on May 12, and September 25, for cattle. It is seated among rich and pleasant fields, 23 miles N. N. E. of Exeter, and 153 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 28. W. lat. 51. 4. N.

W LIADSLAW. See **INOWLADSLAW**.

* **WLOSIMEITZ**, a town of Little Poland, in Upper Volhinia, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle, seated on the river Luy, which falls into the Bug, 56 miles N. of Limburg, and 36 W. of Duc. Lon. 24. 30. E. lat. 51. 3. N.

* **WOAHOO**, one of the Sandwich islands, lying to the north-west of Morotoi, at the distance of about 7 leagues. From the appearance of the north-east and north-west parts, it is by far the finest island of the whole groupe. Nothing can exceed the verdure of the hills, the variety of wood and lawn, and rich cultivated vallies, which the whole face of the country displays. A bay is formed by the north and west extremities, into which a fine river empties itself, thro' a deep valley; but as the water is brackish for 200 yards from the entrance, watering in it is not convenient. It contains about 60,000 inhabitants. Lon. 202. 9. E. lat. 21. 43. N.

WOBURN, a town in Bedfordshire, England, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs, on March 30, July 23, and October 6, for cattle. It is seated on a rising ground, on the high road from London to Northampton; was formerly famous for its abbey, which now belongs to the duke of Bedford, and is his country seat. Before the house is a basin, near half a mile in compass, on which is a pleasant yacht. It stands in a park, 9 miles in circumference, surrounded with a brick wall 10 feet high. This place was burnt down in 1724, but has since been neatly rebuilt, with a handsome market-place. It has also a free-school,

and a charity-school, founded by a duke of Bedford. Near it is found great plenty of fuller's earth. It is 12 miles S. of Bedford, and 43 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 32. W. lat. 52. 2. N.

** **WOBURN**, a town in Middlesex-county, Massachusetts bay, 10 miles N. of Cambridge, and 7 N. E. of Lexington.

WODNAY, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prach, seated on the river Bianitz, 12 miles N. W. of Budweis, and 56 S. of Prague. Lon. 14. 50. E. lat. 42. 9. N.

WOERDEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, seated on the Rhine, 18 miles S. of Amsterdam. It was taken by the French in 1672, who demolished the fortifications and the castle. Lon. 4. 51. E. lat. 52. 6. N.

WOLAW, a town of Germany, in Silesia, and capital of a duchy of the same name. It is surrounded with strong walls, and a morass, and one part of the houses are built with stone. The castle is also encompassed with deep ditches, and the greatest part of the inhabitants are employed in a woollen manufactory. In 1709 a Protestant church was allowed to be built here. It is seated near the river Oder, 20 miles N. W. of Breslaw, and 32 S. E. of Glogaw. Lon. 16. 54. E. lat. 51. 18. N.

WOLFENBUTTE, a considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Brunswick, with a castle, where the duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle resides. It is one of the strongest places in Germany, though the fortifications want repairing in several places. There is an excellent library, kept in a building lately erected for that purpose, consisting of 116,000 printed books, and 2000 uncommon books, with a cabinet of curiosities relating to natural history. It is seated on the river Ocker, 7 miles S. of Brunswick, and 30 W. of Halberstadt. Lon. 10. 42. E. lat. 52. 18. N.

WOLFERDYKE, an island of the United Provinces, in Zealand, between N. Beveland and S. Beveland, from which it has been separated by the violence of the sea. It contains nothing considerable.

WOLSPERG, a town of Germany, in Lower Carinthia, with a castle, on which the district about it depends, which is 20 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. It is seated on the river Lavand, at the foot of a mountain covered with wood, and full of wolves, from whence the town took its name. It is 36 miles E. of Clagenfurt. Lon. 15. 10. E. lat. 46. 56. N.

WOLGA, a river of Russia, and thought

to be the greatest in Europe. It rises in a small lake of the same name; in the duchy of Renshaw, near the confines of Lithuania, and running N. E. to the confines of the duchy of Muscovy, runs directly N. till it reaches that of Bielezoto; and from thence runs E. by S. to Casan; whence it proceeds directly S. forming several large islands, till it comes to Astrachan; and below it falls into the Caspian Sea. In its course it passes by Twer Jerislaw, where it is a mile and a half in breadth. From thence it runs on to Nisi-Novogorod, where it is 3 miles in breadth; thence it passes to Casan, Samara, Saratof, Tzaritza, Tznovar; and Astrachan, as before. It runs a course of above 2000 miles, and is deep enough the greatest part of the way to carry large ships. At the mouth of this river near Astrachan, are prodigious large sturgeons; and it is confidently affirmed, that one of their roes will weigh 300 pounds. Of these they make caviare, is well known in most parts of Europe.

WOLGAST, a pretty considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Pomerania, capital of a territory of the same name, with a castle, and one of the best and largest harbours on the Baltic Sea. It is a well built place, subject to Sweden, and seated on the river Pfin, 12 miles S. E. of Gripswald, 25 S. E. of Stalfund, and 45 N. W. of Stetin. Lon. 14. 4. E. lat. 54. 1. N.

WOLKOSKI, a town of Russia, in the province of Novogorod, 100 miles S. E. of Novogorod. Lon. 34. 20. E. lat. 57. 30. N.

WOLKOWSKA, a town of Poland, in the duchy of Lithuania, and palatinate of Novogrodeck; seated on the river Rofs, 23 miles S. E. of Grodno, and 55 W. of Novogrodec. Lon. 24. 46. E. lat. 53. 4. N.

WOLLER, a town in Northumberland, England, with a considerable market on Thursdays, for corn, and two fairs, on May 4, and October 17, for black cattle, horses, sheep, and mercantile goods. It is seated on the side of a hill, 14 miles S. of Berwick, and 325 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 46. W. lat. 55. 34. N.

WOLLIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Pomerania, with a harbour. It is the capital of an island of the same name, formed by the mouth of the rivers Oder, Swina, Diwenow, Groshaff, and the Baltic Sea. It belongs to the king of Prussia, and is 10 miles W. of Camin. Lon. 14. 39. E. lat. 54. 4. N.

WOLMAR, a town of the Russian empire, in Livonia, and in the territory of

Lettonia; built in 1218, on the field of battle, after the king of Denmark defeated the Livonians. It is 38 miles N. of Riga. Lon. 24. 25. E. lat. 57. 32. N.

WOLODIMER, a considerable town of the Russian empire, and capital of a duchy of the same name; seated on the river Clesma-Reka, 120 miles N. E. of Moscow. Lon. 41. 25. E. lat. 55. 58. N.

* **WOLODIMIR**, a province of the Russian empire; bounded on the N. by the river Wolga; on the E. by Lower Novogorod; on the S. by the duchy of Moscow; and on the W. by Sufald. The soil is extremely fertile, and in the forests are so many swarms of bees, that one would hardly think there were hollow trees enough to lodge them.

WOLOGDA, a large and strong town of the Russian empire, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with an archbishop's see. It has a castle and a fortress, seated in a marsh, besides a large magnificent church, built by an Italian architect. There are also several other churches, and the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade. It is seated on a river of the same name, 125 miles from Jerslaw, and 250 N. of Moscow. Lon. 41. 50. E. lat. 59. 19. N.

WOLOGDA, a province of the Russian empire; bounded on the N. by Gargapoli; on the W. by Bielozero; on the S. by Bielsky and Sufald; and on the E. by Ostiog. It is a marshy country, full of forests, lakes, and rivers, and noted for its fine wool, and plenty of tallow.

WOLSHINGHAM, a town in the county of Durham, England, which has no market, but one fair, on May 18, for linencloth, and is 16 miles S. W. of Durham, and 233 N. W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 45. W. lat. 54. 44. N.

WOODBIDGE, a town in Suffolk, England, seated on the E. side of a sandy hill, on the river Deben, about 6 miles from the sea, of which they have a pleasant prospect at high water. It has a good market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on May 1, and Michaelmas-day, each of lasts two days. It has a handsome church, and a Quakers as well as a Presbyterian meeting-house. The houses are about 600, and the streets are pretty wide and paved. There is a good corn trade carried on here, and this place is famous for refining salt. It had an abbey, of which there are no remarkable ruins. It is 7 miles N. E. of Ipswich, and 75 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 25. E. lat. 54. 11. N.

* **WOODBIDGE**, a good town of Middlesex county and E. Jersey, seated on a creek formed by Staten Island, and this county, about 3 miles

* **WOODBURY**

WOODBURY, a town in Litchfield-county, Connecticut, 15 miles N. of Newtown, and 8 S. W. by Litchfield.

WOODBURY-HILL, near Bere in Dorsetshire, England, has one fair, on September 18, for all sorts of cattle, hops, cloth, and haberdashery ware.

WOODFORD, situated in the county Galway, province of Conaught, above 97 miles from Dublin; fairs held 12 and 13 May, 2 and 3 October.

WOODLAND, a village in the Dorsetshire, with one fair, on July 5, for horses, cheese, and toys.

WOOLVERHAMPTON, a large and flourishing town in Staffordshire, England, with a good market on Wednesdays, and one fair, on July 10, for all sorts of commodities. It is pleasantly seated on a hill, and the houses are pretty well built. It has an ancient collegiate church, annexed to the deanery of Windfor, and a very handsome chapel, with a Presbyterian and a Quaker's meeting-house: as also a free-school, well endowed, and a market-house. It is chiefly noted for its iron manufactory, consisting of locks, hinges, buckles, cork-screws, &c. It is very populous, governed by two constables, and the streets are for the most part broad, and paved. It is 13 miles S. of Stafford, and 120 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 52. 47. N.

WOODSTOCK, a town in Oxfordshire, England, with a market on Tuesdays, and 5 fairs, on March 25, and Whit-Tuesday, for all sorts of cattle; on Tuesday after November 1, and October 2, for cheese, and all sorts of cattle; and on December 17, for cheese and hogs. It is pleasantly seated on a rising ground, and on a rivulet; a well compacted borough-town, and sends two members to parliament; but is chiefly noted for Blenheim-house, a fine palace, built in memory of the victory obtained by the duke of Marlborough over the French and Bavarians in August 1704. It was erected at the public expence, and is one of the noblest seats in Europe. One of the passages to it is over a bridge with one arch, 190 feet in diameter, resembling the Rialto at Venice. The gardens take up 100 acres of ground; and the offices, which are very grand, have room enough to accommodate 300 people. The apartments of the palace are magnificently furnished, and the staircases, statues, paintings, and tapestry, surprisingly fine. The town is about half a mile from the palace, having several good inns; and a manufactory of steel chains for watches, and excellent gloves. It is 8 miles N. W. of Oxford, and 60 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 15. W. lat. 51. 52. N.

WOOLBRIDGE, a village in Dorsetshire, England, with one fair, on May 14, for horses, cattle, and toys.

WOOLWICH, a town in Kent, England, with a market on Fridays, but no fair. It is seated on the river Thames, and of great note for its fine docks and yards, where men of war are built, as also for its vast magazines of great guns, mortars, bombs, cannon-balls, powder, and other warlike stores. It has likewise an academy, where the mathematics are taught, and young officers instructed in the military art. It is 9 miles E. of London. Lon. 0. 10. E. lat. 51. 30. N.

WORCESTER, a county of Massachusetts bay, bounded by Hampshire W. Suffolk E. Providence and Rhode Island S. and New Hampshire N.

WORCESTER, a city of Worcestershire, England, and capital of that county; pleasantly and commodiously seated on the eastern banks of the river Severn, over which there is a handsome stone-bridge; and whence it rises with a gentle ascent, so high as to afford a pleasant prospect over the vale beneath. It contains 9 parish-churches, besides the cathedral, and St. Michael's without the liberties of the city. It is well inhabited, has good houses and streets, and is remarkable for the clothing manufactory. It has also 3 grammar-schools, 7 hospitals, a water-house, and a well-contrived quay. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, and other officers; has three markets on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays; with four fairs, on Saturday before Palm-Sunday, on Saturday in Easter-week, for cattle, horses, and linen-cloth; on August 15, and September 19, for cattle, horses, cheese, lambs, hops, and linen. It is 36 miles N. N. E. of Bristol, and 112 W. N. W. of London. It sends two members to parliament, has a bishop's see, and the title of a marquissate. Lon. 1. 55. W. lat. 52. 10. N.

WORCESTERSHIRE, an English county, bounded on the E. by Warwickshire; on the S. by Gloucestershire; on the W. by Herefordshire; and on the N. by Staffordshire, and Shropshire: being about 35 miles in length, and 27 in breadth. It contains 20,650 houses, 123,780 inhabitants, 152 parish churches, 12 market towns, and sends 9 members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Severn, the Avon, the Salworp, the Teem, and the Stour. The air is very healthy, and the soil in the vales and meadows very rich, producing corn and pastures; while several of the hills feed large flocks of sheep. The principal things of this county are cyder, perry, and

and very fine salt. The principal town is Worceller.

WORCUM, a town of the United Provinces in Friesland, seated on the Zuiderzee, with a harbour, 18 miles S. W. of Lewardin. Lon. 5. 15. E. lat. 53. 0. N.

* **WÖRINGEN**, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, 8 miles from the city of that name. It is famous for a battle fought here 1288, and is seated on the Rhine. Lon. 7. 19. E. lat. 50. 55. N.

* **WORKINGTON, OF WERKINGTON**, a town in Cumberland, England, with two fairs, on Wednesday before Holy-Thurday, and October 18, for merchandise and toys. It is seated on the S. side of the river Derwent, over which there is a handsome stone-bridge. There is a harbour for ships, and a good salmon-fishery. It is 7 miles W. of Cockermouth, and 229 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 35. W. lat. 53. 42. N.

WORKSOP, a town of Nottinghamshire, England, with a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs, on March 20, June 21, and October 3, for cattle, horses, and pedler's ware. It is seated in the forest of Sherwood, and noted for the great quantity of liquorish growing near it. It is 24 miles N. of Nottingham, and 133 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 0. W. lat. 53. 20. N.

WORMS, an ancient, large, and famous city of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a bishop's see, whose bishop is a sovereign prince of the empire. It is a free and imperial city, and the inhabitants are Protestants. In the war of 1689, it was taken by the French, who almost reduced it to ashes. The bishop lately built a new palace in it; and it is famous for a diet held here in 1521, at which Luther assisted in person. The Protestants have lately built a handsome church, where Luther is represented as appearing at the diet. It is noted for the excellent wine that grows in the neighbourhood, which they call our Lady's milk. In the campaign of 1743, king George II. took up his quarters in this city, and lodged at the bishop's palace after the battle of Dettingen. It is seated on the western banks of the Rhine, 20 miles N. W. of Heidelberg, 20 S. E. of Mentz, and 32 S. W. of Francfort. Lon. 8. 29. E. lat. 49. 52. N.

WORNITZ. See **VERONIS**.

WORSTED, a town of Norfolk, England, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on May 3, for cattle, horses, and petty chapmen. It is seated on a flat, and noted for being the place where worsteds were first made. It is 12 miles

N. of Norwich, and 118 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 26. E. lat. 52. 52. N.

WOTTON-BASSET, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Fridays, and 3 fairs, on May 4, November 13, and December 19, for cows and hogs. It is seated near a large park, not far from the forest of Bredon, and sends two members to parliament. It is 30 miles N. of Salisbury, and 78 W. of London. Lon. 1. 54. W. lat. 51. 31. N.

WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE, a town in Gloucestershire, England, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on September 25, for cattle and cheese. It is a mayortown, seated under the hills, and inhabited by clothiers; 20 miles N. E. of Bristol, and 99 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 11. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

* **WRAGBY**, a village of Lincolnshire, England, 8 miles S. of Market Raissen, with two fairs, on May 23, for sheep, and October 11, for horned cattle.

** **WRENTHAM**, a town of Suffolk-county, Matlachusett's bay, 6 miles S. W. of Walpole, and 10 N. W. of Altborough.

* **WREXHAM**, a town in Denbighshire, England, in N. Wales, with two markets, on Mondays and Thursdays, and 4 fairs, on March 23, Holy-Thurday, June 16, and September 19, for cattle, hardware, Manchester goods, horses, and hops; that in March, is for all sorts of seeds. It is pretty large, well built, well inhabited, and adorned with a handsome church, whose steeple, for curious architecture, is reckoned one of the finest in England. It is seated on a river which falls into the Dee, in a country affording plenty of lead. It is 28 miles N. N. W. of Shrewsbury, and 167 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 10. W. lat. 53. 2. N.

WRINTON, a town in Somersetshire, England, with a market on Tuesdays, but no fair. It is a pretty good town, seated among the Mendip-hills, 9 miles N. of Wells, and 124 W. of London. It is remarkable for being the birth-place of Mr. Locke. Lon. 2. 38. W. lat. 51. 21. N.

** **WRIGHTBOROUGH**, a town in the district of Augusta; in the province of Georgia, N. America.

** **WRIGHTS TOWN**, in Bucks-county, Pennsylvania, 4 miles N. of Newtown, and 4 W. of Delaware river.

WROTHAM, a town in Kent, England, with a market on Tuesdays, and one fair, on May 4, for horses, and bullocks. It is seated in a plain, in the neighbourhood of hills, 11 miles N. W. by N. of Maidstone, and 36 S. E. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 26. E. lat. 51. 20. N.

* **WULFET**,

* **WULPIT**, or **WOOLPIT**, a town in Suffolk, England; with one fair, on September 16, for horses, Scotch cattle, and toys. It is half a mile long, and in the road between Edmund's Bury and Ipswich, 8 miles from the former, 17 N.W. from the latter, and 75 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 55. E. lat. 52. 20. N.

WURTEMBERG, or **WIRTEMBERG**, a sovereign duchy of Germany, in Suabia; bounded on the N. by Franconia, the archbishoprick of Mentz; and the palatinate of the Rhine; on the E. by the county of Oeting, the marquisate of Burgau, and the territory of Ulm; on the S. by the principality of Hoen-Zollern, Furtenburg, and the marquisate of Hohenburg; and on the W. by the marquisate of Baden, and the Black Forest. It is 65 miles in length, and as much in breadth, and the river Neckar runs almost through the middle of it from S. to N. Though there are many mountains and woods, yet it is one of the most populous and fertile countries in Germany; producing plenty of pastures, corn, fruits, and a great deal of wine towards the confines of the palatinate. There are also mines and salt springs, with plenty of game and fish. It contains 645 villages, 81 towns, and 26 cities, of which Stuttgart is the capital.

WURTZBURG, a large and handsome city of Germany, and one of the principal in the circle of Franconia. It is defended with good fortifications, and has a magnificent palace. There is a handsome hospital, in which are generally 400 poor men and women. The castle is at a small distance from the city and commands it, as it stands upon an eminence. It communicates with the city by a stone-bridge, on which are 12 statues, representing as many saints. The arsenal and the cellars of the bishops, deserve the attention of the curious. There is also an university, founded in 1403. It is seated on the river Maine, 40 miles S. W. of Bamberg, 45 N. W. of Nuremburg, and 300 N. W. of Vienna. Lon. 10. 2. E. lat. 49. 40. N.

WURTZBURG, the bishoprick of, a large country of Germany, comprehending the principal parts of Franconia. It is bounded on the county of Henneburg, the duchy of Coburg, the abbey of Fuld, the archbishoprick of Mentz, the marquisate of Anspach, the bishoprick of Bamberg, the county of Wertheim; being about 65 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, and divided into 50 bailiwicks. The soil is very fertile, and produces more corn and wine than the inhabitants consume. The territories of the bishop comprehend 400 towns and villages, of

which he is sovereign, being one of the greatest ecclesiastic princes of the empire.

* **WYCK-TE-DUERSTRON**, a town of the United Provinces in Utrecht, with a strong castle; seated on the Rhine, at the mouth of the river Lech, 5 miles from Rhenen, and 11 from Utrecht. Lon. 5. 22. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

WYE, a town in Kent, England, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on March 24, and November 2, for horses, cattle, and pedler's ware. It is seated on the river Stour, over which there is a bridge, and is a place of pretty good account. It is 10 miles S. of Canterbury, and 57 S. E. of London. Lon. 1. 4. E. lat. 51. 10. N.

WYE, a river of Wales, which rises on the confines of Kardiganshire, and running S. E. divides the counties of Radnor and Brecknock; then crosses Herefordshire, passes by Hereford, and, turning directly S. runs by Monmouth and falls into the mouth of the Severn at Chepstow.

WYNENDALE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders; where general Webb, as he was conveying a great supply of ammunition and provisions to the army before Lille, was attacked by 24,000 French; but though he had only 6,000 men, he defeated the enemy; and arrived safe at Lille in 1708.

* **WYL**, a handsome town of Switzerland, in a territory of the abbey of St. Gall, where there is a handsome palace. It is very populous, and built upon an eminence, 16 miles S. S. W. of Constance. Lon. 9. 4. E. lat. 47. 24. N.

WYNOXBERG. See **BERG ST. WYNOX**.

X.

XACCA, or **SACCA**, a town of Italy, in Sicily, and in the valley of Mazara, with a strong old castle, and a harbour, seated on the S. coast of the island, at the foot of a mountain, 20 miles S. E. of Mazara, and 41 S. W. of Palermo. Lon. 13. 2. E. lat. 37. 41. N.

* **XAGUA**, an harbour of America, on the S. coast of the island of Cuba, one of the finest in America, and lies between the isles of Pinos and Spiritu Santo.

XALISCO, a town of N. America, capital of a province of the same name, in Mexico, seated near the S. Sea, 400 miles W. of

W. of Mexico; subject to Spain. Lon. 110. 5. W. lat. 22. 30. N.

XANSI. See CHANSI.

XANTIVA, formerly a flourishing town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, in the province of Segura. It was taken by the French and Spaniards in 1706, who totally destroyed it; but it has been since partly rebuilt. It is seated on the side of a hill, at the foot of which runs the river Xucar, 32 miles S. W. of Valencia, and 50 N. W. of Alicant. Lon. 0. 14. W. lat. 39. 4. N.

XAVIER, ST. a town of S. America, in the province of La Plata, or Guaira, on the confines of Brasil, 200 miles W. of Rio Janeiro. Lon. 50. 6. W. lat. 24. 0. S.

* XERES-DE-BADAJOS, a considerable town of Spain, in Estremadura, in a territory called Tra-los-Guadiana, seated on the rivulet Ardilla, in a country abounding in pastures, 27 miles S. E. of Badajoz. Lon. 6. 32. W. lat. 38. 9. N.

XERES-DE-GUADIANA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the river Guadiana, on the frontiers of Portugal, 18 miles N. of Ayamonte. Lon. 7. 15. W. lat. 37. 30. N.

XERES-DE-LA-FRONTIERA, a handsome and considerable town of Spain, in Andalusia, and in the diocese of Seville; famous for its good wines, and seated near the river Guadaleta, in a pleasant fertile country, 5 miles N. from Port St. Mary, and 110 S. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 5. 59. W. lat. 36. 42. N.

XERES-DE-LA-FRONTIERA, a town of S. America, in New Spain, and in New Galicia. Lon. 104. 25. W. lat. 22. 35. N.

* XICOCO, an island of Asia, in Japan, situated between Nippon and Saikoks.

* XICONA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, and in the territory of Segura, with a strong castle, standing above the town. It is seated among the mountains, in a country that produces excellent wine, 15 miles S. W. of Alicant. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat. 38. 6. N.

XUCAR, a river of Spain, which has its source in New Castile, in the Sierra-de-Cuenza. It passes by Cuenza, and entering the kingdom of Valencia, runs directly to discharge itself into the gulph of Valencia, at the town of Culera.

XUDNOGROD, a town of Turkey, in Europe, and in Croatia, on the confines of Dalmatia, 17 miles N. of Sebenico, and 37 E. of Kzara. Lon. 16. 51. E. lat. 40. 34. N.

Y.

* YABAQUE, an island of America, and one of the Luccas, or Bahama Islands, to the N. W. of the Isle of Meguana, and to the S. of St. Domingo. Lat. 22. 30. N.

* YALE, a town of Asia, in the East Indies, and capital of a province of the same name, in the Island of Ceylon.

* YAMBO, a town of Asia, in Arabia, seated on the eastern coast of the Red Sea, and on the road from Medina to Mecca, with a harbour and a castle. Lon. 40. 10. E. lat. 23. 40. N.

* YARBOROUGH-CASTLE, a village in Wiltshire, England, with one fair, on September 22, for horses, sheep, cattle, and hogs.

* YARDLEY, a village of Northamptonshire, with one fair, on Whit-Tuesday, for horned cattle and horse-furniture.

YARE, a river of Norfolk, England, formed by the confluence of several streams that rise in the heart of the country. It passes by Norwich, whence it runs E. to Yarmouth, and falls into the German Ocean. It is noted for its plenty of ruffs.

YARMOUTH, a sea-port town of Norfolk, England, with a market on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and one fair on Friday and Saturday in Easter-week, for petty chapmen. It is seated at the mouth of the river Yare, and is a place of great strength, both by art and nature, being almost surrounded with water; and there is a draw-bridge over the river. It is esteemed the key of this coast, and is a clean handsome place, the houses are well built, and a considerable town for trade. It has one large church, and a neat chapel; and the steeple of St. Nicholas is so high, that it serves for a sea-mark. It is remarkable that this steeple appears crooked, which way soever it is looked at. It is noted for its red herrings, which are jocofely called Yarmouth capons; as also for its coaches, which are nothing more than sledges drove about with one horse, on a flat next the sea. It is governed by a mayor, 18 aldermen, and 36 common-council, and sends two members to parliament. The town consists of about 1500 houses, and there are a few pretty wide streets; but they are chiefly very narrow, and just wide enough for their little carriages to pass through. Besides the above churches, there is a Presbyterian, a Baptist, and a Quakers

Quakers meeting-house. The harbour is a very fine one, though very dangerous for strangers in windy weather; and it has for its security a pretty strong fort. It is 27 miles E. of Norwich, and 112 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 55. E. lat. 52. 45. N.

YARMOUTH, a borough town of the Isle of Wight, in Hampshire, England, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on July 25, for toys. It is seated on the western part of the island, on the sea-shore, and is encompassed with water; for not many years ago a channel was cut through the peninsula, over which there is a draw-bridge, and it is defended by a strong castle on the quay. It is a handsome place, whose houses are chiefly built with stone, and covered with slate; and it sends two members to parliament. The market is now dissolved. It is eight miles W. of Newport, and 92 S. W. of London. Lon. 1. 28. W. lat. 50. 40. N.

** **YARMOUTH**, a town and harbour, in Barnstable county, Plymouth Colony, is situated on the S. side of the Peninsula that forms Cape-Cod bay, of which this is one of the harbours. It is but 5 miles from Barnstable, on the S. side of the peninsula.

** **YARMOUTH**, a maritime town, in the county of York, New-Hampshire. It is situated at the bottom of Casco-bay, at the mouth of the river Royal, and is a small town, the midway between Brunswick and Falmouth.

** **YASOUA**, a river of Florida. It lies about 60 leagues higher on the E. side of the Mississippi, into which it comes 2 or 300 miles out of the country. Upon it dwell the nations of the Yasoues, Tounicas, Kowrouas, &c.

YARUM, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, England, with a market on Thursdays, and four fairs, on Thursday before April 5, Holy Thursday, August 2, and October 9. for horned cattle, horses and sheep. It is seated on the river Teese, over which there is a handsome stone-bridge, 36 miles N. of York, and 212 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 12. W. lat. 54. 31. N.

YAXLEY, a town in Huntingdonshire, England, which had a market on Wednesdays, and one fair, on Holy Thursday, for horses and sheep. It is but a mean place, and the market is now dissolved. It is 14 miles N. E. of Huntingdon, and 71 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 30. W. lat. 52. 28. N.

* **YDAUSQUEBIT**, a territory of Africa, in Biledulgerid, towards the Sahara, or Desert; it abounds in horses and horned cattle.

YBOVIL, or **EUIL**, a borough-town

in Somersetshire, England, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on June 28, for horses, bullocks, sheep, lambs, hogs, and wool; and on November 17, for horses, sheep, bullocks, and lambs. It sends two members to parliament, is seated on a river of the same name, over which there is a bridge, and the market is considerable for corn, cheese, hemp, flax, and provisions. It is 45 miles W. by S. of Salisbury, and 123 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 37. W. lat. 50. 55. N.

YES-D, a town of Asia, in Persia, and in Isac Agemi, on the road from Kerman Ispahan. It has a silk manufactory, and the inhabitants make the finest carpets in the world. It is 200 miles E. of Ispahan. Lon. 56. 50. E. lat. 32. 0. N.

YONNE, a river of France, which rises in the confines of Nivernois and Burgundy, passing by Chateau-Ghinson, and Clamecy, in the first, and Auxerre in the last, and falls into the river Seine, a little above Monterau-sur-Yonne.

* **YORIMAN**, a province of S. America, in Guiana, about 150 miles in length, on the river of the Amazons. The native inhabitants are strong, robust, and active, and both sexes go naked.

YORK, a city of Yorkshire, England, of which it is the capital, with an archbishop's see, and four markets, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays; as also four fairs, on Whit-Monday, July 12, August 12, November 22, and every other Thursday in the year, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, and linen-cloth. It is seated on the river Ouse, and is generally counted the second city in England; though Bristol now pretends to that honour, on account of its extensive trade. It is certainly a very ancient place, and has undergone various revolutions; but is still a large beautiful place, adorned with many fine buildings, both public and private; is very populous; and inhabited by gentry and wealthy tradesmen. It contains 30 parish-churches and chapels, besides its cathedral, or minster, which is a most magnificent structure. It is divided by the river into two parts, which are united by a stately stone-bridge of five arches. The eastern part is most populous, the houses standing thicker, and the streets being narrower. It is surrounded by a strong wall, on which are many turrets, or watch-houses, and there are four gates and five posterns. It is a city and a county of itself, enjoys large privileges, sends two members to parliament, and has the title of a duchy. It is governed by a lord-mayor, 12 aldermen, and other officers;

officers; and its county contains 36 villages and hamlets. It is 70 miles S. by E. of Durham; 39 E. of Lancaster, and 108 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 1. W. lat. 53. 59. N.

YORKSHIRE, an English county, bounded on the E. by the German Ocean; on the N. by the county of Durham; on the W. by Westmoreland and Lancashire; and on the S. by Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and Lincolnshire. It is the largest county in England, being 90 miles in length from E. to W. and 75 in breadth from N. to S. It contains 106,150 houses, 603,690 inhabitants, 563 parishes, 57 market-towns, and sends 30 members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Teese, that divides this county from Durham, the Swale, the Youre, the Nid, the Ouse, the Waite, the Aire, the Calder, the Derwent, the Dun, and the Hull; besides the great river Humber which is made up of many rivers. The air is in general temperate, but pretty cold on the tops of the hills and on the borders of Durham. The soil in some places is very fruitful, in some barren, gravelly, and stony, and in others moorish, miry, and fenney. It is divided into three ridings, the North, West, and East; besides which, there is a fourth division called Richmondshire, as also Cleveland, Craven, and Holderness, which are all included in the three ridings. In so extensive a county the productions must be various, as well as the manufactures; and there are mines of iron, lead, and coal. York is the principal place.

YORK, a county and town in Pennsylvania, whose S. boundary is Maryland, its N. W. Cumberland county, and it is divided by the Susquehanna-river, on the N. E. from Lancaster county. The town is a flourishing place, on a branch of the Susquehanna, from whence it is distant 10 miles W. and 25 S. E. from Carlisle.

YORK, one of the counties of Massachusetts-bay, New-England, to which it is now joined, though formerly distinct, under the title of the Province of the Main; which see.

YORK, the capital of the above county, a maritime town, with a river of the same name near it. It is 6 miles N. from Portsmouth, and 26 from Salisbury, in Massachusetts-bay, and 70 from Boston.

YORK, a county of Virginia. It lies S. E. of James's county, between James's-river and York-river, containing 60,769 acres of land, in the 3 parishes of York, Hampton, and New-Poholon. The latter stands at the mouth of York-river.

YORK-RIVER, by the Indians called Pamunky, in Virginia. The name Pamunky, the upper branch of this river, in King William's county, still retains. It is navigable 60 miles by large ships; and by ketches and sloops, 30 more. It runs the same course with James-river for 100 miles; and so near it, that in some places it is not above 5 miles over land.

YORK, NEW, one of the Thirteen United and Independent States of North America. It is bounded on the E. by Massachusetts-bay; on the N. by Canada; on the S. by New Jersey; and on the W. by the Delaware-river. It produces corn, abounds in cattle, and has a good breed of horses; but the inhabitants are chiefly employed in fisheries. They supply the Caribbee Islands with flour, salt beef, pork, salt fish, horses, and timber. They export a great deal of dried and salted fish to Europe, as also logwood, train-oil, and whalebone. The principal town is of the same name, where there is usually a garrison.

YORK, NEW, the capital of the province of New-York, in N. America, seated in an island at the mouth of Hudson's River. It stands on an eminence, and is surrounded with a wall, and has other fortifications. It has a spacious harbour, with commodious quays, as well as warehouses. It is frequented by a great number of ships employed in trade, and in the fisheries. Lon. 74. 5. W. lat. 40. 43. N.

YOUNG-HALL, a considerable trading and sea-port town, on the eastern frontiers of the county of Cork, in the province of Munster and kingdom of Ireland. It is a corporate, market, fair and post town, contains 100 houses, and extends upwards of a mile in length, under a high hill, near the mouth of the bay, into which the navigable rivers Blackwater and Bride discharge themselves. It is governed by a mayor, recorder and bailiffs, who, with the aldermen, burgesses and freemen, return two members to parliament. The original inhabitants were a colony from Bristol; and the present appearance of the place, with the manners of the people, prepossess strangers exceedingly in favour of it, having all the decency and cleanliness of an English town, blended with genuine, native hospitality in its inhabitants. It is a rich, populous place, and has a very safe and commodious harbour, in which ships may securely ride in 24 feet water at the lowest ebb, protected from all winds. The town has been considerably enlarged within these few years. Several new quays and piers, 5 A being

being lately formed at a great expence, and large stores erected thereon, to the great convenience of its rising trade, and accommodation of the merchants and traders, who are daily settling here. It has a barrack, custom house and court-house. The main street, is divided into lower and upper town, by a lofty square building, lately re-built, called the Clock Gate. The church is a large Gothic structure, and very ancient, its nave is 135 feet long and 66 broad. The Quakers are numerous here, and with the Presbyterians and Methodists, have their respective houses of public worship. On the side of the hill, over the town, is a range of pleasant gardens, that considerably add to the beauty of the prospect which the place forms from the opposite side of the river. To the S. W. is an extensive and level strand, four miles long, near the beginning of which, is a bold, sudden rising ground, called Clay Castle, commanding an extensive prospect, of a wide expanse of ocean, and the neighbouring country. The first potatoes introduced into Ireland were planted in the gardens of Youghall, by Sir Walter Raleigh. This place held out for the Crown, against the Desmond rebellion, in the reign of queen Elizabeth; and though obliged to submit to Cromwell, for want of succours, yet in the year 1618, the corporation were amongst the first, to proclaim Charles II. king of England. At this port Cromwell embarked for England, after his successes in this kingdom. The trade of Youghall, within these few years, has much increased, a considerable share of mercantile business is transacted, and more oats are annually exported, than from any other port of the kingdom; the goodness of its harbour, and the easy communication which it has with several inland towns, and a large tract of interior country, by means of navigable rivers, together with its vicinity to the sea, and other local advantages, have very much contributed to its present increase of trade and population. Considerable quantities of beef, pork, butter, &c. are annually shipped from hence, but the principal consists in the exportation of corn. The woollen manufacture, is in a very thriving state in this town, and there is an extensive pottery, or earthen-ware manufactory in this place, which branch may be considerably improved and enlarged, as it is the only one in this part of Ireland, and the clay and materials hereabouts, of a peculiar quality for that purpose. It possesses also a share of the Newfoundland trade, as several ships load here every spring

for that island. This branch of trade admits of much extension, and no place seems better calculated for the purpose than Youghall, from its happy situation. An elegant range of building, has been lately erected in this town, at the corporation expence, consisting of assembly, card, coffee, billiard-rooms, &c. it adjoins the public Mall, or Parade, and is most beautifully situated over the water. The building of these rooms, has contributed very materially, to establish Youghall, as a fashionable watering place, it being frequented every summer, by many of the first families in the kingdom, for the purpose of sea-bathing; and as it affords a variety of conveniencies for so healthful a practice, it may therefore be called, with much propriety, the Margate, or Brighthelmstone of Ireland. House rent is low, and provisions cheap, so that people of a moderate fortune live here very comfortably. It is 108 miles S. of Dublin, and 24 E. of Cork. Lon. 8. 17. W. lat. 51. 51. N.

YPRES, a handsome, large, and considerable town of the Aultrian Netherlands, in Flanders, with a bishop's see. It has a considerable manufactory in cloth and serges, and every year in Lent there is a well frequented fair. This being a barrier town, the Dutch had a garrison here; but it was besieged and taken by the French in June 1744. It is seated in a fertile plain, on the river Ypre, 12 miles W. of Courtray, 15 N. W. of Lille, and 130 N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 48. E. lat. 50. 51. N.

* **YRIER-DE-LA-PERCHE**, ST. a town of France, in Limosin, seated on the river Isle, with a provostship and a collegiate church.

* **YERNDICK**, a small but strong town of the United Provinces, in Flanders, seated on a branch of the river Scheld, called Blie, near the sea, in a low country, that may be overflowed when they please; 8 miles E. of Sluys, and 18 N. W. of Ghent. Lon. 3. 38. E. lat. 51. 20. N.

* **YSSEL**. See **ISSEL**.

* **YSSELBURG**, a town of the Low Countries, in Guelderland, on the confines of the county of Zutphen, 12 miles E. of Cleves, and 23 N. E. of Gueldres. Lon. 6. 15. E. lat. 51. 42. N.

* **YSSENGEAUX**, a town of France, in the government of Languedoc, and in Velay, three miles from Loire, and 10 from Puy.

* **YSSELSTEIN**, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, and in the district of Rhinland, with a castle. It is seated on the river Yssel, on the frontiers

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tiers of the province of Utrecht, five miles S. W. of Utrecht. Lon. 5. 5. E. lat. 52. 7. N.

YSSOUDUN. See ISSOUDUN

YUCATAN. See JUCATAN.

* YVERDUN, a small, strong, and ancient town of Switzerland, in the county of Vaud, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a castle, where the bailiff resides. It is pleasantly seated at the head of the lake Neuschattel, on the rivers Orbe and Thiele, over which there are two bridges, 30 miles S. W. of Bern. Lon. 6. 50. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

* YVETOT, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the territory of Caux, five miles from Caudebec, and 15 from Rouen, which had formerly the title of a principality.

YVICA. See IYICA.

* YUMA, an island of N. America, and one of the Lucayos, to the N. of the Isle of Cuba, which is 5 miles in length, and 17 in breadth.

* YUMETO, an island of N. America, and one of the Lucayos, to the N. of the Isle of Yuma, lying under the tropic of Cancer, which is 37 miles in length.

* YVOY, a town of France, in Luxembourg, seated on the river Chier, 12 miles S. W. of Bouillon, and 10 S. of Sedan. Lon. 5. 4. E. lat. 49. 32. N.

* YUPI, a large kingdom of Asia, in Eastern Tartary, lying on the Eastern Sea. It is very little known.

YUN-NAM, a province of Asia, in China, lying near Tibet. It contains 21 cities of the first rank, and 55 of the second and third, and is well watered with rivers and lakes, which render it very fruitful. There is gold very often found in the sands of the rivers, and probably there are mines of the same metal in the mountains of the eastern part. There are also copper mines, which they pretend are entirely white, which must be a mistake, for then it could not be copper. There are also several sorts of precious stones, besides musk, benjamin, lapis-lazuli, and very fine marble, some of which is painted of divers colours; they have also excellent horses, which are strong and vigorous, but low; as also very small deer, which are kept for diversion.

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ZABA. See SAHARA.

ZABACH. See PALUS MROTIS.

ZABERN, a town of Germany, in the

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palatinate of the Rhine, 15 miles W. of Philippsburg. Lon. 8. 10. E. lat. 49. 11. N.

* ZABOLA, a town of Transilvania, on the confines of Moldavia, five miles S. W. of Newmark.

ZABURN, a town of France, in Alsace, 15 miles N. of Strasburg. Lon. 7. 50. E. lat. 48. 50. N.

** ZACATECAS, a province in New-Spain, well inhabited, and abounds with large villages. Part of it lies in the temperate, and part in the torrid zone; it is about 100 leagues in length, and 45 in breadth.

** ZACATECAS, is the capital of the above province, 40 leagues N. of Guadalupe, and 80 N. W. of Mexico. Latitude 23. 20. lon. 103. 20.

** ZACATULA, a small port-town of the province of Mechoacan, situated at the mouth of a river of the same name, on the coast of the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 17. 22. lon. 104. 58.

* ZAGATULLA, a town of N. America, in New-Spain, and in the audience of Mexico, 200 miles from that city, at the mouth of a river of the same name. Lon. 104. 35. W. lat. 17. 50. N.

* ZAFRA, a small, but strong town of Spain, in Estremadura, with a good castle; seated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Guadajira, 20 miles S. W. of Medina. Lon. 6. 13. W. lat. 38. 19. N.

* ZAGARA, a famous mountain of Turkey in Europe, in Livadia, on the gulph of Corinth, and pretty near Par-nassus. It was formerly called Helicon, and is almost always covered with snow.

ZAGRAB, a strong and populous town of Hungary, in Sclavonia, and capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see; seated on the river Save, on the confines of Croatia, 25 miles N. E. of Carlstadt, and 130 S. W. of Buda. Lon. 15. 41. E. lat. 46. 20. N.

* ZAHARA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the confines of Granada. It is very strong, being situated on a rock, craggy on all sides, and defended by a strong citadel. It is 47 miles S. E. of Seville. Lon. 4. 55. W. lat. 36. 52. N.

* ZAIAR, a large river of Africa, which, rising in the kingdom of Macoco, divides the kingdoms of Loango and Congo, and falls into the sea in six degrees of S. latitude.

ZAMORA, a strong and considerable town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, with a bishop's see. In its environs there are fine Turkey-stones found. It is seated on a hill on the river Douro, over which there is a very handsome bridge, of 17 arches, 35 miles from Salamanca, and

150 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 5. 18. W. lat. 41. 41. N.

* **ZAMORA**, a handsome town of S. America, in Peru, in the audience of Quito, which is seated pretty near the mountains called the Andes, 175 miles from the S. Sea; in its neighbourhood there are rich mines of gold. It belongs to the Spaniards. Lon. 75. 55. W. lat. 5. 6. S.

* **ZAMORA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, in the province of Constantine, 250 miles W. of Hamametha. Lon. 6. 25. E. lat. 36. 20. N.

* **ZAMOSKI**, a very strong town of Poland, in Red Russia, and in the palatinate of Belz, with the title of a principality and a good citadel. It was besieged by the Tartars in 1661, but to no purpose. It is 37 miles from Lemberg, 162 N. E. of Cracow, and 62 from Lublin. Lon. 23. 26. E. lat. 50. 52. N.

* **ZAMPANGO**, a town of N. America, in New Spain, seated on the road from Mexico to Guaxaca, near the mountains of Militaka; the inhabitants are said to be very rich.

* **ZANFARA**, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, to the W. of the kingdom of Zegzeg. The inhabitants are of a tall stature, and a very black complexion, with broad faces, and most savage and brutish dispositions. It is very little known to Europeans.

ZANGUEBAR, a country in Africa, lying on the eastern coast, between three degrees of North latitude, and 18 South. It includes several petty kingdoms, in which the Portuguese have various settlements. The inhabitants, except those converted by the Portuguese, are all Mahometans, or Idolaters; and the latter much the more numerous. The names of the principal territories are Mombaza, Lamou, Melinda, Quola, and Mosambique. The Portuguese have built several forts in Mombaza and Mosambique, and have settled several colonies there. They trade with the negroes for slaves, ivory, gold, ostrich-feathers, wax, and drugs. The productions are much the same as in other parts of Africa between the tropics.

ZANTE, an island of the Mediterranean, near the coast of the Morea, 17 miles S. E. of the Island of Cephalonia, belonging to the Venetians. It is about 24 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and very pleasant and fertile; but its principal riches consist in currants, with which it greatly abounds. They are cultivated in a very large plain, under the shelter of mountains on the shore of this island, for which reason the sun has greater power to bring them to perfect

maturity. Here are also the finest peaches in the world, each of which weigh eight, or ten ounces. Here are also cucumbers and excellent figs, as also a great deal of very good oil. In short, it would be a perfect paradise, if wood was not so dear, though this island was formerly full of forests. The town called Zante may contain near 20,000 inhabitants. The houses are low, on account of the frequent earthquakes, for scarce a year passes without one; however, they do no great damage. The natives speak both Greek and Italian, though there are very few Roman Catholics among them; but they have a bishop as well as the Greeks. This place has no fortifications, but there is a fortress upon an eminence planted with cannon. In one part of this island is a place which shakes when trod upon, like a quagmire; and a spring which throws out a great deal of bitumen, especially at the time of an earthquake. It serves instead of pitch, to pay the bottoms of the ships, and about 100 barrels in a year are used for this purpose. The grapes are called currants, because they were chiefly cultivated about Corinth. This island belongs to the Venetians who have constantly a governor residing in the fortress, or castle. There may be about 50 villages in all, but no other large towns besides Zante. It is seated on the eastern side of the island, and has a good harbour. The English and Dutch have each a factory and consul here. Lon. 27. 3. E. lat. 37. 53. N.

* **ZANZIBAR**, an island of the eastern coast of Africa, and near Zanguebar, between that of Pemba and Moncia, with the title of a kingdom. It abounds in sugar-canes and citrons; the inhabitants are Mahometans. Lon. 38. 25. E. lat. 6. 0. N.

* **ZAPOTZACA**, a province of N. America, in New Spain, extending from the province of Guaxaca, to the gulph of Mexico. It is a mountainous stony country, but indifferently fertile.

ZARA, an ancient, strong, and considerable city of the republic of Venice, in Dalmatia, and capital of a county of the same name, with an archbishop's see, a good citadel, and an harbour. It is seated in a plain, upon a small peninsula joined to the continent by an isthmus of about 25 paces in breadth. On the side of the citadel it is very well fortified, and has generally a pretty strong garrison. Near the church, which the Greeks call St. Helia, are two handsome fluted columns of the Corinthian order, supposed to have been part of the temple of Juno. This place was formerly much more

more considerable than at present, the circumference of the walls being now but two miles, and the number of the inhabitants not above 6000. There are very fine paintings in the churches, done by the best masters; and they pretend to have the body of St. Simeon, which was brought from Judea, and is kept in a shrine, with a crystal before it. It is seated on the gulph of Venice, 80 miles S. W. of Jaitza, and 150 S. E. of Venice. Lon. 16. 6. E. lat. 44. 30. N. See SAHARA.

* ZARNATE, a strong town of Greece, in the Morea, and in Brizzo-di-Mina. It is agreeably seated upon an eminence, 20 miles W. of Mistra.

ZARNAW, a town of Poland, in Little Poland, and in the palatinate of Santhomir, 63 miles N. of Cracow. Lon. 19. 56. E. lat. 51. 13. N.

* ZASLAW, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Volhinia, with the title of a principality, seated on the river Horin, 15 miles above Ostrog. Lon. 27. 11. E. lat. 50. 20. N.

ZATATECAS-LOS, a province of N. America, and Mexico, and part of New Galicia. It is bounded on the N. by New Biscay; on the E. by the province of Panuco; on the S. by that of Guadalajara; and on the W. by Culiacan, and Chiametlan. It is said to abound in mines of silver.

ZATMAR, a strong town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name, on the frontiers of Transylvania. It is strong by situation, being seated on a small lake formed by the river Samos; 50 miles E. by S. of Tockay, and 130 E. of Buda. Lon. 22. 34. E. lat. 47. 50. N.

ZATÖR, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracovia, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with a fortified castle. It is seated on an eminence near the river Vistula, at the place where the Skould falls into it, 26 miles S. W. of Cracow, and 50 S. E. of Ratibor. Lon. 19. 42. E. lat. 49. 32. N.

* ZBOROW, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Lemburg, on the confines of Volhinia and Padolia; remarkable for the defeat of John Calimir, king of Poland, in 1647. It is seated between Lemburg and Zbaras, 52 miles from the former, and 25 from the latter. Lon. 25. 46. E. lat. 49. 46. N.

ZEALAND, an island of Denmark, almost of a round form, being about 50 miles in diameter, and 200 in circumference. It is seated at the entrance of the Baltic Sea, and bounded by the Schaggerach Sea on the N. by a strait called the Sound on the E. by the Baltic Sea on

the S. and the strait called the Great Belt on the W. The soil is not very fruitful, except in rainy years, because it is sandy; and there are few streams, but many lakes abounding in fish. It produces a great deal of rye, of which the common people make their bread. A fourth part of this island consists of a forest, in which there is plenty of game; there are also a great many deer and wild boars, which are reserved for the king's own hunting. It is divided into 26 bailiwicks, which the inhabitants call Herret, and contains 13 towns, 12 castles, and 347 parishes. The inhabitants are maintained entirely by the great number of fine cattle they feed. Copenhagen is not only the capital of this island, but of the whole kingdom.

ZEALAND, one of the seven United Provinces of the Netherlands, separated by the sea on the N. from the isles of Holland; by the Scheld on the E. from Brabant; by the Hont from Flanders; and on the W. it is bounded by the ocean. It comprehends eight islands, whereof three are pretty large. The names of which are, Walcherin, Schowen, S. Beveland, N. Beveland, Tolen, Doweland, Wolferslyck, and St. Philip. There are likewise six or seven others, of very little importance. The inhabitants are at a great deal of trouble to defend themselves from the encroachments of the sea, and in keeping up their dykes or banks, in which they expend great sums of money; they in general are extremely hardy, and even rash, and very good soldiers, especially for the sea service. They are maintained by their plentiful fisheries, and by their trade with foreign nations, especially the Spaniards; and in time of war, by the captures made by the privateers, for they have no manufactures of any moment. The soil is fruitful in these islands, but the air unhealthy, especially for strangers. The river Scheld having passed by Antwerp, divides it into two, and holds as it were the isles of Zealand between its arms. One of these runs eastward, and the other westward, which last the fishermen call Stont, or Hond. It is governed in the same manner as Holland, and the assemblies of states are composed of deputies of the nobility, and those of the two principal towns.

* ZEALAND, NEW, was first discovered by Abel Jansen Tasman, in December 1642. He traversed the eastern coast from lat. 34. to 45. S. and entered the strait that divides the two islands; but being attacked by the natives, soon after he came to an anchor, in the place to which he gave the name of Murderers-Bay.

Bay, he did not go on shore. He called the country Staten Land, in honour of the States General, though it has been generally distinguished in our maps and charts by the name of New Zealand. From the time of Tasman, the whole country, except that part of the coast which was seen by him, remained altogether unknown, and was by many supposed to make part of a southern continent, till the year 1770, when it was circumnavigated by captain Cook, who found it to consist of two large islands, separated by a strait four or five leagues broad, to which he gave his own name. On the west side of this strait, in lat. 41. S. Queen Charlotte's Sound is situated, which was made a principal place of rendezvous in his subsequent voyages. These islands lie between the lat. 34. and 48. S. and between the lon. of 181. and 194. W. Along the coast many small islands are formed, and it is indented by deep bays, affording excellent shelter for shipping, and abundant supplies of wood and water. There are also several rivers capable of receiving large vessels, in which the spring-tide rises near ten feet perpendicularly. Of the two islands, the southernmost is for the most part mountainous and barren. As far inland as the eye can reach, nothing appears but mountains of a stupendous height, consisting of rocks that are totally naked, except where they are covered with snow; but the land bordering on the sea-coast is clothed thick with wood, almost down to the water's edge. The northernmost island has a much better appearance; it is indeed not only hilly, but mountainous; yet even the hills and mountains are covered with wood, and every valley has a rivulet of excellent water. The soil of these vallies, and the plains, of which there are many overgrown with wood, is in general light, but fertile; and it is supposed, that every kind of European grain, plants, and fruits would flourish here with the utmost luxuriance. The winters are milder than in England, and the summers not hotter, though more equally warm. Among the vegetable productions, the trees claim a principal place. There are forests of vast extent, full of the straightest and largest timber, fit for building of any kind. The trees are chiefly of two sorts; one as large as an oak, distinguished by a scarlet flower, the wood of which is hard and heavy; another remarkably tall and straight, of which probably very fine masts might be made. Among other trees is a species of philadelphus, which grows on the eminences that jut out into the sea; the leaves of which may be used as tea,

and might be an excellent substitute for that oriental plant. Wild celery, and a kind of cresses, grow plentifully in almost every cove; yams, sweet potatoes, and cocoas, are raised by cultivation. Captain Cook, in 1773, planted several spots of ground with European garden seeds; and in 1777, in several of these spots, although totally neglected and over-run with weeds, were found cabbages, onions, leeks, purslain, radishes, mustard, &c. and a few fine potatoes, greatly improved by change of soil. In other places, every thing had been rooted out, to make room for temporary villages. The only quadrupeds are dogs and rats; the former are domestic, and for food; and the latter, though not numerous, seem also to be eaten. The birds, like the vegetable productions, are almost entirely peculiar to the country; and though it is difficult to follow them in the woods, on account of the under-wood and climbing plants, yet a person, by remaining in one place, may shoot as many in a day as will serve for six or eight others. Captain Cook introduced European poultry, and on his last visit had the satisfaction to find them increased, both in a wild and domestic state, beyond all danger of being ever exterminated. Their creeks swarm with fish, which are not only wholesome, but equally delicious with those of Europe. The rocks are furnished with great quantities of excellent mussels, one sort of which measures above a foot in length, and with a great variety of other shell-fish. The men are stout, well-made, and fleshy; but none of them corpulent, like the lazy and luxuriant inhabitants of Otaheite and the Society isles; and they are also exceedingly vigorous and active. The women, in general, are smaller than the men; but, possessing few peculiar graces of form or person, are chiefly distinguished by the softness of their voices. The bodies of both sexes are marked with black stains, called amoco, which is the same as tattooing at Otaheite. The dress of both sexes is also the same: it consists of an oblong garment, about five feet long, and four broad. They bring two corners of this garment over their shoulders, and fasten it on the breast with the other parts, which covers the body; and about the belly it is again tied with a girdle of mat. They ornament their heads with feathers, pearl-shells, bones, &c. The women sometimes wear necklaces of sharks-teeth, or bunches of long beads made of bones or shells. Their houses are miserable lodgings in places, and their only furniture is a few small baskets, in which they put their

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their fishing-hooks and other trifles. Their food consists chiefly of fish, with which, instead of bread, they eat the root of a kind of fern, which they scorch over the fire, and then beat with a stick 'till the bark, or dry outside, falls off. Besides their dogs, they also contrive to kill birds; and, in moist parts of the northern island, they have sweet potatoes, cocoas, and yams; but, in the southern, nothing is raised by cultivation. Their cookery consists wholly in roasting and baking, which latter is performed in the same manner as at Otaheite. The women eat in common with the men, and their method of feeding corresponds with the nativeness of their persons. But little subordination or distinction of rank is observed among them, and the want of it is every where apparent. From Cape Kidnappers, in lat. 39. 43. for upwards of eighty leagues to the northward, the people acknowledge one sovereign, called Teratu, and under him several subordinate chiefs, who probably administer justice, and to whom great respect is paid; but whether his authority be hereditary or delegated is uncertain. This part of the coast is much the most populous; tillage, weaving, and the other arts of peace, being here best known, and most practised. The canoes are more decorated, the plantations more numerous, and the clothes and carving finer, than any where besides. In other parts, they are scattered along the coast, in single families, or in large tribes, and each in a state of perpetual hostility with all the rest. For such continual wars, and the inhuman banquet that is the consequence of victory, among a people in other respects mild and gentle, perhaps, no better reason can be assigned, than that what at first originated in necessity, has been perpetuated by habit, and exasperated by revenge. From their scanty stock of vegetables, if their fishing should fail, they have no resource against absolute famine. Hunger, it is certain, even among civilized nations, will absorb every feeling; it is then no wonder if it should do so among savages; and he who has once learned to eat what he kills, will easily be induced to kill when he wants to eat. Upon the whole, there is little room to doubt that these people are cannibals.

* **ZEN**, a province of Africa, in Barbary, and in Biledulgerid, of which the Algerines possess a part.

ZEGZEG, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, lying on the river Niger, by which it is separated from the kingdom of Cassena; on the E. it has that of Zanzai; on the S. Seno; and on the W.

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the deserts. It is a country partly plain, and partly mountainous; the latter are extremely cold, while the former are intolerably hot; but abound with water, and are exceedingly fruitful.

ZEIGENHEIM, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse Cassel, 30 miles S. of the town of that name. Lon. 9. 19. E. lat. 50. 52. N.

* **ZERITON**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Janna, with a castle and an archbishop's see, though a small place, and thin of people. It is seated on a hill by a gulph of the same name, and near the river Eaylada, 50 miles S. E. of Larissa. Lon. 23. 5. E. lat. 39. 10. N.

ZEITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Misnia, and in the duchy of Naumburg. It is a pretty handsome town, with a new castle, and a well frequented college. It is seated on the river Elster, 25 miles S.W. of Leipzick, and 45 E. of Erfort; subject to a prince of the house of Saxony. Lon. 12. 8. E. lat. 50. 59. N.

ZELL, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lunenburg, capital of the duchy of Zell, and belongs to the elector of Hanover. It is surrounded with ditches and ramparts, on which are planted chefnut and lime-trees. It is not very large, but it has three considerable suburbs, and the houses in general are well built. The principal church is a handsome structure, adorned with stucco-work. It has a castle whose architecture is not very modern, and where the dukes formerly resided, till this place devolved to the elector of Hanover, by marrying the heiress of the late duke of Zell. It is seated on the river Aller, 31 miles N. W. of Brunswick, and 47 S. by W. of Lunenburg. Lon. 10. 12. E. lat. 52. 49. N.

* **ZELL**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in the marquisate of Baden, in Ortnaw. It is an imperial town, under the protection of the house of Austria, and the inhabitants Roman Catholics. It is seated on the river Neckar, 15 miles S. of Baden, and 44 S. W. of Stutgard. Lon. 8. 8. E. lat. 49. 22. N.

ZEMBLA, commonly called **NOVA-ZEMBLA**, a large country lying in the Northern Ocean, to the N. of the province of Pizora in Muscovy, from which it is separated by the strait of Weygate. It is now known to be an island of very large extent, but it has no inhabitants, except wild beasts, particularly white foxes, and bears. In 1595 a Dutch vessel was cast away on the coast, and the ship's company were obliged to winter here;

here; but they did not see the sun from the fourth of November to the beginning of February, and had much ado to keep themselves from being frozen to death. Some say they have seen inhabitants here, of a small size, a tawney complexion, black hair, and clothed in seal-skins, and that they live by hunting and fishing.

ZEMLIN, or ZEMPLIN, a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name, seated on the river Bodrog, 25 miles S. E. of Caisovia, and 27 N. E. of Tokay. Lon. 21. 35. E. lat. 48. 36 N.

ZERST, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the principality of Anhalt, chief place of a district of that name, on the confines of the duchy of Magdeburg, with a handsome castle, where the princes commonly reside. It is a handsome place, and the inhabitants are partly Lutherans and partly Calvinists, and are famous for brewing good beer; but it is remarkable that the women are more concerned in brewing it than the men. It is 26 miles N. W. of Wittemberg, and subject to the prince of Anhalt. Lon. 12. 13. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

* **ZERIGA**, a town of Persia, in Irak Arabi, seated in a very narrow plain or valley, between mountains. It has produced several very famous Arabian authors.

* **ZIA**, an island of the archipelago, and one of the Cyclades, to the N. of Thermia, to the S. W. of Negropont, and 12 miles from Cape Colonna, which terminates Livadia on that side. It is 15 miles in length, and 8 in breadth; is very well cultivated, and abounds in most of the necessaries of life, particularly barley, wine, and a great deal of silk. They have also a very fine sort of oak, whose fruit called Villam, is the best trading commodity of the island, and of which they sell vast quantities in a year, it being used by dyers and tanners. The principal town is of the same name, and seated on an eminence, 30 miles from the harbour, at the farther end of a disagreeable valley. It resembles an amphitheatre, and contains about 2500 houses, all flat at the top. It belongs to the Turks but most of the inhabitants are Greeks, and have a bishop who resides at Zia.

* **ZIBIT**, a territory of Asia, in Arabia the Happy, extending from the principality of Mecca to that of Mocha; being bounded on the E. by the principality of Tehama, and on the W. by the Red Sea. The Turks were formerly masters of this country but now it belongs to an Arabian prince.

* **ZIBIT**, a town of Asia, in Arabia the Happy, and capital of the principality or territory of the same name, and seated on the river Zibit, 150 miles N. W. of Aden. It is a large trading place, and some have taken it for the ancient Saba, but this is very uncertain.

* **ZIRCHNIT-ZERSEE**, a lake of Germany, in Lower Carniola, among the mountains and forests. In the month of June the water sinks under ground, and does not rise again till September, during which interval they feed their cattle in it.

ZIRIC-ZEE, a handsome and strong town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, and the principal of the isle of Schowen, at the mouth of the Scheld. One part of it was formerly swallowed up by the sea, but it is still a trading populous place, and has a pretty good harbour; 25 miles N. W. of Huilt, and 18 S. W. of Brielle. Lon. 4. 10. E. lat. 51. 36. N.

ZITTAW, a town of Germany, in Lusatia, on the frontiers of Bohemia, and subject to the elector of Saxony. It is a handsome place, is surrounded with a double wall, and has good half moons, ditches, and bastions. The houses are handsome, and built in the modern taste. Besides the suburbs and handsome gardens that surround it on all sides, there are a number of fine villages that depend thereon. The principal business of the inhabitants is brewing beer; but there are above 100 clothiers, and in the neighbouring villages above 1000 weavers. The merchants of Zittaw trade with those of Prague and Leipsick, and extend their commerce as far as Holland. The cathedral church is a very handsome structure, and has three organs, with two high steeples. Near it is a handsome college, where the languages, designing, dancing, and other arts are taught gratis. Joining to the cloister is a library, the finest in all Lusatia, which is open twice a week; and at a small distance from it is the orphan-house, lately built. It is seated on the river Neiss, 17 miles S. W. of Gorlitz, and 25 S. E. of Dresden. Lon. 15. 5. E. lat. 50. 59 N.

ZNAIM, a strong town of Germany, in Moravia, on the frontiers of Austria. It is a large place, and has a handsome castle, though very ancient, and in which there are a great many Pagan antiquities. It is seated on the river Lave, 24 miles S. W. of Brin, and 32 N. of Vienna. Lon. 16. 40. E. lat. 48. 38. N.

* **ZOARA**, a town of Africa, on the coast of Barbary, which is fortified, and has a good harbour, 60 miles W. of Tripoly. Lon. 11. 55. E. lat. 32. 45. N.

ZOCATARA.

Z U I

ZOCATARA. See **SOCATARA.**

* **ZOFFENGEN**, an ancient and handsome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, three miles from Arburg. It has a very elegant church, and a public library, containing several curious manuscripts. It is seated near a large forest, which contains the best pine-trees in all Switzerland. Lon. 7. 56. E. lat. 47. 8. N.

ZOLLERN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, which gives name to a principality of Hohen Zollern, which is 37 miles in length, and 17 in breadth, and is a very fertile country. The prince of Hohen-Zollern is hereditary-chamberlain of the empire. The place is little else but a castle built on a mountain, 26 miles S. of Stutgard. Lon. 9. 8. E. lat. 48. 24. N.

ZOLNOCK, a town in Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name. It was taken by the Turks in 1554, and retaken by the Imperialists in 1685; is seated on the river Teyffe, where the river Sageba falls into it, 62 miles N. E. of Colocza, and 62 E. of Buda. Lon. 20. 50. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

* **ZOQUEB**, a province of N. America, in New Spain, and in the government of Chiapa, on the frontiers of that of Tabasco. It produces plenty of silk and cochineal.

ZORNDORFF, a village in Germany, in the New Marche of Brandenburg, famous for a bloody battle fought here in September 1753, between the Prussians and Russians.

* **ZUG**, a handsome and considerable town of Switzerland, and capital of a canton of the same name; seated near the lake Zug, at the foot of a mountain partly covered with trees. In 1435, the street which was on the side of the lake, was swallowed up, and therefore they built another upon an eminence. There are several fine houses, handsome churches, and a good town-hall. It is 12 miles N. E. of Lucern, and 42 S. E. of Basil. Lon. 8. 16. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

* **ZUG**, one of the cantons of Switzerland; bounded on the E. and N. by that of Zurich; on the W. by that of Lucern, and the Free Provinces; and on the S. by that of Schwitz. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics, and it is divided into three parts, one of which is the town of Zug, and the others the villages about it, which comprehend three assemblies, namely, Bar, Mentzic, and Val Egeric. The government of this canton is democratic, and the sovereignty belongs to the town of Zug, and to the communities without it, though this place has a particular magistrate.

ZUIDER-ZEE, a great gulph or bay

Z U R

of the German Ocean, which extends from S. to N. in the United Provinces, between Friesland, Over-Yssel, Guelderland, and Holland. It is so called from its situation towards the S. and is said formerly to have been a lake, and that the land is swallowed up which united North Holland with Friesland.

* **ZUILLICHAW**, a town of Germany, in Silesia, in the province of Crossen, 16 miles N. E. of Crossen. Lon. 16. 12. E. lat. 52. 12. N.

* **ZULPHA**, a town of Persia, almost close to Isphahan, to which it is a sort of a suburb, and separated from it by the river Sanderou. It is peopled with a colony of Armenians, who were brought into Persia by Sha Abbas. It is an archbishop's see, and contains several churches and monasteries.

* **ZULPICH**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, belonging to the archbishop of Cologne, seated on the river Nessel, 10 miles S. of Juliers, and 10 W. Bonn. Lon. 6. 40. E. lat. 50. 46. N.

ZURICH, and ancient, large, and populous city of Switzerland, and capital of a canton of the same name; seated at the N. extremity of the lake Zurich, where the river Limmat proceeds from it, and separates it into two unequal parts, which communicate by three bridges. It is one of the best built towns in this country, but the streets are narrow, and the houses high. The cathedral church was founded by Charlemagne, and is adorned with a statue of that emperor. The revenues of the rich college of the canons now serve to maintain the ministers of the church, the professors, and 10 canons, who have preserved their ancient dignities, with their benefices; but they are obliged to preach every day, or at least to read a public lecture in the college, where the languages, philosophy, and theology are taught. The convent for the daughters of the nobility is changed into a college, where 25 young students are educated, and provided with all necessaries. The fortifications are in the modern taste, and the arsenal has arms sufficient for 15,000 men. The inhabitants have made such a good use of the ecclesiastical benefices, which have been secularized, that they have an hospital which maintains 650 poor people. The inhabitants are divided into 13 companies, one of which consists of the nobility, and the rest of tradesmen. There are also two councils, the great and the little: the first consists of 162 members, who decide the most important affairs, and the second of 50 senators, and 3 burgomasters, who take care of affairs of

state, and determine causes that are brought before them. They have several manufactures, and send a part of their merchandizes to Italy. A great many French refugees are settled here, who have built handsome houses about the city. It is 35 miles S. W. of Constance, 40 S. E. of Basle, and 55 N. E. of Bern. Lon. 8. 30. E. lat. 47. 20 N.

ZURICH, the canton of, is one of the 13 cantons of Switzerland, and the first in rank, being about 50 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by the Rhine, which separates it from the canton of Schaffhausen; on the S. by that of Schwitz; on the E. by Thurgaw, and the county of Tockenbourg; and on the W. by the canton of Zug, and the Free Provinces. The soil is fertile in corn, produces all sorts of fruits, and there are some vineyards, as well as rich pastures. This canton is well peopled, the inhabitants are very laborious, and have a famous manufactory in crapes. They were the first that embraced the reformation, and the famous reformer Zuinglius was born here.

ZURICH, the lake of, is one of the largest in Switzerland, being about 20 miles in length, and four in breadth. The river Limmat runs through it lengthways, and at Ruperschweil is a bridge over it 1850 paces in length. It is of great use for trade, and the rather as it communicates with the Rhine.

* **ZURITA**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the river Tago, with an old castle, and a commandery of the order of the knights of Calatrava. It is very near Toledo. Lon. 3. 17. W. lat. 39. 50. N.

ZUTPHEN, a strong and considerable town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, and capital of a county of the same name. It has a magnificent church, and is surrounded with walls. It was taken by the French in 1672, who in 1674 delivered it up to the States General. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Berkel and Yssel, nine miles S. by E. of Deventer, and 55 E. by S. of Amsterdam. Lon. 6. 0. E. lat. 52. 10. N.

ZUTPHEN, a county of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, bounded on the N. by the river Yssel, which separates it from Velaw; on the W. by Over-Yssel; on the E. by the bishopric of Munster; and on the S. by the duchy of Cleves. Zutphen is the capital town.

ZWICKOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and on the frontiers of Voigtland, subject to the elector of Saxony. It was formerly imperial, and is now a handsome town, seated on the river Muldaw. The place where the inhabitants are buried is in Voigtland; and therefore it is commonly said, that they are Misnians while alive, but Voigtlanders after they are dead. It is 20 miles N. E. of Plawen, and 15 S. of Altenburg. Lon. 12. 26. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

ZWINGENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the landgravate of Hesse Darmstadt, eight miles S. of Darmstadt, and 12 N. of Worms. It is subject to Hesse Darmstadt.

ZWOLL, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Over-Yssel, and in the district of Zailant. It is a handsome, large, and rich town, defended with some fortifications; and the canal which begins near this place, and extends to the river Yssel, is defended by several forts at proper distances from each other. Near it is the mountain of St. Agnes, where there was formerly an Augustine convent, in which Thomas a Kempis lived seventy-one years, and died in 1471. It was formerly an imperial and hanseatic town, and is advantageously seated on an eminence, on the rivers Aa and Yssel, eight miles S. E. of Campen, and five S. of Hasselt. Lon. 6. 10. E. lat. 52. 33. N.

* **ZYGERTH**, a town of Lower Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name, seated in a morass made by the river Alma, 10 miles N. of the Drave, and 50 N. W. of Esseck. It is a very strong place, and is defended by a citadel, surrounded with three walls, and three ditches full of water. It was besieged in 1566, by Soliman II. emperor of the Turks, and taken three days after his death; but it has since been retaken by the Austrians. Lon. 18. 58. E. lat. 46. 17. N.

* **ZYGERTH**, the county of, a large territory, in Lower Hungary, separated from Sclavonia by the river Drave on the S. W. on the N. W. by the lake Balaton, and on the E. by the counties of Alba Regalis and Tolna.

* **ZYTOMIERZ**, a town of Poland, in Volhinia, seated on the river Ciecierief, 70 miles W. of Kiof, or Kiow, and 120 E. of Luck. Lon. 29. 22. E. lat. 50. 35. N.

T H E
D I M E N S I O N S A N D T R U E F I G U R E
O F T H E
E A R T H
D E T E R M I N E D.

IT cannot be thought improper to conclude a Geographical Dictionary with an elucidation of the dimensions and true figure of the earth; as these important problems have engaged the attention of the greatest men in all ages, and in every country, where the arts and sciences have flourished.

The most ancient Geographers were convinced, from observations, that the earth was of a spherical figure; but soon perceived that this was not sufficient: it was necessary to know its real magnitude, before they could hope to carry their calculations to any degree of accuracy. The great importance of this problem reduced them to have recourse to various methods for obtaining a solution; and their industry at last rendered their attempts practicable. But how could an object be measured whose dimensions are so disproportionate to the human frame? Our eyes can command only the smallest parts at once; and our hands grasp nothing but atoms, when compared with the whole.

But it must be remembered, that though the human body be nothing when compared with the globe of the earth, yet it possesses something with which the whole mass of matter bears no proportion; that mind, by whose will bodies are moved, and whose sagacity discerns their several properties; that mind dared to attempt the enormous task of measuring the vast body of the earth.

An undertaking much easier to be performed had before appeared rash and impious to one of the greatest philosophers of antiquity. Pliny, speaking of the catalogue of the stars attempted by Hipparchus, calls it *rem Deo improbam*, a difficult task for a deity. But if experience has taught us, that the human understanding can surmount far greater difficulties, a more just idea of the divinity forbids all comparison.

It would carry us too far to give a detail of the first attempts for determining the magnitude of the earth. The labours of Aristotle, Eratosthenes, Posidonius, and other great men of antiquity, serve only to demonstrate the advantages which the philosophers of all ages were persuaded would flow from solving this important problem; for the measures they have left us differ too widely from each other to lay any stress upon them. Some part of these differences may indeed be imputed to the uncertainty we are in with regard to the length of the miles and stadia they made use of; though even this uncertainty is another reason for their calculations being useless to us.

But notwithstanding all the learning of these great men, and the remarkable assiduity with which they applied to so necessary an undertaking, they
were

The Dimensions and true Figure of the EARTH determined.

were so unhappy in their attempts, that about the last century, Snallius and Riccioli differed almost eleven miles with respect to a degree. Our countryman, Mr. Richard Norwood, was, however, more successful; for in the year 1635 he solved this grand problem with a very considerable degree of accuracy. The principle on which he proceeded was this: As every great circle, either of the celestial sphere or earth, is divided into 360 equal parts, called degrees, and these circles are all considered as concentric to the centre of the earth; it follows, that if the distance on a great circle of the earth, corresponding to one or more of these degrees in a great circle of the heavens, can be measured, the whole circumference of the earth would be known by analogy in that measure; and consequently its diameter, magnitude, &c. easily calculated.

Mr. Norwood therefore took the following method for solving this problem: He chose the two distant places, London and York, which were known to lie nearly north and south of each other; and by the method of traverse sailing, he found their difference of latitude, or the distance between parallels of latitude passing through these places, or, which is the same thing, the length of that arch of the terrestrial meridian. He also, with a good instrument, found the distance between the zeniths of those places, and consequently knew the length of the celestial arch, answering to the terrestrial one he had measured. Then saying, as that celestial arch is to a great circle of the sphere, or 360 degrees; so is the arch of the terrestrial great circle measured in feet, to the circumference of a great circle on the earth in the same measure.

And by this method he found, that about 69 English miles and a half answered to one degree: the circumference of the earth therefore will be about 25,020 miles, and its diameter about 8000 miles.

Nothing now seemed wanting to determine the dimensions of the earth, and calculate distances on its surface to a sufficient degree of accuracy: but in the year 1672, Mr. Richer being sent from France to Cayenne, in order to make astronomical observations, found, that his pendulum clock, which had been regulated at Paris to the mean motion of the sun, when carried to that island, which is not above five degrees distant from the equator, lost every day two minutes and fifty-eight seconds. At his return to France he reported this observation, as one of the most important ever made; and it accordingly engaged the attention of the greatest philosophers and mathematicians in Europe.

They were convinced, that, in consequence of this experiment, the effect of gravity was less at Cayenne than at Paris: for when the pendulum of a clock departs in its motion from the perpendicular, the force which brings it back again is gravity; and this is done quicker or slower in proportion to the greater or lesser degree of gravity. The hand does not mark each second on the dial-plate till the pendulum has performed one of its oscillations. If, therefore, the hand points out fewer seconds during one revolution of the stars, the pendulum requires more time to return to the perpendicular, and the pressure that brings it back must be less in proportion. It is indeed true, that in warm climates the rod of the pendulum lengthens, as all metallic rods do, and consequently its oscillations are retarded; for the longer the rod is, supposing an equality in other respects, the slower its oscillations will be; but we know pretty exactly what proportion heat lengthens pendulums; and consequently how much it retards their motion. The heats of Cayenne, however great, are not sufficient to produce so remarkable a difference, it was therefore no longer doubted but the pressure of gravity was less at Cayenne than at Paris.

But from what cause could this diminution proceed? Undoubtedly, from this: Every body that describes a circle round a center, makes a continual effort

The Dimensions and true Figure of the EARTH determined.

effort to recede from that centre. It is this effort that strains the sling with a stone in it, while you whirl it round, and would break the sling were it whirled with sufficient velocity; this effort is called the centrifugal force. All bodies revolving round a centre are subject to this force; and in those that perform their revolutions in equal times, it is proportional to the greatness of the circle they describe.

As the earth revolves every day round its own axis, all the bodies or parts of matter that compose it must describe circles; and each partake of this centrifugal force, more or less in proportion to the circle it describes. This force is, at the poles, reduced to nothing; and is a maximum, or greatest, under the equator; because it is the greatest of all the circles which the different points of the surface of the earth describe; and because the direction of the centrifugal force is there directly contrary to the pressure of gravity.

If therefore, we consider, that the waters of the sea are in equilibrio all over the earth; and suppose the earth to be formed of matter homogeneous or fluid, or that had been so originally; the figure of the earth may be determined by the laws of hydrostatics.

In order to continue this fluid matter at rest, the weight of a column of water, extended from the centre to the equator, must be equal to that of a column of water continued from the same centre to the pole. But the column corresponding to the equator being formed of matter rendered lighter by the centrifugal force than the matter which forms the column corresponding to the pole; it follows that it must be longer than the latter; consequently the earth is an oblate spheroid, or flattened at the poles.

Sir Isaac Newton, to whose sagacity we owe this important discovery, carried his theory so far as to calculate the difference between the two diameters of the earth; and the result of this subtle disquisition is, that the diameter of the equator exceeds the axis of the earth the 230th part of its length; or that the two diameters of the terrestrial globe were in proportion to each other as 229 to 230.

If, therefore, we adopt the mensuration of Mr. Norwood, and suppose the axis of the earth to be 8000 miles, the diameter of the equator will be nearly 8035, and the circumference of that circle 252,399 miles.

We shall conclude with observing, that this theory of Sir Isaac has been sufficiently confirmed, and the figure of the earth demonstrated to be that of an oblate spheroid, by actual mensuration performed with amazing accuracy, at the polar circle and equator, by the members of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris.

A Chronological Account of remarkable Events before the Birth of Christ,

T HE Creation of the World —	4047	The temple finished —	1018
Noah's Flood —	2350	Jerusalem and the Temple de-	
Sodom and Gomorrah burnt —	1898	stroyed —	591
Moses born —	1574	Daniel in the Den of Lyons —	541
The ten Plagues of Egypt —	1594	The temple rebuilt —	519
The ten Commandments given —	1494	Alexander the Great died —	326
The sun stood still at Joshua's Word	1457	Jerusalem taken by Pompey and	
Walls of Jericho fell down —	1454	delivered to the Romans —	66
Troy taken and destroyed by the		Herod declared king of Judea —	43
Greeks —	1188	He seizes Jerusalem and commits	
Saul anointed King over Israel —	1098	Outrages —	40
David anointed King —	1066	Herod rebuilds the Temple. —	21
Solomon anointed King —	1015	John the Baptist born before our	
Solomon's Temple began —	1017	Saviour six Months.	

☞ If you add the present Year, viz. 1791, to any of these Numbers, you have the Time how long since. Thus 1791 added to 4047 makes 5838.

A Chronological Account of remarkable Events since the Birth of Christ.

T HE Resurrection of Jesus		The great and total eclipse of the	
Christ was after his Birth —	33	Sun, April 22 —	1715
Jerusalem and the Temple De-		Rebellion in the North —	1715
stroyed by Titus —	70	The surprising Meteor and Signs	
Christianity triumphs under Con-		in the Air —	1719
stantine —	313	Flamstead the great Astronomer died	1719
Mahomet sets up for a Saviour at		A compleat victory gained over the	
Mecca —	872	French in Germany by Prince	
England conquered by the Danes	1012	Ferdinand, August 1 —	1759
Arts and Sciences first taught at		Sir Isaac Newton died —	1727
Cambridge —	1110	A severe Frost for nine Weeks,	
First War between England and		December 24 —	1739
France —	1119	A splendid Comet from December	
The Mariner's Compass first In-		to February in Aries —	1743
vented —	1300	The Rebels defeated at Cullo-	
The first Use of Guns —	1380	den by the Duke of Cumberland,	
Martin Luther first opposes Popery	1517	April 16 —	1746
England separates from the Church		Old Style ceased, September 2 —	1752
of Rome —	1536	Minorca taken, May 20 —	1762
Spanish great Armada defeated	1588	Admiral Byng shot, March 14 —	1757
Powder Plot, called Gunpowder-		Louisbourg taken from the	
Treason —	1605	French, July 22 —	1758
New River Water brought from		Cherburgh taken from the French,	
Ware to London —	1613	August 8 —	1758
Died of the Plague at London, 35417	1625	King George II. died October 25	1760
Died of the Plague at London, 68586	1665	Belleisle taken from the French,	
The great fire at London, which		June 7 —	1761
burnt 13200 Houses, besides 89		King George III. and Queen	
parishes, and many other New		Charlotte crowned September 22	1761
edifices —	1666	War proclaimed with Spain,	
Eleven Days successive Snow —	1674	January 4 —	1762
A very great Comet —	1680	Prince of Wales born August 12	1762
A Frost for thirteen Weeks —	1684	Havannah taken, August 19 —	1762
A terrible high wind, November 26	1703	Peace proclaimed between Eng-	
		land, France, and Spain, March	1763

A LIST

A LIST of the principal families of IRISH and ENGLISH
Extraction, who possessed the kingdom of Ireland on
the commencement of the 17th Century.

ANTRIM.

MAC DONAL, O'Hara, O'Sheil,
O'Neill, Macuillin.

ARMAGH.

Acheson, O'Neill, O'Hanlon, Brown-
low.

CARLOW.

Mc Morogh, Cavanagh, O'Rian, Ca-
rew, Cook, Bagnal, O'Nolan.

CAVAN.

O'Reily, O'Sheridan, O'Curry, O'Bra-
day, Mc. Kiernan, Plunkets, Mc. Tier-
nan.

CLARE.

O'Brien, O'Loughlin, O'Grady, Mac
Mahon, O'Gorman, Mac Clancy, Mac-
namara, O'Tynn, O'Neylan, O'Davoran,
O'Honeen, O'Connor, Mac Gillyfaght,
O'Brien, Mac Confindin, Mc Innerny,
Mac Gillereagh, O'Halloran, Sexten,
O'Mollony, O'Hehir, O'Hogan.

CORK.

Boyle, Barry, Carew, O'Sullivan,
O'Leary, O'Driscoll, O'Mahony, Courcies,
Barrets, O'Donovan, Roche, Condon,
O'Callaghan, Stackpoole, Fitzgerald,
Gold, Skiddy, O'Lyon.

DONEGAL.

Mac Sweeny, O'Donall, O'Doyle,
O'Gallagher, Mc Ward, O'Dogherty,
O'Clery, O'Haley, O'Crowley, O'Kear-
ny, Galway, O'Hennelly Coppinger, Bar-
ret, O'Daly, O'Riordan, Macdonough,
Sarsfield, Archdekin.

DOWN.

Macgennis, O'Neil, Macartan, White,
Savages.

DUBLIN.

St. Lawrence or Tristram, Wolver-
ton, Wallis, Talbot, Luttrells, Sarsfields,
Whites, Taylors, Deases, Warrens, Ha-
rolds.

FERMANAGH.

Mac Guire.

GALWAY.

O'Halloran, O'Kirwan Martin, Blake,
Skerret, Lynch, French, Brown, D'Arcy,
Birmingham, O'Daly, O'Kelly, O'Mail-
ly, O'Flagherty, O'Madden, Burke,
O'Shagnetty.

KERRY.

Fitzgeralds, Trant, Brown, Mc. Car-
ty, Mc. Gilly-cuddy, O'Sullivan, Denny,

Browne, O'Donaghoe, Conway, Mc Car-
ty More, O'Falvy, O'Sullivan More,
O'Conor, Blenerhasset, Crosbys, Fitzmau-
rice, Desmond.

KILDARE.

Fitzgeralds, Aliens, Eustaces, Wogans,
Rices, Brownis, Aylmers, Walsh.

KILKENNY.

Butlers, O'Brennan, O'Hicky, Purcel,
O'Shea, O'Gormocan.

KING'S-CO.

O'Conor, O'Muloy, Macoghlan, Fitz-
simons, O'Dempsey, O'Carrol, O'Daly,
Falvies.

LEITRIM.

O'Rurc, Mac Ranall.

LIMERICK.

O'Briens, O'Mulrian, O'Quin, Mc.
Mahon, Fannings, Purcels, Delacy, Fitz-
geralds, O'Hallinans, O'Scanlans, Co-
myns, Mc. Sheehy, O'Conroy, Morony,
Mac Enery, Sarsfields, O'Caseys, Ayl-
mers, O'Gorman.

LONDONDERRY.

O'Cahan, O'Conor, O'Donall.

LONGFORD.

O'Feral, Tuite, Delamar,

LOUTH.

Bellew, Taffe, Fleming, Neterville,
Dowdal, Gernon, Portlance, Verdons,
Darcys, Allens, Sarsfields, Whites.

MAYO.

Mc. Williams, Lynots, Barrets, Burke,
O'Mailly, Brown, Bingham, Fitzmorris,
Joyce.

MEATH.

Nugents, Barnwall, Lacy, Biotagh,
Cruce, Cusack, Caddels, Bellew, Pres-
tons, Chevers, Grace, Plunket, Nangle,
Deneys, Marewards.

MONAGHAN.

Macmahon.

QUEEN'S-CO.

O'More, Fitzpatrick, Wandesford,
O'Brenan, Delaney, O'Don, O'Regan,
O'Dempsey, O'Carrol, O'Meagher,
O'Mooney, O'Dowling, Keating, Grace.
ROSCOM.

A L I S T, &c.

ROSCOMMON.

O'Hanly, O'Donallan, O'Connor Don,
O'Flanagan, Crofton, Birmingham,
O'Flynn, Mc. David Burke, O'Fallon,
O'Kelly, O'Naghton.

SLIGO.

Mc. Forbes, O'Connor, O'Bean, Mc.
Donogh, O'Dowda, Mc. Dermotroe,
O'Hara, O'Birns, Mac Clancy, Mac
Conava, O'Muley, Mac Costella, Jordan,
Dillon, Nangle.

TIPPERARY.

Mc. Egan, O'Kennedy, O'Brien, Matthew,
O'Dwyer, Purcel, Butler, O'Fogarty,
O'Brien, O'Mulrian, O'Hurley,

O'Dwyer, O'Kearney, O'Hofferman,
Fitzgibbon, Cantwells, Burkes, Fobins,
Everards.

TYRONE.

Hamilton, O'Neill, Caulfield, Chichester,
O'Hugan.

WATERFORD.

O'Briens, Aylwards, Poers, Wyfes,
O'Feolans, Walshes, Daltons, Waddies,
Sherlocks, Mac Thomas.

WESTMEATH.

Dillons, Tyrrels, Macawleys, Mac
Geoghegans, Daltons, O'Melaghlin, Petits,
Fitzsimmones.

F I N I S

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